GENEALOGY
975.7
H87T,
1911-1917

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

M. L.

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 02317 2908

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/transactionsofhu1823hugu

598

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HUGUENOT SOCIETY

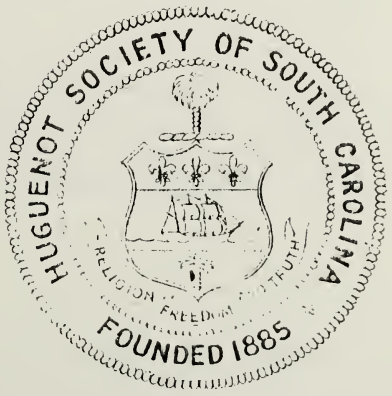
OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 18

No. 18-23
1911-17

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.

1911

PRESS OF
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL CO
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1826700

The Committee on Publication is not responsible for statements or opinions in original articles published from author's manuscript or certified copy.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $1.50 for silver enamel, or $4.00 for gold enamel. The pin represents the Seal of the Society reduced.

Certificates of Membership, with date of election, will be mailed to members after election as soon as they can be signed and filled in.

Members of the Society are earnestly requested to notify the Secretary of change in residence and Post Office address, or change of name by marriage. Also of any death among the membership which may come to their knowledge.

The unusual delay in the appearance of this number of the Transactions has been unavoidable on account of long and serious indisposition of the Editor. It is hoped to resume the publication of "Wills of South Carolina Huguenots" in the next issue.

OFFICERS 1911-1912

PRESIDENT

REV. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS,
For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT,
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Dr. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

HISTORIAN

WM. G. MAZYCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTHUR MAZYCK,
Dr. T. GRANGE SIMONS,
THEO. G. BARKER,
WILLIAM C. MILLER,
JOHN B. REEVES.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES

Charleston, S. C., April 19, 1911.

The 26th Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held this day at the South Carolina hall at 5 P. M., a quorum being present.

The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer read his report, which was received as information and ordered spread on the minutes.

The Historian made his report, which was also ordered spread on the minutes.

The President then submitted the report of the Executive Committee, which was also put on the minutes.

The following applications for membership were duly elected members of the Society:

1. Mr. Samuel Porcher ..... Philadelphia, Pa.
2. Miss Katherine Cordes Porcher ..... Pinopolis, S. C.
3. Mrs. Libbie Shean Moody ..... Galveston, Texas.
4. Mr. Thomas Clarkson Thompson ..... Chattanooga, Tenn.
5. Mrs. Antoinette Morris Proctor ..... Monroe City, Mo.
6. Mrs. Charlotte Cazenove Berryman ..... Alexandria, Va.
7. Miss Caroline O. Knight ..... Nicholasville, Ky.
8. Mrs. Josephine Mann Gresham ..... Galveston, Texas.
9. Mrs. Corinne L. Squire ..... New York City, N. Y.
10. Mrs. Ellen Douglas Witherspoon ..... Versailles, Ky.
11. Mrs. Ethel Witherspoon Alexander ..... Boston, Mass.
12. Mrs. May Hardy McElroy ..... Kansas City, Mo.
13. Mr. Robert F. Woods ..... Marion, S. C.
14. Mrs. Maldine W. Cappeal ..... Galveston, Texas.
15. Miss A. L. W. Ermentrout ..... Redding, Pa.
16. Mr. John S. Cuttino ..... Columbia, S. C.
17. Mr. Washburne Paul ..... Pass Christain, Miss.
18. Mrs. Ellen S. H. Sinkler ..... Charleston, S. C.

19. Mrs. N. V. C. Turner ..... New Smyrna, Fla
20. Miss Charlotte C. Hall Connor ..... Brooklyn, N. Y
21. Mrs. Josephine Gresham Armstrong ..... Galveston, Texas
22. Mrs. Louis Mann Selkirk ..... Galveston, Texas
23. Mrs. Anne Mims Wright ..... Jackson, Miss.
24. Mrs. Katherine Bostick Allan ....Orange, N. J.
25. Mr. B. J. R. Bostick ..... New York City, N. Y.
26. Mrs. Fannie Carn Johnson ..... Mexico, Texas
27. Miss Inez B. Parry ..... Charleston, S. C.
28. Mrs. Mamie Ravenel Gaillard ..... Charleston, S. C.
29. Mr. Leroy H. Butler ..... Georgetown, S. C.
30. Miss Jessie Butler ....Georgetown, S. C.

There were no resignations, and the following deaths:

Dr. J. S. Buist.
Miss Rebecca Alston.
Mr. John H. Porcher.
Mrs. Mary M. Broun.
Mr. Malcolm McBeth.
Mr. Joseph Manigault.
Miss Susan H. Perroneau.

The Treasurer's books for 1910-1911 were reported, as found correct and neatly kept.

The Committee consisting of Robert G. Thomas and M. deLisle Haig were appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year; they nominated the officers the same as last year:

President, Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.
Vice-President for Charleston, Stephen Thomas.
Vice-President for Purysburg, T. W. Bacot.
Vice-President for New Bordeaux, Charles P. Allston.
Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm.
Historian, Wm. G. Mazÿck.
Executive Committee: Arthur Mazÿck, Dr. T. Grange Simons, Theo. G. Barker, Wm. C. Miller, John B. Reeves.

There being no further business the Society adjourned.

Before adjournment, however, they partook of a collation, which was greatly enjoyed.

J. BACHMAN CHISOLM, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT.

J. Bachman Chisolm, Treasurer.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY RECEIPTS, 1910.

For year 1910 to 1911; April 13, 1910 to April 19, 1911.

April 13.		
To balance from last year	$385.10	
To Judge Clearwater, return of R. R. expenses to Charleston	52.40	
To members, dues collected from April 13, 1910 to April 19, 1911	374.12	
To sale of pins for year	48.22	
To sale of Transactions for the year	33.50	
To interest on permanent fund for year	13.03	
		$906.37

DISBURSEMENTS.

April 16, 1910.		
By paid Evening Post for meeting	$ 3.00	
By paid E. T. Viett on account for site of French Church	100.00	
By paid Dr. Wilson's dues, Huguenot Society of America	5.00	
By paid South Carolina Society for rent of Hall	6.00	
By paid postage for envelopes, 500 copies	10.62	
By paid Judge Clearwater R. R. expenses to Charleston	52.40	
By paid News & Courier for advertising meeting	3.80	
By paid E. T. Viett, balance for site of French Church	62.70	
By paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. their bill	1.90	
By paid for collation at Anniversary Meeting	35.00	
By paid Miss Parry for typewriting	2.30	
By paid for ten gold pins	37.50	
By paid hall rent for Freundschafts' Bund	15.00	
By paid postage for Transactions	15.00	
By paid Dr. Wilson's dues for Huguenot Society of London	5.25	
By paid postage for sending out pins	.60	
By paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. on account, for Transactions 17	100.00	
By paid for ten gold pins	37.50	
By paid W. G. Mazyck for printing Post Cards	10.25	
By paid J. Bachman Chisolm, commission for year ending April 19, 1911	45.58	
		$549.40

BALANCE.

Permanent fund	$334.46	
General fund	22.61	
		356.97
		$906.37

Permanent fund on deposit in Charleston Savings Institution.
General fund on deposit in Miners & Merchants Bank.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Huguenot Society:

It has been said by someone, whose name and work I have forgotten, that "the dead never grow old," and this is so true in the experience of us all, that when those who have long ago preceded us to the goal of our common and inevitable journey return in the visions of the night or as the phantasms of a fevered imagination, or show themselves for a moment through the parted curtains of memory, we always see them just as we saw them last, and should be greatly shocked and disappointed to find that they had been keeping even pace with us along the highway of time and gathering the same waymarks which have wrought such changes upon us. We never try to equalize the balance by aging them down to our level, preferring instead the vain effort to cast off the gathered burden of our years and meet them as they left us, with failure as the invariable result. But it is otherwise when the personal note has been eliminated and we recall with pardonable pride the generation from whom we derive our descent, not only to do honor to their memories, but to quicken the hereditary life which never dies except with the extinction —if there be a true extinction—of a race. For that which is denied to the individual is the privelege of the family, and the life which lives on through the ages, unbroken and unmarred by time, is not the seed of the annual plant, but the root life of the mighty tree, which ever keeps itself fresh and flourishing by the young and vigorous verdure that is always ready to replace the aging foliage as it withers and falls. It is this truth, fellow members of the Huguenot Society, which makes our Organization not only a privelege but an obligation. And it is the sense of this obligaiton which impels me to urge it upon you, in some form or other, on each recurring Anniversary, when it may be my privelege to address you.

We are not here to flaunt ourselves in the plumes of a noble ancestry who perhaps would have been little disposed to lend them to some of us could they have known us as well as we have learned to know them; nor is it to glorify them with characteristics and virtues which in most cases are very probably imaginary, for unless we get beyond these things we have no rejoinder for the sneers and jibes so often evoked by the very name of ancestor. But when an aggregation of individual lives, whatever the varied value of their individual characters, is strong enough and great enough to impress a record on the world's history which makes for the good of society and illustrate the highest principles by which humanity is advanced, it becomes the sacred duty of those in whose pulses that life still throbs to live as it might have been lived by those who gave it for our inheritance, had they been favored as we are by the helpful development of knowledge and experience that the passing centuries have brought to us. In other words we are living the very lives of our Huguenot ancestors, with the very strongest elements of those lives as their legacy to us, for it is only the strongest elements that persist, the weaker being merged and lost in the stronger lives with which they have mingled, but we are free from the cruder and darker environment which hampered them and favored with a new, brighter, developed environment, the product of two or three centuries of progress and growth in knowledge and experience greater by many degrees than the world ever gained in fourfold that duration of time before. Therefore our duty to our blood is not to rest content and self satisfied in the supposed glow of a luster gained from it, but so to cultivate, improve and use for the world's good the best elements of that blood, as to make our lives a credit and an ornament to the memories of those from whom we derived it. To try and reflect more honor on our ancestory than that ancestory has bequeathed to us. But a truce to moralizing which is apt to be wearisome, and let us get to business.

Again on this 27th Anniversary of our organization it is

my privilege and pleasure to congratulate you upon our steady growth in numbers, the wide diffusion of which gives evidence of the deepening and extending interest in our objects. A glance at our list of members is sufficient to show that we are no longer a local institution, although the management of our interests must remain in the hands of our local membership.

This very fact, however, should make us realize our obligations to our fellow members in every portion of the United States and in Europe to consider their claims and requirements in all our legislation, and to be alert in detecting and enacting such modifications in our rules and by-laws as these changed conditions may require, especially we should bear in mind that the only actual value which our non-resident members receive is in the contents of our modest annual volume of Transactions, and these should be made to assume a broader scope and a deeper historic interest. I would again urge upon you who are on the ground to exert yourselves more actively in supplying materials for your publishing committee, and thus strengthen their hands and lighten their labors; and I would appeal to our non-resident members to bear in mind that they share our obligation in this matter and to assure them that any contribution of Huguenot literature of historic interest will be gladly received and gratefully used, the inalienable editorial right of the Blue Pencil being always reserved, but applied only with moderation and due consideration for the author or contributor.

Of the thirty applications which we present for election seven are credited to South Carolina, five to Texas, four to New York, and the others respectively to Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Florida and the United States Army.

There has been no resignation but we note with sadness that six have been claimed by death and have passed from our earthly fellowship, their names, however, remain permanently as an historic record, upon our scroll of membership. This leaves us a net increase of 24, and our present number 421.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN.

A list of Pamphlets, Magazines, and other Periodicals received from Societies and individuals for the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

1. The Historical Society of Penn. Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 24, No. 134; Vol. 34, No. 136.

2. Rhode Island Historical Society. Proceedings of 1906 to 1907 and 1907 to 1908.

3. State Historical Society of Missouri. Review Vol. 4, No. 3; Vol. 4, No. 4; Vol. 5, No. 1; Vol. 5, No. 2.

4. South Carolina Historical Society. Magazine, Vol. 11, No. 2; Vol. 11, Nos. 3 and 4; Vol. 12, No. 1.

5. Bowdoin College. Bulletin Administration January 1910, and Library report, April 1910. Bulletin No. 32. Address and Poem, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and Bulletin, April 1909; and early days of Church and State in Maine.

6. Annals of Iowa, Vol. 9, Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

7. The State Society of Wisconsin. "Three Wisconsin Cushings." Wisconsin Historical Collection, Vol. 19, and Proceedings of 1910.

8. Fornvannen, 1909. By Emil Ekhoff.

9. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Annual Report of the American Historical Association, Vol. 1, 1908.

10. Thos. L. Brown presented The Journal of American History, containing Life of Commodore Maury.

11. The North Carolina Historical Society, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1910.

12. LesFreres Gibert, by Benoit, 1880.

13. New York State Historical Association. Vol. 11, 1910.

14. The Huguenot Society of London. By-laws and list of Fellows, 1910. Also proceedings of The Huguenot Society of London, Vol. 9, No. 2, 1910.

15. University of California. Vol. 1 and 7 pamphlets.

16. Yale University Library. Brass Industry. Luther variations in Sentence Arrangement, by Paul Curtis. The Revolutionary History of Fort No. 8.

17. Kansas State Historical Society. Collection Vol. No. 11, 1909 to 1910.

18. The New York Genealogical and Biographic Society. The Record, April, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. MAZYCK, *Librarian.*

April 19, 1911.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PORCHER FAMILY IN THEIR OLD AND NEW HOMES, WITH THE STORY OF TWO REMARKABLE MEN, AND ONE STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

There are so many persons either members of, or related to, the Porcher family in South Carolina, that possibly some of them, at least, may take an interest in the account of a quest I made some years ago in France, in search of information in regard to the Huguenot emigrant, Dr. Isaac Porcher, which led me to his old home, the town of Sainte-Sévère in the Province of Berry.

I am especially induced to relate this story, since I understand that in late years the interest in all such matters has greatly increased; the working staffs of all the large libraries being kept busy hunting through old records and manuscripts, in search of genealogical information. It seems a duty, therefore, to publish that which has been gathered with considerable trouble. This is my excuse for writing this paper; and, if the personal pronoun has to be used rather frequently in it, I beg, in advance, the pardon of my readers, it having been a personally conducted quest.

It must be confessed that it was curiosity that led me into the search I speak of. I scented a mystery, kept it in my mind for years, and finally, when the opportunity came, settled it to my own satisfaction—thereby discovering some things about the Porcher family in their old home in France which interested me;—it remains to be seen whether they will interest anyone else.

Many years ago I read in a newspaper, which I unfortunately did not keep, an account of a certain Dr. Porcher of France, who, it was said, having been ennobled by Napoleon, was known as the Count Porcher de Richebourg. He pursued a career of more or less glory during the latter years of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, and was decidedly a person of distinction in his day.

I was struck, at once, by the similarity of names, as I had heard our own ancestor spoken of as "Porcher de Richebourg"; and I felt some curiosity to know the connection between the two men.

Later I read Burke's account of the Porcher family, given in his "Landed Gentry in England in 1863," where I again found the name of Porcher de Richebourg, and was confirmed in my idea of the probable relationship. By this time I had also learned something of the de Richebourg family in South Carolina; and of the Rev. Claude Phillippe de Richebourg, the Huguenot emigrant and pastor.

Some years ago, I, myself, went to France; and there, thanks to some fortunate introductions, given me by my kinsman, Mr. Wilmot D. Pocher, of Charleston, I visited the homes of two distant cousins, (two hundred years removed, as they themselves said). They were Mme. Cyprien Girerd, of Orleans, whose husband at the time of my visit, was Treasurer General of the Department of the Loire, and her brother, M. Charles Duvernet, of the Chateau au Coudray, near La Châtre in Berry.

Thus I had gotten to the center of things, so to speak; for the grandmother of Mme. Girerd and M. Duvernet,

had been a Mademoiselle Porcher; and a niece of the Abbe Porcher de Lissaunay, and his brother, Dr. Giles Porcher, afterwards well known as the Count Porcher de Richebourg.

These French Cousins, whom I came thus fortunately to know, were much interested in hearing about their relations over the sea, as they were entirely unaware that any member of the family had escaped from France during the Huguenot persecutions; though they were quite ready to believe that it had been the case. "Some of the very best blood in France went out with the Huguenots," as one of them exclaimed, "and it is a loss from which the country has never recovered."

Seeing my interest in all that concerned the family, Mme. Girerd lent me a manuscript which had been written by her father, M. Robin Duvernet; and her brother, M. Charles Duvernet, for the same kindly reason, gave me a history of La Châtre, sister town to Sainte-Sévère, and which, as I found, contained much about the Porchers of that part of France. Thus my information was accumulating.

To begin, however, with Burke, he says: "This family (Porchers) is of French extraction. Their forefathers were French Huguenots, who forsook their native country at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), where, on the banks of the Loire, the Comtes Porcher de Richebourg, the ancestral senior line, until lately existed.

"Of the name we find two raised to the Peerage.—Stephen Porcher de Joigny, ennobled by Chas. V., and the above Count Porcher de Richebourg. They are traced to a very ancient date; the originator of the family being Simon le Porcher, hereditary grand huntsman to Hugh Capet, the founder of the French Monarchy, from whose official duty of slaying the wild boar, the name is taken.

"One of the Protestant branches of the Richebourg family fled into South Carolina after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, with the descendants of other noble houses, viz: Isaac Porcher de Richebourg, doctor of med-

icine of the University of Paris, who married Claude Cherigny, of the province of Touraine, and was the father of Joseph Porcher, who left with other issue, a son, Paul Porcher, who married Marie du Pre, and was the father of Josias du Pré of Charleston, South Carolina, and who came with his uncle, James du Pré, sometime Governor of Fort St. George, Madras, and settled in this country (England) about the year 1760."

From this point Burke goes on to relate the history of this family in England; who sharing the fate of the French Porchers, have almost entirely died out. They are now represented only by one descendant, Mr. Cyprien Powney, of London, who though married, has no children.

At the death of his aunt, Mrs. Porcher, widow of Captain Edwin Porcher of the Royal Navy, Mr. Powney was to take the name of Porcher, and by this time has probably done so.

The only trouble with Mr. Burke's account of the origin of this family is that so very little of it is true.

They were not originally Comts, but of the bourgeoisie of the towns of La Chare and Sainte-Sévere in the province of Berry, many of them also owning estates in surrounding country. They did not come from the Loire, but from the Indre, one of its tributary streams; the Porcher de Richebourg family was not the ancestral line, since it had its origin in the time of Napoleon, and the title was held by only two men, father and son

It was, of course, impossible for the American branch to be descended from them, since they lived over a hundred years after the emigrant, Dr. Porcher, was safely in South Carolina.

There are other mistakes in Burke's account, such as the fact that Hugh Capet was not the founder of the French Monarchy, but only of his own dynasty; and it is well known that there are several other Porcher families in England, though some of them spell their name differently, as Dr. Wilson states in his little sketch of Isaac Porcher, published in the issue of these Transactions for 1910.

Instead of this fairy tale of Burke's however, we have the true history of two men, belonging, as I believe, to the same race, and who each carved out his own fortune, though in very different parts of the world. And also, each was connected in some way with the name of de Richebourg, though separated by an ocean of water and the length of a century.

Here we have a very pretty little genealogical mystery. How did the Count get his title, and what was the relationship between Isaac Porcher and the Rev. Claude Phillippe de Richebourg, his friend and pastor?

The first question I can answer, but who knows the second?

Monsieur de Richebourg came over from France with a party of emigrants bound for Virginia, where they settled at Manakin Town, on the banks of the James River, about eighteen miles above where Richmond now stands.

There was soon much discussion in this colony, owing, it was said, mostly to the contumaciousness of one man, but de Richebourg was of a gentle temperament, and quite unable to control the situation.

Finally, part of the congregation decided to break away entirely, and so they and their pastor and his family journeyed South—heaven knows through how many difficulties, for a pathless wilderness lay between,—until they reached the other French colony in South Carolina, and were welcomed there by people from their own old home in France.

M. de Richebourg became the pastor of the Huguenot Church at Jamestown on the Santee, where he continued, greatly loved and respected until his death in 1719.*

Just how his name was transferred to Dr. Isaac Porcher, we do not know, or whether they were really cousins or only neighbors and friends it is impossible to say,* but we believe that Burke simply jumped to conclusions and gave away a title on very slight authority.

*From an address by Col. Richard L. Maury before the Huguenot Society.

*I have never found any authority for relationship.—Editor.

Dr. Porcher in his will recommends M. de Richebourg's children to his own heirs, as worthy objects of a kindly charity, speaking of him as "the late M. de Richebourg," and in no way claiming the name for himself.

Dr. Isaac Porcher has often been mentioned in the pages of these Transactions. A few years ago a will was published, which proved that the emigrant really was a medical doctor, a point which had been uncertain up to that time. The testator referred to him as "Mon Cousin, le Chirurgien." Last year his own will appeared in its turn, in the valuable series of wills of the Huguenot settlers of South Carolina, which this Society has been publishing for a number of years past.

It was accompanied by a short sketch of his life, written by the President of the Society, Dr. Robert Wilson.

It is only necessary, therefore, to say here, that all the records of the good Doctor's life show him to have been a man of both good sense and good feeling.

Coming probably quite poor to this country, Dr. Porcher was able in a short time to acquire both land and goods, and, at his death, to leave a good name and a comfortable property to his children.

We are able to give his origin with positiveness from an old manuscript found years ago at Ophir plantation in St. Johns, Berkeley, and which runs as follows:

"Isaac Porcher, né à St'e-Sévère en Berry, fils de Isaac Porcher et de Susanne Ferré. Isaac, Pierre, Elizabeth, Madeline et Claude, leurs enfants."

The emigrant's bible which is still owned by his descendants of the pure Huguenot blood in St. Johns, contains on the fly-leaf the following notice of his wife's death, written and signed by himself.

"Le 10m 7jr ma femme Claude Cherigny native de la Roche posay, province de Touraine est décédé agé de 65 an et quatre. Apres avoir esté ensemble 44 ans et onze mois, ayant esté marié ensemble le neuvieme October 1681. Dieu me fais la grace de faire un fin aussi Christienne qu'il a fait. J. Porcher."

Date of Bible 1707.

The edition is quite a handsome one, and is entitled "La Sainte Bible, expliquez par les notes par David Martin, pasteur de l'Eglise Wallonne d'Utrecſk."

The above notice is, of course, given with the Doctor's own spelling, from which we can only conclude that his mind must have been in a very disturbed condition since he speaks of his wife as "he" and not "she," but we know people were not as particular about spelling in those days as they are now.

It is interesting to notice that in the list of his children given above the Joseph Porcher spoken of as being one of Dr. Porcher's sons is not mentioned.

As a matter of fact it was their son Isaac who married Jane or Rachel du Pré, and it was probably their son Josias, who went to England; but they were certainly the ancestors of the Hampton, Beaufort and English branches of the family; and also of those Charleston Porchers now represented by the children of the late Dr. F. Y. Porcher.

The Refugee and his wife lived for some time in London, as the fact of the baptism of two of his children being recorded there proves; but we find from an old document that he was in Charleston in 1687.

He settled on land not far from Goose Creek, where, in the old Huguenot Cemetery, whose site is now owned by this Society, his body is believed to have been laid.

The name of Porcher is a common enough one in France. I found it in many part of the country, in Blois, in Paris, Chartres and Nivers, for example; but as we know that the man in whom we are interested came from Berry, our search is narrowed down to the annals of that Province.

No trace of Dr. Isaac Porcher himself could be found, unfortunately, in the records of his native town, though they were carefully searched in the hope of finding something about him; but his family name occurred frequently in the baptismal and marriage registers preserved in the Hotel de Ville of Ste Sévère, where it was evidently very general at one time.

It is not unlikely that two families of the same name,

living in the same community would be related; therefore I think we have a right to assume that in making researches into the history of the Porchers of Berry, we are at the same time learning something of the people from whom our forefather came, even though it is impossible to trace the exact relationship.

I mentioned before my good fortune in having met in France some of the few remaining descendants of the Porcher family in Berry, in the persons of Mme. Girerd, and her brother, M. Duvernet, and that I had visited them both in their respective homes.

Mme. Girerd was kind enough to lend me a very interesting manuscript written by her father, M. Robin Duvernet, friend of Mme. Georges Sand, a woman well known in the world of letters, and a nephew of the Abbé Porcher de Lissaunay and of his brother Dr. Giles Porcher, later distinguished as the Count Porcher de Richebourg. This manuscript of M. Robin Duvernet's was entitled "Souvenirs et Études," and was dictated during the latter years of his life, and while he was blind.

It contained, among other things, quite a full account of his two uncles, the most important members of the family in his day; and I was thus able to learn something of the history of the man whose name I had held in my memory for so many years.

I translate as follows:

"During this time, (a period before the French Revolution), a M. Porcher, a resident of the town of La Châtre, (but whose country seat was the Chateau of Côte Perdrix, near Sainte-Sévère), brought up four children.

The eldest, after studying law, conceived the idea of making himself a doctor of medicine. With almost heroic determination, for he was past the age for putting himself to school, he studied at Montpellier, finally going up to Paris, where he finished his studies under the celebrated Barthès.

This man called himself Porcher du Pleix, assuming his mother's family name; while his brother was called Porcher

de Lissaunay, a common practise in that day, as M. Duvernet goes on to explain. He also mentions that his mother was a niece of these two men.

"The two brothers led very different lives. Du Pleix at first a doctor in La Châtre, was remarkable among its inhabitants, who could not fail to appreciate (render homage), to a great uprightness joined to a great capacity.

It was not, however, the canton of La Châtre which sent him out from his bourgeois obscurity, but the canton of Tournon which cast their votes for him as their representative in the Constitutional Convention. He did not signalize himself there except by his vote in the judgment of the King, Louis XVI. He voted for his banishment.

Under the Directory he was a member of the party known as the Five Hundred. After the 18th. Brumaire, he was chosen by Bonaparte and was one of the new assembly soon called the Senate.

Under the Bourbons he became a member of the hereditary peerage, in which, at his death, his son succeeded him.

M. Porcher du Pleix was concerned in all the great affairs of his time.

The Emperor, who was restoring a nobility, advised him, when making him a Count to take a name more in harmony with his situation than Porcher, the only one by which he was known in the Convention.

The new Count, therefore, took the name of a small property comprised in the estate of Lys St. George (near La Châtre), which he had recently bought."

It will therefore be seen, that it was through the purchase of a small landed estate that the Count acquired his new title of de Richebourg.

Strangely enough, in far off America, the descendants of a certain Huguenot emigrant and pastor, of that name and from that very part of France, were even then living in intimacy with those of another emigrant, Dr. Isaac Porcher! May it not be possible that by a curious coincidence it was the Rev. Claude's own old home that the Count bought, thus, at the same time acquiring his name and title?

"Monsieur le Comte de Richebourg," continues M. Duvernet, "lost his wife very early, and only had one son. This inheritor of a good name and a good position quarreled with his father at the age of seventeen, and, leaving home, enlisted as a common soldier. He took all the grades of rank on the field of battle, where he was decorated by the hand of the Emperor himself. He served in Portugal, in Germany and in Russia. He married a beautiful woman, a Mlle. Hermon, and left one daughter, who married a M. de Bernon. Their son is now the only living descendant of the Count Porcher de Richebourg." And so with the Count's son the name died out.

The history of the Abbé Porcher de Lissaunay, a very remarkable man who did much good in his day, will be related in connection with that of his own old home, the Chateau of Cote Perdrix, near Sainte-Sévère, the only Porcher home in the old world of which we have any description.

M. Charles Duvernet of the Chateau au Coudray, near LaChâtre, was kind enough, during my visit to him, not only to take me to see the old home of our race, the ancient town of Sainte-Sévère, but also to give me a history of La Châtre. This is called "L'Histoire de La Châtre, on une petite Ville qui n'a pas une Histoire," and is by M. Charles Dugnet.

I have since obtained from its published another book about the same region of country, entitled "L'Histoire de Sainte-Sévère en Berry," which is by M. Emile Chénon. This is as stirring and peaceful, though the two towns are only nine miles apart.

From these two books we can learn much, not only about the country from which our emigrant forefather was driven by religious persecution, but also get some idea of the position of the family from which he came.

But, beside this merely personal interest their perusal will also give us a very clear idea of the conditions which existed all over France in the days before the great revolution, which so completely changed the course of her history.

The abuses which so deeply affected the lives of the inhabitants of Berry; feudal and seigneurial rights; absent landlords, very present bailifs, and all too numerous officials of all sorts, with the oppressive taxation to which all the people who cultivated the soil were subjected, were those which caused the downfall of the old régime all over France.

The towns of Sainte-Sévère and La Châtre are like two jewels strung on one ribbon. Nine miles apart, they are nevertheless connected by the River Indre after a very charming fashion all its own. This is a most picturesque, winding little stream, on whose banks stands many a lovely old Chateau, renowned, probably, once in ancient warfare, but now sleeping in a peaceful solitude. The whole country has been described again and again in the works of Mme. Georges Sand, herself a native of Berry, of whose celebrity its inhabitants are not a little proud.

Her Chateau de Nohant, where she received most the noted people of her day, is situated on the main road between La Châtre and Ste-Sévère. There, in the summer evenings, under the two willow trees in her garden, which are still standing, she received her guests. In the winter princes and nobility of all sorts were proud to take part in the theatrical performances which she frequently gave in her private theatre, to test for herself the results of her dramatic works. There was the warmest friendship between her and M. Robin Duvernet, who lived not far away at the Chateau au Coudray, a lovely spot which overlooks the valley of the Indre.

When impoverished for the moment, by lavish hospitality which she exercised she would write over to him—"My friend, lend me some money, I haven't a sou."

It was after dining with M. Duvernet that her father, M. Dudevant was thrown from his horse and killed. Perhaps he had been dining not wisely but too well.

But, all this has nothing to do with the story we have in hand.

In the history of La Châtre, or which I have spoken,

the name of Porcher occurs very frequently, as that of one of the prominent families of the town and its neighborhood.

They have a custom in France of designating the different branches of a family by the names of their country seats; as we should say "Porcher of Ophir, Porcher of Mexico," etc. In a list of the bourgeois families of La Châtre (which word M. Dugnet takes occasion to explain originally meant only the inhabitants of a town or bourg—coming to mean, people of the "Tiers-Etats" or what is known as the middle classes), among these people in La Châtre, he says, many such titles are found for the Porchers, showing how numerous they had once been in that community;—as, for instance, Porcher de la Forest, des Guinards, de Villebors, de Labreuil, and de Lissaunay.

Their names are also frequently mentioned in connection with the town elections and, therefore, as a family they must have taken an active part in whatever concerned the community in which they lived.

The most distinguished of these families was undoubtedly that of Porcher de Lissaunay, and consequently it is the only one of whom any definite history has come down to us,—the rest are only names.

For several generations the Presidency of the Bureau of the Salt (a government office, and one which carried with it a certain dignity and position), was held in this family, descending from father to son, until it was abolished in the time of the great revolution.

To quote from M. Dugnet: "During the entire length of the eighteenth century we find almost constantly this position occupied by the family of Porcher de Lissaunay. François Porcher de Lissaunay, President of the Bureau of the salt in 1700, married his daughter, Marie Anne to Philippe René Porcher de Villecture, Sieur des Guinards, and left his office as president to his son, Françoise II, who married in 1744, Ursule de Baucheron du Pleix, and died in 1766, leaving two sons, the one Philippe Alexander Porcher de Lissaumy, Doctor of Theology, Canon, Vicar, then Curate of La Châtre after the Revolution, author of a

history of Vaudouan; who died in 1826. His eldest son, Giles Porcher, at first took his mother's name of du Pleix, was for a long time President of the Bureau of the Salt, and became Count Porcher de Richebourg, and peer of France. He married Mlle. Robin de la Ronde, and died in 1825.

We find also among the Presidents of the Bureau of the Salt, Maitre Jean Porcher de la Forest, who was at the same time Officer de l'Election, a double employment which was common enough at that time."

Finally M. Dugnet cannot help but make a little moan over the disappearance of this as well as other names once so numerous in the community. He says: "From century to century certain names disappear. Where today are the Sellerons, the Patauds, the Porchers? On reading the old records, one feels a vague sadness, at seeing thus extinguished not only individuals but whole families as well. In every generation the fruit falls from the genealogical tree. This is according to rule; but, it seems to me, that death is more profound when it strikes the last males of a family, for then it is the tree itself which ceases to live."

What a pity that the man could not have known, that for one of these families at least, the wind of destiny had wafted a strong shoot to far off shores, where it had taken root, flourished, and grown into a strong tree, with life in it to last for many a long year yet! How warmed and interested his antiquarian soul would have been!

The other book to which I have referred, M. Chenon's monumental work, the history of Ste. Sévère, which sets forth on its title page that it had been crowned by the "Academie des Beaux Arts," and at the "Concours des Antiquites Nationales," had received honorable mention, though very long and minute, is not, as one might suppose dull reading. On the contrary there are many pages in it of thrilling interest, especially for those who love France, and are interested in her history.

M. Chénon had free access to the family archives which for centuries had been carefully preserved in the muniment

room of the Chateau above the town, which has always been the home of the Lords of Ste. Sévère.

He was therefore able to trace with minute care the history of the town and its rulers, describing faithfully the lives of the people, and the changes in the course of events and conditions from the earliest times, but over most of this, of course, we must pass very lightly; however, it is interesting I think to find an account in his pages of the very raid, which in all probability drove our emigrant forth from his home, giving us our French-American ancestor.

"The little town of Sainte-Sévère en Berry, or Sainte-Sévère sur l'Indre, says M. Chénon, is situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Lower Berry, on the frontiers of the Marche Limousine, about ten kilometers from the source of the Indre. It is built entirely on the right bank of the river, at an elevation of about three hundred meters, on a steep ridge, which comes up abruptly from the river's bank.

"At its highest point rise the ruins of the ancient Chateau, of which only the tower is left; while not far off is the new Chateau, where the present Lords of the town now live, as their ancestors have done before them for generations. This new building is a very handsome one, and was built shortly before the Revolution.

"The name of the place is taken from that of a Merovingian Abbess, Sévère as she was called, who flourished in the 7th century, and who about the year 630, visited the site of the present town, bringing with her a number of nuns. There, at the foot of the hill, they built their convent, and established their residence.

"The inhabitants of the little town conceived such a veneration and affection for her that they gave their town her name.

"Long after her death at Trèves, her bones were brought back to the town on the Indre, and there enclosed in the parish Church, and practically worshiped ever since.

"During the Revolution, when there was danger of their profanation by the mob, they were removed at night by a

faithful woman of the congregation and her husband, who hid them in a secret place in her house for three years.

"After that terrible period was over, the relics were brought out, carefully examined by the priests, wrapped in fresh linen cloths and sealed. They were then placed in a handsome, new reliquary and reconsecrated by an imposing ceremony.

"In recent times a fine new Church has been built in their honour, and there the bones of the good saint, dead many hundred years age, are worshiped daily.

"The town of Sainte-Sévère has from the very earliest times been the seat of a barony, which, during the course of the centuries, has passed into many hands, and experienced a very varied history."

If we only had time to linger many interesting things could be told about them, for M. Chénon goes deeply into their history, under many fascinating titles; as, for instance "Les Aventures de Marguerite de Malevale, et les Exploits de Huguet de Chamborant."

We have often heard vaguely of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes; perhaps it may interest some to know just what it meant, and what it "revoked."

In 1598, Henry IV. having from motives of policy declared himself a Roman Catholic, but still wishing to help those among his people who belonged to his old religion, granted to the Protestants in his dominions a certain amount of religious and personal freedom to which they had long been strangers.

Whereas, before they were not allowed to hold their meetings for the worship of God in any towns, but had to seek fields and other out of the way spots, they were now allowed to come together openly in the town in which their religion prevailed.

They were still obliged to pay a certain regular tithe for the support of the Roman Catholic clergy, but could in addition to this raise enough money to support their own ministry; and they could also hold property, and educate their children in their own way.

These privileges were taken away from them gradually and from time to time, but they enjoyed comparative peace, until the middle age of Louis XIV, when Madame de Maintenon and his father confessor, La Chaise, having gotten entire influence over his mind, persuaded him to enter into a campaign for the utter extermination of protestants.

So many nobles about the Court had recanted that the excuse can be made for the King that he thought there would be no difficulty in destroying this "pestilent sect," completely.

In an Edict, therefore, dated the 2nd. October, 1685, he declared that his "Grandsire of glorious memory," King Henry IV. had extended certain privileges to the members of the pretended reformed religion, which he, King Louis, in view of the fact that the greater part of his subjects of the said pretended reformed religion had already embraced the Catholic faith and therefore the above mentioned privleges had become useless, he thought it wisest to revoke them entirely, and everything since done in favor of the said religion.

After this revocation, and in spite of their supposed previous conversion, it is estimated that over fifty thousand Huguenot families escaped from France, to the great loss of that Kingdom, but to the lasting good of those lands to which they went.

They were generally of the middle class, and were emphatically the courageous and sober minded, the moral, industrious and thinking, as well as the pious part of the community. It is impossible to tell how completely different the later course of French history might have been, if the descendants of these Huguenot heroes had been still in France.

One favorite and much practised mode of "conversion" used by the "good King Louis" were the Dragonnades of infamous memory.

If it was not that we have the most undoubted testimony on the subject, it would be impossible to believe that such

horrors could be perpetrated under the mask of the Christian religion.

In a memoir, written by Mr. James Fontaine, and edited by his descendant, Miss Ann Maury, the following description of these dragonnades is given. Unfortunately for himself Mr. Fontaine had been both a witness and a victim of their brutalities.

"A day was appointed for the conversion of a certain district, and the dragoons made their appearance accordingly. They took possession of the houses of the Protestant inhabitants of the place, destroyed all they could not consume or carry away; turned their parlors into stables for their horses; treated the owners of the houses with every species of cruelty; depriving them of food; beating them; burning some alive, half roasting others and then letting them go; tying mothers securely to posts, then leaving their suckling infants to perish at their feet; hanging some upon hooks in the chimneys and smoking them with wisps of wet straw until they suffocated; some they dipped in wells; others they bound down and poured wine into them until reason was destroyed; and many other tortures were inflicted even more horrible than the above named."

From "A Huguenot Family," by James Fontaine, edited by Ann Maury.

According to our author, M. Chénon, Sainte-Sévère did not escape her share of these terrible persecutions, though they do not seem to have been so cruel as in other places.

He writes: "During this period (1697-1701) there took place at Sainte-Sévère the application of the Edict of the 2nd October, 1685, by which Louis XIV. revoked the Edict of Nantes of 1698. This Edict of Revocation had already been carried out in other parts of Berry by the zeal of the Intendent of Bourgis, Louis François Dey de Serancourt. There were in this province about five thousand Protestants. Some lived in or near Sainte-Sévère. In 1699 the town was visited by the soldiery under de Serancourt, and the Protestant Temple was destroyed. A cross was erected on its site, to efface, said the Curé Jacquinet, "the memory

of the injury done to the true religion of Jesus Christ on this spot." This cross can still be seen on the summit of a hill, not far from the town, a silent witness of the cruelty of a past age.

But Dr. Isaac Porcher did not wait for this final calamity. Apparently as soon as possible after the Revocation of the Edict, which had secured some personal liberty, he had made his way to England with his newly married wife, and from thence to America. Imagine, if you please,, what this journey meant to a provincial Frenchman in those days; the French being most especially a home loving folk.

Perhaps Isaac Porcher was considered and eccentric and misguided member of his family, for all of them certainly, did not choose to suffer for a new religion.

In 1695, ten years exactly after the flight of our emigrant, we find the largest farm (terre, they called it) belonging to the Baron of Sainte-Sévère, rented by a certain Samuel Porcher, for 1,350 livers, an immense sum at that time.

Thus did the family fortunes wax and wane. Those in the new world prospered and spread over the land, while those in the old gradually shrank, until the name died out entirely about the middle of the 18th century.

As I said before, the last family of the name in Berry, of which we have any record is that of Porcher de Lissaunay. They owned a Chateau, called the Chateau de Côte-Perdrix, not very far from Sainte-Sévère, of which M. Chénon gives an interesting description. As this is the only known of the Porchers in the old world, and as it describes a mediæval fortress, a description of it may interest some of my readers.

"On descending the river Indre, on the right bank, one will find the ruins of the Chateau de Côte-Perdrix. In 1701 this was bought by François Porcher de Lissaunay, from its previous owners, Pierre Dorsanne de Mont levie and Dame Françoise Millier, his wife.

This fief then comprised four parts. The Chateau itself was an immense mass of buildings, and beyond it was the

mill. There was also the large farm house, and diverse out-buildings.

The Chateau had, speaking broadly, a rectangular form, and was composed of a number of chambers, constructed to the west, along the bank of the river. It included a room on the ground floor, a large kitchen above, two bed chambers on the third floor, and a garret surmounting them all.

2nd. A high tower of four stories was at the southwest corner, joining the kitchen, and facing the big yard.

3rd. At the east was the gateway, and over it the chapel, with yet another story above that.

4th. At the north, and beyond the gateway, stood the principal dwelling house.

All was surrounded by walls, and in the middle of the court enclosed by this mass of buildings, was the well, all important in case of a siege.

Here lived for years this branch of the Porcher family, excepting when they were performing various civic duties in La Châtre and elsewhere, and to this place the Abbé Porcher de Lissaunay, brother of the Count Porcher de Richebourg returned as a poor emigré from Switzerland, after the French Revolution, to find it in ruins.

Not disheartened he took up the life of a simple village Curé, leaving his mark on his world, where his memory is fragrant to this day.

Julia Porcher Wickham.

"La Réforme dans L'Ile D'Oleron, Par Paul Thomas, Capacitaire en Droit. Ouvrageorné de onze illustrations. Lezay Imprimerie-Librairie H. Canon, 1911." pp. 121. Paper.

The thanks of the Society are due the author of this valuable historical contribution to Huguenot literature for a copy of his book. It is to be regretted that the volume arrived too late for a more extended review in this issue

of the Transactions, but even a cursory reading suggests its special interest and value to our membership. A glance at the excellent and complete index shows a large number of names represented in our ancestral list. Among these occur Allard, d'Aubigné, Bacot, Belin, Benoist, Boisseau, Bouyer, Carrière, Condé, Cormier, Coutan, Joubois, Du Puy, Fresneau, Gaillarde, Garnier, Gibert, Gras, Guignard, de La Fontaine, Leval, LeComte, DeMercier, Martin Moreau, La Mothe, Petit, Prioleau (Samuel), Raoul, Robert, Seguin, Tessier, Thomas, and others of local interest.

The illustrations are also of great interest, showing portraits of distinguished Huguenots, local views of the Isle of Oleron and others giving an excellent idea of the architesture and costumes of the time. The Isle of Oleron was among the earliest seed-beds of the Reformation in France and the scene of the bitterest persecutions.

The book may be obtained from the author, M. Paul Thomas, Le Chateau, Ile D'Oleron, Charente Inférieure, France, at the modest cost of 3 francs, 65 centimes —71 cents U. S. currency.

Another donation to the Society which is hereby gratefully acknowledged, is The Monnette Family Genealogy," by Orra L. Monnette, attorney and counsellor at law, Los Angeles, Cal. This is a large and handsomely printed 8mo. well illustrated and exhibiting throughout evidences of hard and judicious work in genealogical research. The book will be of very great value to the descendants of the Monnette Family, not only in direct line but through the large number of families of different names descended in the female lines from intermarriage with the Monnettes. These have been carefully investigated by the painstaking author and their pedigrees in most cases worked out. This feature will also commend the volume to professional genealogists and others interested in family researches. The price of the volume may appear large, but to those accustomed to book making it will be evident at once that the cost of issuing must have very far exceeded this sum. For sale by the author as above.

LIST OF MEMBERS

APRIL, 1911.

Members will please inform the Secretary of all changes of residence or address, to insure receipt of Transactions.

The names in *italics* at the end of each entry are those of the original Huguenot families from which the member derives descent.

* This mark indicates a Charter Member. Names in small capitals are Honorary Members. Names in large capitals are Huguenots of the pure blood after two and a quarter centuries.

r. Resigned.
d. Dead.
l. m. Life member.

April 19, 1911..Alexander, Mrs. Ethel Witherspoon, Boston, Mass..... *Trabue and Verrenil.*

April 13, 1910..Alexander, Mary E. Richardson, Sumter, S. C..... *Mayrant.*

April 19, 1911..Allan, Mrs. Kathrine Bostick, East Orange, N. J..... *Robert.*

April 2, 1885..Alleman*, Frances, H., *d* .....*Legaré.*

April 13, 1885..Allston,* Rev. Benjamin, *d* .....*Gibert.*

April 2, 1901..Allston, Chas, P., Georgetown, S. C. .....*Gibert.*

May 28, 1897..Alston, Miss Rebecca H., Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Motte, LaBrosse.*

April 22, 1908..Ames, Mrs. Mary Boykin, Baltimore, Md..... *LeChevalier, de la Plaine.*

April 20, 1906..Anderson, Claudia Bennett, Charleston, S. C.,..... *Simons, DuPré.*

April 19, 1911..Armstrong, Mrs. Josephine Gresham, Galveston, Texas .....*Pickens.*

April 17, 1902..Aymar, Mrs. Jane V. H., Jersey City, N. J.,...*Simons, LeSerurier, Gignilliat, DuPré, Leger, DuBliss.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Daniel Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot. Huger, DeSaussure, Motte, Peronneau.*

April 14, 1886..Bacot, John Vacher, Jersey City, N. J.....*Bacot, Vacher, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Julius Motte, *d* ....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Peronneau, Motte.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Maria Fraser, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 14, 1886..Bacot, Robert Cochran, *d* .....*Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Bacot, DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1910..Bacot, R. Dewar, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, DeSaussure, Menessier, Peronneau, Motte, Daleu.*

April 13, 1904..Bacot, Jules DeR., Savannah, Ga.....*Bacot.*

April 13, 1899..Bacot, Mrs. Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C....., *DeBerniere.*

April 13, 1904..Bacot, Samuel Holloway, *d* .....*Bacot.*

April 5, 1909..Ball, Mrs. Elias, Charleston, S. C. (Mary Wilson Ball) .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Barker, Theodore G., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes, Gendron, Serré, Gaillard.*

April 13, 1905..Barr, Mrs. Mary McDonald .....*Macon.*

April 18, 1909..Bassett, Mrs. Caroline DuPuy, Winslow, Mo...*DuPuy La Villain, La Prade.*

April 14, 1890..Bayard, Hon. Thomas F., *d* .....*Bayard.*

April 17, 1902..Beckman, Julia Reese, Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 13, 1885..Beckman*, Serena B., Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 13, 1910..Beckwith, Mrs. Videau Marie Legare, Charleston, S. C. *Legaré.*

April 20, 1906..Belcher, Mrs. A. F. C. .....*Macon.*

April 17, 1902..Bennett, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas ..... *Bonneau, DuBliss, de Longue-mare, Roi.*

April 19, 1911..Berryman, Mrs. Charlotte Cazenove, Alexandria, Va... *de Cazenove.*

April 15, 1909..Black, Miss Emma C., Charleston, S. C...*DeLesleine.*

M'ch 8, 1895..Blackshear, Mrs., Macon, Ga. .....*Gignilliat.*

April 14, 1890..Blackman, Mrs. E. L., Greenville, S. C.....*Robert.*

Oct. 22, 1898..Bondurant, Dr. E. D., Mobile, Ala.....*DuBose.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, F. N., Charleston, S. C. ....*Bonneau.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, W. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonneau.*

April 14, 1890..Bostick, A. McQ., Bamberg, S. C., *d* .....*Robert.*

April 19, 1911..Bostick, Benjiman Robert, New York City, N. Y..... *Robert.*

April 17, 1902..Bounetheau, Harold DuPré, New York .....*DuPré, Bounetheau*

July 14, 1896..Bonnetheau, Henry D., *d* .....*Bonnetheau.*
June 25, 1894..Bowley, Mrs. J. V. G., Jersey City, N. J.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss, Heyward.*
April 13, 1905..Bowley, E. Heyward.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*
April 2, 1885..Box*, Rosa, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Boykin*, Sarah J., Camden, S. C., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
Nov. 4, 1899..Bracey, Jean Charlemagne, editor Hugnenot Quarterly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y, ... *Bracey.*
April 15, 1907..Bragonier, Fred. Tyler, Globe, Arizona.....*Peconier.*
April 20, 1906..Brent, George A., Louisville, Ky. .....*Mauze.*
April 17, 1902..Broun, Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Mrs. Mary M., Charleston, W. Va., *d*..... *Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Broun.*
July 2, 1903..Brown, Dr. Paul R., *d* .....*Richard, de Bruyn.*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. A., Florence, S. C. .....*Bacot*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. M., Florence, S. C. .....*Bacot*
April 20, 1906..Brunson, Mrs. Mary Motte, Florence, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Miss Mary Bacot.....*Bacot.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Mrs. Mary McIver, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....*Bacot.*
April 22, 1908..Bryce, Mrs. Ellen Peter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....*Horry, LaRoche, Simons, DuPré.*
April 14, 1890..Buist, Dr. J. Somers, Charleston, S. C. *d*.....*Legaré.*
M'ch 21, 1903..Bulloch, Dr. Joseph G., Washington, D. C..... *Delcaux, Mauve.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Alice M., Charleston, S. C. .....*Marion.*
April 13, 1901..Burdell, Edwin T., Savannah, Ga.....*Marion, Racenel, Mazÿck.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, F. M., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 14, 1885..Burdell*, Robert F., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Thad. S., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 20, 1906..Burnham, Edith E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gras.*
April 2, 1901..Burton, Robert E., Auburn, Ala.....*Robert.*
April 19, 1911..Butler, Jessie, Georgetown, S. C. .....*Bacot.*
April 19, 1911..Butler, LeRoy H., Georgetown, S. C.....*Bacot.*
April 13, 1904..Butler, Mrs. Jessie T.....*Bacot, Foissin.*
April, 1909..Butler, Miss Louise Screven, Los Angeles, Cal..... *Robert.*
April 13, 1885..Caldwell*, Wm. Robinson, *d* .....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Miss Celia, *d* .....*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, Simons, DuPré.*

April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Mary Bennett, Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Mary Butler, *d* .....*Sigourney, Pairan.*
April 19, 1911..Cappeal, Mrs. Waldine F., Galveston, Texas..*Mathews.*
April 13, 1885..Carrere*, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, *d* .....*Segur.*
April 13, 1903..Charles, Robert K., *d* .....*DuBose.*
April 12, 1899..Chase, John A., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot.*
April 13, 1903..Cheves, Mrs. C. McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*
April 10, 1890..Chisolm, Dr. J. Bachman, Charleston, S. C...*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 11, 1890..Chisolm, Henry Louis, Charleston, S. C., *d*...*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 13, 1905..Clarke, James W., Utica, N. Y.....*LeGrand, Roberts, Bocquet.*
April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga. .....*Brunyé, Jaudon, LeGrand.*
April 19, 1911..Thompson, Thomas Clarkson, Chattanooga, Tenn.....*Horry.*
April 13, 1903..Clarkson, Heriot, Charlotte, N. C. *Simons, Horry, LaRoche, DuPré, Marion.*
April 13, 1903..Clearwater, Hon. Alphonso T., *l. m.* .....*Baudoin, Bridon, Corquet, Doian, (Deyo), Nicol, Sequine, Vernooye.*
April 13, 1888..Clement, J. W. Legaré, Young's Island, S. C...*Legaré.*
April 13, 1905..Colcock, Charles Jones, Charleston, S. C.....*Marion. Baluet.*
April 13, 1901..Colcock, Dan. DeS., Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, DeSaussure.*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Miss Edith G., Alleghany, Pa.....*Jaquett.*
April 13, 1904..Collins, Mrs. Lucy G., Charleston, W. Va.....*Horry.*
April 13, 1901..Connerat, William H., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert.*
April 19, 1911..Connor, Mrs. Charlotte C. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.....*LeSeurrier, Leger, Frezeant, Maulard, Poyas, Gendron, Mazyck.*
April 20, 1906..Cooper, W. B., Wilmington, N. C.....*Jeanerette.*
April 13, 1904..Cooper, Noah W., Nashville, Tenn., *r*.....*Jeanerette.*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Charles L., Alleghany, Penn., *l. m*.....*Jaquett.*
April 18, 1909..Cordes, Alexander Watson, Sr., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 13, 1885..Coste*, A. L., *d* .....*Coste.*
April 13, 1885..Coste*, R. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Coste.*
Oct. 29, 1899..Coutant, Dr. Richard B., Tarrytown, N. Y....*Coutant*
April 17, 1902..Cummings, Mrs. Rosa W., Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*
April 13, 1905..Cunningham, Miss Sarah.....*Gibert.*

April 13, 1910..Cuthbert, Mrs Eloise Waties Mayrant, Sumter, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignard DeLeiseline, Gaillard, Paparel, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Cuttino*, David B., Rock Hill, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*
April 19, 1911..Cuttino, John S., Columbia, S. C.....*Kathouneau.*
April 13, 1910..Davant, C. F., Tucson, Arizona.....*Davant.*
April 2, 1885..Davant, J. C., Barnwell, S. C.....*Davant.*
M'ch 21, 1890..Dawson, N. H. R., *d* .....*Huger.*
April 13, 1910..Delaplaine, Louis S., Wheeling, W. Va...*de la Plaine.*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, A. T., *r* .....*DeRosset.*
April 7, 1890..DeRosset, Wm., *r* .....*DeRosset.*
April 18, 1885..DeSaussure, Fannie E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Henry A., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., Jr., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Isabel A., Charleston, S. C.....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 14, 1890..DeSaussure, James P., *d* .....*DeSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, John B. .....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., Jr., New York, N. Y., *d* .... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Martha G., Charleston, S. C..... *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., *d* ....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mary C., *d* .....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Sarah F, Charleston, S. C..... *DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Sarah E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, P. G., *d* .....*Gourdin, DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1903..DeSaussure, William P., Richmond, Va. ..*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*
April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., Jr., *r* ..*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
July 12, 1897 DeRichemond, Louis Meschinet, Archiviste de La Rochelle, France.
July 12, 1897..DeVeaux, Henri, Bordeaux, France .....*DeVeaux.*
Feb. 2, 1887..Dibble, Samuel, Orangeburg, S. C. .....*Gabeau.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, David, Santee, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, Mrs. Ulric Huguenin, Lakeland, Fla.....*Cordes.*
April 13, 1905..Dabney, Mrs. E. B., Vicksburg, Miss.....*Huguenin, Robert.*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Mary P., Monteagle, Tenn. ..*DuBose, Peronneau.*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Robert M., Sewanee, Tenn.....*DuBose, Porcher.*

May 14, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. Haskell, Monteagle, Tenn..... *DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. P., D. D., Sewanee, Tenn...*DuBose, Porcher.*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Susan P., Monteagle, Tenn.....*DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*

April 15, 1907..DuBose, Miss Willie S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuBose.*

April 22, 1908..DuBose, Miss Lonisa, Athens, Ga.....*DuBose,*

April 13, 1885..Duc*, Miss P. M., Charleston, S. C., *l. m.* .....*Auber.*

Nov. 15, 1897..Dunbar, Mrs. J. R., Ellenton, S. C. ....*Het, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

April 13, 1910..Duncan, Mrs. Eddie House, Houston, Tex...*Legaré, De la Haute.*

April 13, 1894..Dunkin, W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*

April 13, 1902..DuPré, Belin Clarke, Columbia, S. C....*Belin, DuPré*

May 24, 1898..DuPré, Prof. J. F. C., *d* .....*DuPré*

April 13, 1909..Durant, Mrs. Nannie Miles, Charleston, S. C...*Bierne*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, D. G.,· Charleston, S. C.,.....*Marion, Baluet, Gaillard.*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, Dr. R. Y., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Marion. Baluet,*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, Henry R. ....*Marion, Baluet, Ravenel. De St. Julien, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Le Serurier, Porcher.*

June 6, 1899..Ellis, Frampton E., Atlanta, Ga.....*Het, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Mrs. Phoebe P., Atlanta, Ga.....*Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Prioleau, Atlanta, Ga. .....*Prioleau.*

April 19, 1911..Ermantrout, Miss Adelaide Louise Washington. Reading, Penn. .....*de Barre.*

April 13, 1910..Evans, Emma Crandall, Sedalia, Mo.. .....*Bouton.*

April 13, 1894..Faulker, Mrs. M. G., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*

April 20, 1906..Finger, Watson Cordes, Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 20, 1906..Finger, Mrs. C. B. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*

M'ch 29, 1889..Fishburne, Mrs. Helen M., Summerville, S. C..... *Marion, Mazÿck.*

April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Miss Caroline D'Arcy, Washington, D. C. .....*Postell, Pepin.*

April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Benjamin Postell, Washington, D. C..... ..... *Postell, Pepin.*

April 13, 1894..FitzSimons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* ..*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1904..Farley, Mrs. Sarah C. C., Hutto, Texas..*Bonneau, Roi.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Fludd, Mrs. Eliza K., *d* .....*Legaré*
April 22, 1908..Ford, Mrs. Marion J., *d* .....
April 13, 1905..Ford, Mrs. M. A. Lucas, (F. W.), Georgetown, S. C.....*Horry, Huger.*
April 15, 1889..Foster, Henry P., Summerville, S. C., *r* .....*Poyas, Gendron.*
May 30, 1890..Frost, E. Horry, *d*.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1899..Frost, Frank Ravenel, Charleston, S. C. .....*Ravenel, LeJau, Huguenin, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1904..Frost, Dr. F. LeJau .....*LeJau, Huguenin.*
Aug. 7, 1899..Frost, Mrs. W. Branford, Charleston. S. C.....*Huger*
May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Col. D. DuBose, Duluth, Minn.....*Jolain, LeClair, Gaillard, DuBose, Gendron, Baluet, Boyd.*
April 13, 1910..Gaillard, David St. Pierre, Culebra, Canal Zone....*Gaillard.*
April 21, 1900..Gaillard, Miss E. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Henry T., St. Augustine, Fla.....*Gaillard.*
July 12, 1897..Gaillard, John, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..GAILLARD*, P. C., *d* .....*Gaillard, Porcher de Cherigny, Mazÿck, LeSerurier*
April 13, 1891..Gaillard, Miss Rebecca T., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ...*Gaillard.*
April 19, 1911..Gaillard, Mrs. Maria Ravenel, Charleston, S. C. *Ravenel.*
Dec. 1, 1887..Gaillard, S. Gourdin, New Cumberland, W. Va. *Gaillard, De Richebourg, Gourdin, Porcher.*
April 13, 1903..Gaillard, Dr. W. Minot, Georgetown, S. C....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Gaillard, George Caldwell, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Gaillard, Miss Ellinor P., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
July 14, 1897..Gaillard, Samuel P., Mobile, Ala .....*DeRichebourg, Porcher, Gendron, Mazÿck.*
April 13, 1901..Gaillard, Wm. D., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard*, Wm. H. D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
July 16, 1897..Gaillard, Wm. M., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 22, 1908..Galt, Mrs. Mary J., Williamsburg, Va.....*Servient.*
April 2, 1885..Gibert*, J. A., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 20, 1906..Gignilliat, L. R.....*Gignilliat, Leger, LeSerurier.*
April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., Charleston, S. C.,.....*LeGrand Jaudon, Brouyé, Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, John K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, R. N., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 13, 1905..Greer, Mrs. Mary P., New Castle, Penn., *d*..*Poinsett.*
April 19, 1911..Gresham, Mrs. Josephine Mann, Galveston, Texas....*Pickens.*

April 9, 1890..Grimke, Dr. T. S., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Faucheraud.*
April 2, 1885..Guerard*, Dr. A. R., Flat Rock, N. C.....*Guerard.*
July 24, 1890..Guerard, E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Godin, Guerard, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1901..Guerard, Mrs. E. P. Charleston, S. C.....*Benezet.*
April 13, 1885..Guerard*, Wm. Bull, *d* .....*Guerard.*
April 2, 1901..Guerard, Wm. Elliott, Savannah, Ga. *d* .....*Mazÿck, Guerard, LeSerurier, Godin.*
May 13, 1899..Guignard, John G., Columbia, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
Jan. 30, 1899..Guignard, Capt. Wm. S., West Point, N. Y...*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
May 30, 1890..Guilleteau, Peter L. .....*Guilleteau.*
July 12, 1897..Haig, M. de Lisle, Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1902..Haig, Mary M., Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Hall, Harriet, O., Columbia, S. C., *d* .....*Huger.*
April 15, 1907..Hamby, Mrs. Elizabeth McN., Columbia, S. C..... ..... *Gaillard, Serré,*
May 1, 1897..Hamilton, J. S., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Harleston, John, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 13, 1904..Harrison, Mrs. James Randolph. New York, N. Y. ..... *Stuyvesant, Bayard.*
April 13, 1902..Hayne, P. Trapier, Greenville, S. C.....*DuGué, Trapier.*
April 15, 1909..Hillhouse, Rev. J. B., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert*
April 14, 1890..Hill, Mrs. Jane L., Charleston, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 22, 1908..Hodgkins, Mrs. Marie W., Washington, D. C. .....*DuPuy, LeVillier.*
April 13, 1910..Holliday, Jaquelin Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., *Jacquelin.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, George S., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, James G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Holmes*, Rebecca T., *d* .....*Peronneau.*
April 12, 1890..Horlbeck, Dr. H. B., *d* .....*Porcher, de Cherigny.*
April 2, 1908..Houghton, Mrs. Della B., Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher, DeCherigny, DuPré.*
June 11, 1896..Huger, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 2, 1885..Huger*, C. K. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Huger.*
M'ch 8, 1890..Huger, Francis K., Knoxville, Tenn.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1898..Huger, Miss Mary Esther, New Orleans, La...*Cordes, DePeuch, Huger*
Sept. 5, 1898..Huger, Mrs. Sabina H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes.*

April 13, 1903..Huger, Alfred, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger*
April 14, 1890..Huger, Wm. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1885..Huger*, Dr. Wm. H., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Huger.*
April 12, 1899..Huguenin, David, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huguenin.*
Feb. 2, 1888..Huguenin, Thomas A., *d* .....*Huguenin.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, David, Hudson, Wis. *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, James L. Pittsburg, Pa., *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*
April 13, 1910..Hurin, James H., Los Angeles Cal. .....*Trabue.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Mrs. Rebecca C., Columbia, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Miss L. R., Camden, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1910..Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Bennettsville, S. C., *Duvall.*
Sept. 5, 1898..Jennings, Mrs. William, Atlanta, Ga., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 21, 1900..Jervey, Miss Amaryllis, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1893..Jervey, Miss E. D., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, Eugene P., Charleston, S. C.....*Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, James L., *d* ....*Mazÿck, Ravenel. De St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey*, René R., *d* ..*Mazÿck. Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey*, Wm. St. Julien, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, de St. Julien, LeNoble, Postell.*
Jan. 17, 1890..Johnson, Rev. John, D. D., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ... *Bonneau.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Johnson, William, *d* .....*Bonneau.*
April 19, 1911..Johnson, Mrs. Fannie Carr, Mexico, Mo. ..*Perronette.*
April 13, 1902..Johnstone, Mrs. Fanny L., Mobile, Ala.....*Lesesne.*
April 13, 1904..Johnstone, Miss Isabel F., Georgetown, S. C.....*de Marbeuf, DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1905..Johnstone, Miss Emma E., Baltimore, Md...*deMarbeuf. DeSaussure.*
April 22, 1908..Jenkins, C. Bissell, Charleston, S. C.....*Gautier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Ella H, Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Miss Lottie M., Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
April 13, 1902..Jordan, Miss Mary D., Chattanooga, Tenn.. *r* ..*Motte, Huger.*
April 15, 1909..Keels, Annie Olivia, Rembert, S. C.....*deRichebourg*
April 22, 1908..Kendrick, Mrs. Julia Lawton, Philadelphia, Pa..... .....*Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Rev. John, *r* .....*DuBose.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Mrs. Susan D., *r* ....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 15 1909..Kidd, Mrs. Lelia Major Sedalia, Mo ..... *DuPuy Flournoy, Trabue, LeVillain*

June 8, 1899..King, Edward Postell, Atlanta, Ga.. ..... *Gignilliat LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré, Pelot.*

April 13, 1903..King, Mitchell, *d* ..... *Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré, Pelot.*

April 13, 1904. Kirk, Robert J., ... *Couturier, Dalbiac*

April 19, 1911. Knight, Mrs. Caroline O. Nicholasville, Ky ..... *Dupuy, Trabue.*

April 13, 1904. Knox, Miss Mattie E., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazyck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 5, 1890..Langley, P. G., Charleston, S. C..... *Prioleau.*

Sept. 23, 1898..Langley, P. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C..... *Prioleau*

April 7, 1890..Langley, Samuel, *d* ..... *Prioleau.*

Feb. 15, 1897..Latta, Mrs. Hattie N., Charlotte, N. C., *r* ... *Legardére*

April 13, 1885..Laurens,* Henry R., Charleston, S. C..... *Laurens*

April 13, 1902..Laurens, Mrs. H. R., Charleston, S. C..... *Simons, Mazyck, Le Noble, St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Buretel, DeLisle*

Oct. 30, 1885..Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah A., *d* ..... *de St. Julien*

April 14, 1890..Lawton, General Alex. R., Savannah, Ga., *d* *Robert*

Mar. 15, 1898..Lawton, Alex. R., Jr., Savannah, Ga. ..... *Robert*

Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Cecilia, Mrs., Charleston, C..... *LeGrand, Brauyé, Jaudon, Robert*

April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. John Alison, Charleston, S. C. ... *Robert*

April 15, 1907..Lafaye, Mrs. Charlotte Cordes Lucas, Columbia, S. C ..... *Cordes, Mazyck LeSerurier, Leger, de St. Julien.*

April 15, 1909..LeCompte, Margaret J., Lexington, Ky.....*LeCompte.*

April 13, 1910..Legare, Eliza Calhoun, Aiken, S. C. ..... *Marion*

April 15, 1909..Legare, E. T., Charleston, S. C..... *Legaré*

April 13, 1885..Legare,* Dr. Thomas, *d* ..... *Legaré*

April 13, 1904..LeGrand, James Hutchinson, Tyler, Texas .*LeGrand.*

Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. Rosa L. D., Chicago, Ill., ... *Brauyé Jaudon, LeGrand, Robert*

April 22, 1908..Lewis, A. P., Chicago, Ill.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 15, 1907..Lewis, Anne Porcher, Clemson College, S. C. *Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 13, 1902..Lining, Mrs. Ida M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ... *L'Escort*

Jan. 24, 1900..Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, Charleston, S. C..... *Vergereau, Boudinot, Postell*

April 15, 1907..Long, Mrs. Martha DuPré Gaillard, St. Louis, Mo., ... *Gaillard, DuPré.*

April 13, 1910..Long, William Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind. ...*Trabue, Daniel, Guerant, Martin, Dabney, Maupin.*

April 13, 1910..Long, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind..... *Dabney, Maupin.*

April 13, 1910. Long, William Dudley, Indianapolis, Ind. ....*Trabue, Daniel, Guerant, Martin.*

April 15, 1903..Loomis, Henry P., New York, N. Y...*Boudinot, Carré.*

April 20, 1906..Lucas, Mrs. Mary R., Georgetown, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 17, 1890..Lucas, J. J., Society Hill, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré*

April 13, 1902..Lucas, Thos. S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuPré, Simons*

April 13, 1902..Lucas, W. E., Laurens, S. C., *d* .....*DuPré, Simons*

April 13, 1893..Manigault, Arthur M., Charleston, S. C.....*Manigault*

Oct. 13, 1885..Manigault, Edward, *r* .....*Manigault*

Oct. 29, 1885..Manigault, Eliza S., *r* .....*Manigault*

Dec. 29, 1889..Manigault, Dr Gabriel E., *d* .....*Manigault*

July 27 1889..Manigault, Henry M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*Manigault*

July 4, 1897..Manigault, Joseph, Savannah, Ga. *d*.....*Manigault*

Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Louis, *d* .....*Manigault*

Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Mary M., *r* .....*Manigault*

Nov. 2, 1895..Marion, E. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion*

April 21, 1900..Matthews, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1905..Mason, Mrs. Louisa, B., *d* .....*Serré.*

April 15, 1909..Maury, Anne Herndon, Richmond, Va., *l. m.* ..*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

June 1, 1899..Maury, M. F., Richmond, Va., *d* .....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

June 1, 1899..Maury, Col. Richard L., Richmond, Va., *d* ....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*

April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Sallie W., Baltimore, Md.....*Maupin.*

April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Margaret L., Baltimore, Md...*Maupin.*

April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Miss Caroline Kinloch, Summerville, S. C... *Mayrant, Guignard, De Lesselin, Gaillard, Paparel, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Miss Harriet S., Summerville S. C. ..... *Simon, Dupre, Le Serurier, Le-Ger, Mazÿck, DuBose, DuGué.*

April 13, 1910..Mayrant, W. R., Summerville , S. C. ....*Mayrant, Guignard, DeLesselin, Gaillard, Paparel, Leger, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1905..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella S.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, deChastaigner.*

April 13, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Mazÿck, Alexander H., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Ethel, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Vallée, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Chastaigner, Gaillard*

April 20, 1906..Mazÿck, Wm. G., Jr. .....*Mazÿck, Gaillard, de Chastaigner, LeSerurier*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Arthur, Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1894...Mazÿck, Miss Catherine B., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck.* Edmund, *d* ..*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chaistaigner, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Mazÿck, Mrs. Epps Parker, (Arthur), Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, LeSerurier*

April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Isaac, Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Marion, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 7, 1890..Mazÿck, Philip P., Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Stephen, *d* ....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Wm. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier,.*

April 13, 1910..Mazÿck, McM. K., Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck.*

Jan. 11, 1890..Mazÿck, Wm. St. Julien, *d* ....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1905..McIver, Claudia B. (Mrs. G. W. McIver), Charleston, S. C.....*Bonnetheau, Simons, DuPré.*

April 20, 1906..Macbeth, Ravenel .....*Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes, de Chastaigner.*

June 22, 1897..Macbeth, Malcolm, St. Louis, Mo., *d..de Chastaigner, Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes.*

April 2, 1901..McComb, Mrs. Anna L., New Castle, Pa., *d* .....*Le Serurier, Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 7, 1885..McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C.. *d* ...*DeBernière.*

April 2, 1885..McCrady,* Louis deB.,Charleston, S. C., *d*.*De Bernière*

April 15, 1903..McGowan, Mrs. C. P., Charleston, S. C., *r* .*Peronneau.*

April 19, 1911..McElroy, Mrs. Mary Hardy, Kansas City, Mo..... *Dupuy.*

April 22, 1908..McMillan, Mrs. Hess Porcher, Atlanta, Ga....*Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 15, 1907..Messerole, J. V., Brooklyn, N. Y., *d* .....*Messerole.*

April 15, 1909..Memminger, C. Gustavus, Lakeland, Fla.....*Mazÿck.*

Jan. 13, 1890..Memminger, R. W., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, De St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

Feb. 20, 1895..Memminger, Mrs. Susan M., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Porcher,, De St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1885..Meynardie,* Rev. E. J., *d* .....*Meynardie*

April 15, 1909..Michaux, Marie Ella, Bennettsville, S. C.....*Michaux.*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Margaret M., Flat Rock, N. C., *d* ..*Bierne.*

April 15, 1909..Miles, Mrs. Roberta Lawrence Hall, Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Gendron, Poyas.*

Nov. 2, 1895..Miles, Mrs. Mary P., *d* .....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1902..Miles, Sarah A., Charleston. S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Betty B., Flat Rock, N. C.....*Bierne.*

April 13, 1910..Miller, Anna M., Adrian, Mich... .....*Branaugh*

April 13, 1910..Miller, Mrs. Edna Keels.....*de Richbourg.*

April 13, 1904..Miller, Miss Mary C.....*Cothonneau, Legaré.*

April 14, 1890..Miller, W. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Cothonneau*

April 13, 1885..Milnor,* Mrs. E. M., Charleston, S. C. *d*.....*Legaré Cothonneau.*

April 13, 1902..Mitchell, Mrs. Pearl Maury, Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury, Fontaine.*

April 15, 1903..Mitchell, Edgar L., Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury.*

April 19, 1911..Moody, Mrs. Libbie Shearn, Galveston, Texas ...*Arye.*

April 13, 1885..Morris,* C. Ellis, *r* .....*Mazyck, Ravenel. Le Noble*

April 15, 1907..Morse, Marion K., New York, N. Y.....*Serré.*

April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgia Lawton, Springmore, Va.,.... *Brauyé, LeGrand, Jaudon, Robert.*

Sept. 22, 1897..Motte, Rev, John W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Motte*

Nov. 16, 1897..Motte, John W., Jr., Savannah, Ga .....*Motte*

April 13, 1905..Mouzon, Lawrence .....*Mouzon*

April 13, 1904..Munro, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Charleston, S. C.....
..... *Manigault.*
Feb. 16, 1900..Myers, Frank K., Charleston, S. C.....*DeRossett*
April 13, 1910..Myers, Thomas E., Charleston, S. C.....*DeRossette*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Anna C., Charleston, S. C.....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* B. K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* H. S., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Julia Y., *d* .....*Neufville*
April 13, 1902..Noble, Mary, Miss, Galveston, Texas....*Bonneau, Roi, DuBliss, de Longuemare.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Euphemia B.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Edith Emery.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 13, 1904..O'Brien, Mrs. Eliza N. W.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, de St. Julien, Ravenel, LeNoble.*
April 13, 1891..O'Hear, James, Wando, S. C.....*Legaré*
Mar. 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, James Island, S. C..*Robert Brauyé, LeGrand, Jaudon*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Agnes M.....*Gaillard*
April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Mrs. Alice A., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard Porcher, de Cherigny, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 5, 1890..Palmer, Dr. Joseph, Trial, S. C., *d* .....*Gendron*
April 13, 1905..Palmer, Mrs. Lucy B., Cambridge, Mass.....*Manze.*
April 13, 1891..Parker, Edward L., *d* .....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1901..Parker, Dr. F. LeJau, Charleston, S. C.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*
April 13, 1902..Parry, Alva B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 2, 1885..Parry,* Mrs. Agnes, S., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 2, 1885..Parry,* L. Toomer, *r* .....*Legaré*
April 19 1911..Parry, Miss Inez B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*
April 21, 1900..Parry, Miss Susan H., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*
April 19, 1911..Paul Washburn, Pass Christian, Miss.....*Prioleau*
April 27, 1899..Peronneau, Miss Susan H., Monteagle, Tenn.....
Peronneau.
Sept. 26, 1899..Pinckney, Robt. Q., *d* .....*Gaillard*
April 15, 1903..Pollard, Mrs. R.....
April 14, 1890..Porcher, Miss Anna S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*
April 19, 1896..Porcher, Miss Clelia S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Prof. F. A., *d* ....*Porcher, Mazyck, Gendron*
April 3, 1890..Porcher, Dr. Francis Peyre, *d* .....*Porcher, Peyre*

April 23, 1897..PORCHER, ISAAC de C., Bonneaus, S. C...*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien: Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Porcher, J. F., Charleston, S. C. *Porcher, de Cherigny*

May 5, 1897..Porcher, Philip E., Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher,*

April 19, 1911..Porcher, Miss Katherine Cordes, Pinopolis....*Marion, DeVeaux.*

April 19, 1911..Proctor, Mrs. Antoinette Morris, Monroe City, Mo... *Martin, Rapine, Guerrant, Trabue.*

April 19, 1911..Porcher, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.....*Porcher. DuBose, Cordes, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Miss Virginia Leigh, Charleston, S. C..... *de Cherigny, Porcher, Peyre, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Le Serurier.*

April 21, 1900..Porcher, Mrs. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher, Gaillard.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de Cherigny, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..PORCHER,* WM. MAZYCK, *d* ..*Porcher, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Wilmot D., Charleston, S. C.....*DuPré de Cherigny, Gignilliat, Pelot, Porcher.*

April 20, 1906..Porcher, Philip G., *d* ...*Porcher, deCherigny, DuBose Cordes, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 20, 1906..Porcher, Mrs. Mary F. C., Mt. Pleasant, S. C...*Cordes*

April 13, 1907..PORCHER, JOHN H., Pinopolis, S. C. *d*....*Porcher. de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1904..Poyas, James O., *d* .....*Poyas.*

April 22, 1908..Phillips, James Henry Witherspoon, Tampa, Fla., ... *Rieheboury.*

April 17, 1902..Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth W., Plantersville, S. C..*Gibert.*

June 2, 1897..Pringle, Mrs. Mary Ford, Charleston, S. C.....*Godin, Mazÿck.*

April 13, 1905..Prioleau, John G.....*Prioleau, Gendron, Gaillard.*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Ann G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Charlotte G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guerard*

April 9, 1890..Prioleau, Charles E., *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 13, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. Jacob Ford, *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Julian, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
Nov. 25, 1897..Prioleau, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
May 30, 1890..Prioleau, Philip, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Samuel, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 22, 1908..Quinlin, Mrs. Leonard G., New York, N. Y.....*Mauze.*
April 15, 1909..Rand, Belle Palmer, Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*
April 21, 1890..Randolph, Harrison, Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*
April 21, 1900..Randolph, Mrs. V. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*
Mar. 30, 1890..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss C. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau. Mazyck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier*
April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Dr. Edmond, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth, McP., Charleston, S. C., *d*.... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elizabeth Prioleau, Charleston, S. C... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elinor P., Charleston, S. C...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck,Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Elias Prioleau, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Miss Emma, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Frank G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriet Parker, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazyck, Ravenel LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriott Horry, *r* .....*Horry, Motte.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Harriott Rutledge, Charleston, S. C., *r* .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Henry E., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Henry W., *d* ....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..Ravenel, H. S., *r* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 17, 1890..Ravenel, Heyward, Savannah, Ga., *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, J. R. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, John, *r* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Louis, Chicago, Ill.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Mary Coffin, *d* ..*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Ravenel, Dr. Mazÿck Porcher, Philadelphia, Pa. ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Ravenel, René, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, DeVeaux, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Robert Thurston, Baltimore, Md...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 20, 1885..Ravenel, Rosa Pringle, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, S. Prioleau, Philadelphia, Pa., *d* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, S. Prioleau, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

May 30, 1890..Ravenel, Stephen DeVeaux, Cordele, Ga.....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, le Noble, de Veaux, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..RAVENEL, THOMAS PORCHER, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 8, 1890..Ravenel, Thos. Porcher, Jr., Savannah, Ga....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Wm., *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 1, 1890..Ravenel, Wm. Bee, Charleston, S. C..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Dr. Wm. Chardon, Atlanta, Ga., *d* ..... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Marguerite A., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, Samuel W., Boonville, Mo.....*Ravenel, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, W. deC., Washington, D. C.....*Ravenel, DuBose, Porcher, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Clare W., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, A. E. F., Roanoke, Va.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier Gendron.*

April 12, 1890..Reeves, John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bouneteau.*

April 13, 1902..Reeves, Mrs. John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré.*

April 13, 1885..Reid*, Mary Burden, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Legaré.*

Jan. 29, 1892..Richardson, John M., *d* .....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*

April 17, 1897..Richardson, Thos. B., Sumter, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*

April 14, 1890..Robert Pierre, Robertville, S. C.....*Robert*

Oct. 9, 1890..Robert, Rev. Wm. H., Centerfield, Mass.....*Robert.*

April 15, 1903..Robert, John H., Garnett, S. C.....*Robert.*

April 20, 1906..Roberts, Belle Sumter, Birmingham, Ala.....*Poyas, Legaré.*

April 13, 1902..Robertson Henry G., Franklin, N. C...*Marion, Baluet.*

April 13, 1910..Robinson, Ellen Llewellyn, St. Louis, Mo., *Jacquelin.*

April 2, 1888..Rodgers*, S. H., Beaufort, S C.....*Legaré.*

Nov. 25, 1897..Rogers, Miss Louisa, New York, N. Y.....*Gignilliat.*

April 8, 1890..Rose, W. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 14, 1890..Rutledge, Gen'l Benj. Huger, *d* .....*Huger.*

April 14, 1890..Rutledge, B. H., Jr., *r* .....*Huger.*

April 15, 1909..Sease, Mrs. Mary Olivia Shecut, Orangeburg, S. C.....*Shecut.*

April 22, 1908..Seyburn, Mrs. Kathleen W. Patterson, La..*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, de St. Julien, Ravenel.*

April 13, 1901..Shackelford, Mrs. Anne R., Charleston, S. C...*Thomas.*

April 15, 1907..Shields, Mrs. Mazÿck W., ...*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1910..Shropshire, Mrs. Susan Jane Martin, Nealton, Ky...*Trabue, Martin, Guerant, Rapine.*

April 19, 1911..Selkirk, Mrs. Louise Mann, Galveston, Texas.....*Pickens.*

April 15, 1907..Semple, Mrs. Isabel, J. F., St. Louis, Mo.....*Macon.*
April 15, 1909..Sloan, Frank Porcher, Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher*
May 30, 1890..Simons, Arthur St. J., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons.*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Joseph A., Wilmington, Del.....*Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Edw A., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Mrs. Annie E., Berkeley Co., S. C...*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Simons, Mrs. Josephine Alston Horry, Georgetown, S. C. .....*Horry.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Eugene N., Charleston, S. C...,*Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Simons*, Dr. Manning, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Simons.*
July 18, 1898..Simons, P. Noble, New York, N. Y.....*Mazÿck, Simons.*
April 5, 1890..Simons, Dr. T. Grange, Charleston, S. C. *Simons.*
April 13, 1910..Simons, Mrs. S. Lewis, Summerville, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignard, De Leseleine, Gaillard, Ravenel, Legaré, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1910..Simons, Miss May I'on, Charleston, S. S. *Simons, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Legaré, Mazÿck, DuBose, DuGué.*
April 13, 1910..Simons, Drayton, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignardfi De Lesselin, Gaillard, Ravenel, Legaré, Le Serurier, Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, Du DuGué, St. Julian, Le Serurier,*
July 12, 1897..Sinkler, Mrs. Annie W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Porcher.*
April 19, 1911..Sinkler, Mrs. Ellen Simons Hall, Charleston, S. C..... *LeScurrier, Leger, Simons Dupre, Poyas, Gendron, Trezevant, Maulard, Mazyck.*
April 13, 1902..Sinkler, Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 13, 1901..Sinkler, Thomas S., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 13, 1885..Smith*, D. E. Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger.*
April 17, 1896..Smith, Robt. T., Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger.*
April 23, 1891..Smith, S. Porcher, Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher.*
April 15, 1907..Smith, P. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1903..Smith, Mrs. Z. F., Louisville, Ky.....*DuPuy, Trabue, Flournoy.*
April 15, 1909..Smith, H. A. M., Charleston, S. C. (Hon. Mem.)...
April 22, 1908..Smythe, A. T., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand, Courtonne.*
April 13, 1901..Smythe, Cheves McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*
June 14, 1895..Smythe, Mrs. Louisa McC., Charleston, S. C.,..... *Turquand.*

Sept. 15, 1888..Snowden, Yates, Columbia, S. C.....*Le Queux.*
M'ch 8, 1885..Spratly, Mrs. M. G., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 19 1911..Squire, Mrs. Corinne L., New York, N. Y.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1910..Stanhope, Mrs. Amiette Martin, Lexington, Ky.....
Trabue, Rapine, Guerant, Martin.
M'ch 31, 1891..Stevens, Rev. P. F., *Orangeburg, S. C., d..Fayssoux.*
April 13, 1902..Stiles, Rev. Charles A., Eastover, S. C., *d* ....*Legaré.*
April 14, 1890..Stillman, Miss Anna R., Charleston, S. C.,
Author on Huguenot Subject.
April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Mrs. Harriet Porcher, *d* ...*Gaillard, Porcher.*
July 15, 1887..Stoney, Samuel, D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Samuel G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 13, 1910..Stoney, S. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C., *Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 13, 1902..Stoney, Mrs. S. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand.*
Aug. 6, 1894..Stoney, Thomas P., Charleston, S. C., *Gaillard, Porcher.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Stoney, Wm. E., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Strauch, Miss Maud Mitchell, New York, N. Y.....
Macon.
April 13, 1904..Taliaferro, Mrs. S., San. Antonio, Texas.....*Poyas, deLeseleine.*
Aug. 22, 1898..Taylor, Miss A. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Manigault.*
April 22, 1908..Tate, Mrs. Mary L., Greensboro, N. C.....*Couturier, Huger.*
April 7, 1900..Terry, Mrs. E. G., Heflin, Ala.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.....*Couturier, Guignard, DeLesleine, Peyre.*
April 13, 1885..Thomas*, S., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 2, 1885..Thomas*, Dr. T. Gaillard, New York, N. Y., *d* ....
Gaillard.
Oct. 30, 1885..Toomer, Miss M. E., *r* .....*Sarazin.*
April 13, 1888..Trapier, Rev. R. S., *d* .....*Trapier.*
M'ch 19, 1890..Trapier, T. D., *r* .....*Trapier.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Trezevant, J. T., Dallas, Texas.....*Trezevant.*
April 15, 1907..Tilton, Mrs. Henrietta, B. M., Seattle, Wash...*Hannah Cook, (Walloon).*
April 15, 1909..Trescot, Katherine Bocquet, Clemson College, S. C...
Mazÿck, LeSerurier.
April 13, 1905..Thomas, Mrs. Lottie R., Charleston, S. C.....
Bonnetheau.
April 13, 1910..Thomas, Robert G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guignard.*
April 15, 1907..Thompson, Miss Mary Elliott, Ellicott City, Md.....
deMarbeuf.
April 15, 1907..Trenholm, Miss Julia E., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*
April 13, 1904..Turner, Rev. Charles H. B.....*Tourneur, Poinsette, Faucherand, Durouzeau, Neering.*

April 19, 1911..Turner, Mrs. Nettie Viola Chastain, New Smyrna, Fla. *Chastain.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Mrs. Charlotte F. S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 15, 1907..Vaill, E. G., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn, Byssell.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Miss Julia C., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Fred S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 21, 1900..Vander Horst, Mrs. A. A., Charleston, S. C....*Gibert.*
April 13, 1885..Vedder*, Rev. Chas. S., Charleston, S. C., pastor French Protestant Hugnenot Congregation.
April 13, 1885..Verner*, J. S. Columbia, S. C.....*Verner.*
April 13, 1910..Viley, Breckenridge, Versailles, Ky...*Martin, Guerant, Ravenel.*
April 2, 1885..Walker*, Mrs. E. C., Atlanta, Ga.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 20, 1906..Wallace, Mrs. Helen Yates, Charleston S. C...*Legaré.*
April 15, 1905..Ware, Mrs. Mary S., *r* .....*Marye*
April 13, 1910..Waties, Miss Katherine Calhoun, Columbus, Ga..... *Mazÿck.*
April 13, 1910..Waties, Thomas, Houston, Tex.....*Mazÿck.*
April 13, 1905..Weeks, Mrs. Washington Hunter, Washington, D. C. .....*Macon.*
April 13, 1905..Watkins, Heyward I. .....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, Mrs. Emily P., Greenville, S. C..... *Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, J. Irving, Greenville, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Whaley, W. Gibbes, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau.*
April 15, 1907 Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*
April 13, 1905..Wilbur, T. S., Charleston, S. C. .....*Cothoneau.*
April 22, 1908..Wilkinson, Mrs. L. B. W., Washington, D. C..*DuPuy. LeVillain.*
April 22, 1908..Williams, Mrs. Serena Chesnut, Baltimore, Md..*Gibert, Pettigru.*
Nov. 1, 1899..Williams, Dr. T. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md ...*Maury, Fontaine.*
April 15, 1903..Willis, T. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 22, 1908..Willis, Miss A. H.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 2, 1885..Willis*, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 13, 1899..Willis, Miss Eola, Charleston, S. C...*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 13, 1904..Wilson, Miss S. Annie, *r* .....*Mazyck, LeNoble, Ravenel, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1905..Wilson, Dr. G. Fraser, ...*Vergereau, Boudinot.*
April 21, 1900..Wilson, Mrs. Harriett Chisolm, Charleston, S. C..... *Gendron, Porcher.*
April 13, 1885..Wilson*, James Mazÿck, *d* .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Wilson, Rev. Robert, D. D., Charleston, S. C.... .. *Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Robert, Jr., M. D., Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 10, 1899..Wilson, Miss Sue Guignard, Charleston, S. C., *d* .... *Mazyck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Guignard, DeLesleine, Le Serurier, Le Noble.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Miss Susan Ravenel, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1909..Wilcox, John, Marion, S. C.....*Trezevant.*

April 19, 1911..Witherspoon, Mrs. Ellen Douglas, Versailles, Ky..... *Emigrants.*

April 22, 1908..Witherspoon, Mrs. M. V., Versailles, Ky.....*Trabue, Guerrant, Martin.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Mrs. Ida Reeves, Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau. Legaré.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Hulda, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

May 14, 1898..Witte, Mrs. Rosa Glenn, Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré, Bonnetheau.*

April 19, 1911..Woods, Robert F., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 13, 1905..Woods, Hon. Charles A., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 15, 1909..Woods, Malcolm C., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose*

April 13, 1902..Woods, W. D., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 13, 1902..Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, O.....*LaVillian, DuPré.*

April 19, 1911..Wright, Mrs. Anne Mims, Jackson, Miss.....*Perrine.*

April 13, 1902..Wright, Mrs. Hannah McC., Savannah, Ga..... *Turquand.*

April 13, 1901..Wyckham, Mrs. Julia Porcher.....*Porcher, Peyre, Mazyck, LeNoble.*

April 5, 1890..Young, Henry E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gourdin.*

April 15, 1907..Zachry, Mrs. Elise Thompson, New York, N. Y..... *Horry, LaRoche, Ogier.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

OBJECT.

Article II.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

Sec. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer, he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his

services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this contribution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society, and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

Meetings.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

Section 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

Sec. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22d of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to

arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually as they may deem most appropriate.

SEC. 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SEC. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fees for two consecutive years, the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution) the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State,

each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society: Provided, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter members.

List of officers, 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

[Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society, by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, etc., etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Annual Meeting, April

13th, 1891, and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1894. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D. [Out of Print.

Transactions No. 4. Published 1897. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina: *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree. *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, etc., etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc. Naturalization of Huguenot Residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish, or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., etc., etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1899. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D., and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., etc., etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee, Orange Quarter, St. John's, Berkeley; the Church of Charleston, by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

The President's Address.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903. List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meetings of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1905.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

President's Report.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina.

A Short Story of Three Brothers.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 13. Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 20th, 1906.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

Annual Address of President.

The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkeley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.

Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.

Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.
Notes from Crottet Mss.
Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 14. List of Officers.
Minutes of 22d Annual Meeting.
Report of Historian.
President's Address.
Huguenots on Santee River, by late Henry A. DeSaussure.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.
Dr. J. L. E. W. Sheeut, Miss Eola Willis.
Ribault's Fort. Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.
Miscellaneous.
List of Members.
Constitution and By-Laws.
List of Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 15.
List of officers.
Minutes of 23d Annual Meeting.
Treasurer's Statement.
Report of Historian.
President's Address.
Poem. The Bretons.
Wills of S. C. Huguenots. Editorial Notes.
Notice of René Ravenel, Immigrant.
The Last of the Huguenots. Stephen Thomas.
The Isle of Oleron. M. M. de Richemond and Thomas.
List of Members, revised.
Constitution and By-Laws.
List of Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 16.
List of officers.
Minutes of 24th Annual Meeting.
Reports.
President's Address.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
The State of French Protestants after 1685.

Correspondence and Plat Site of Old Goose Creek French Church.

The French Huguenot Church of the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek.

List of members revised.

Constitution and By-Laws.

List of Publications of Society.

Transactions No. 17.

List of officers.

Minutes of 25th Annual Meeting.

Reports of officers.

President's Address.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

The Huguenots in America (By Hon. A. T. Clearwater.)

Note on Sompayrac.

Letter concerning Rev. Mr. Pouderous.

Huguenot Lineage of Erroll H. Colcock.

Book Notices: "Les Frères Gibert," The Journal of American History, Vol. XIX, No. III, 3d Quarter.

List of Members.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Publications of the Society.

All members in good standing receive the publications from the date of their membership without charge.

Price: Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except Numbers One and Three, which are out of print, will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 40 cents. To other than members the price is 60 cents each, post paid.

Address communications to Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

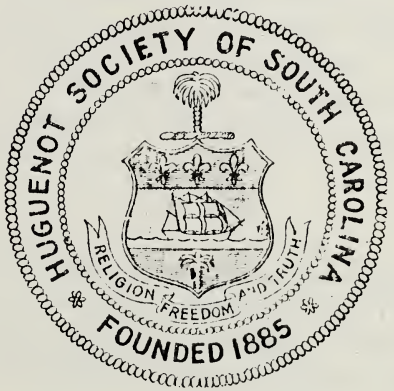
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 19

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



CHARLESTON, S. C.

1912

PRESS OF
WALKER EVANS & COGSWELL CO.
CHARLESTON S. C

The Committee on Publication is not responsible for statements or opinions in original articles published from author's manuscript or certified copy.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $1.50 for silver enamel, or $4.00 for gold enamel. The pin represents the Seal of the Society reduced.

Certificates of Membership, with date of election, will be mailed to members after election as soon as they can be signed and filled in.

Members of the Society are earnestly requested to notify the Secretary of change in residence and Post Office address, or change of name by marriage. Also of any death among the membership which may come to their knowledge.

OFFICERS 1912-1913

PRESIDENT

Rev. ROBERT WILSON, D. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS,
For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT,
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Dr. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM.

HISTORIAN

WM. G. MAZYCK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ARTHUR MAZYCK,
Dr. T. GRANGE SIMONS,
THEO. G. BARKER,
WILLIAM C. MILLER,
JOHN B. REEVES.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Historian are *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

MINUTES

Charleston, S. C., April 15, 1912.

The 27th Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held this day at the South Carolina Hall, at 5.30 P. M. — A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order by the President.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer read his report, which was received as information and ordered spread on the minutes.

The President submitted the report of the Executive Committee, which was ordered spread on the minutes.

The following applicants for membership were duly elected members of the Society:

1. James Petigrew Carson ..... Charleston, S. C.
2. Mrs. Andrew Rose ..... Texarkana, Texas.
3. Alexander Robert Lawton ..... Savannah, Ga.
4. Jane DuBose Roberts ..... New York, N. Y.
5. Minnie Huston Stephens ..... Webb, Miss.
6. Mrs Lillian Papenoe Hall ..... Laurens, Kansas.
7. Laura Lane Bryan ..... Charleston, S. C.
8. Mrs. Mary Lee Brown Granberry ..... Jackson, Miss.
9. Miss Florence T. Lawton ..... Estell, S. C.
10. Eva M. Barnes ..... Atlanta, Ga.
11. Mrs. Aida Blackburn Potter ..... Galveston, Texas.
12. Mrs Lois Beavers Johnson ..... Indianapolis, Ind.
13. Mrs May Ophelia Hall Williams ..... Baton Rouge, La.
14. Herbert B. Moore ..... New York, N. Y.
15. Mrs Jessie Kirkwood Faison ..... Bennettsville, S. C.
16. James Poyas Gibbs ..... Charleston, S. C.
17. Mason Chandler Brunson ..... Charleston, S. C.
18. George Williams Bacot ..... Charleston, S. C.
19. Miss Hariet Wainwright Bacot ..... Charleston, S. C.
20. Miss Julie Huger Bacot ..... Charleston, S. C.
21. Miss Sarah Louise Bacot ..... Charleston, S. C.

The Historian was called on for his report, which was read and ordered spread on the minutes.

There were no resignations, but the following deaths were reported:

Mrs. Julia L. Kendrick.
Mrs. Z. P. Smith.

The Treasurer's books were reported correctly kept and all vouched for the years 1911 and 1912.

The Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D. D., LL. D., President of Rutgers College, was called on to address the meeting, which he did very acceptably.

An election was then entered into for new officers, and the old officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

President, the Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

Vice-President for Charleston, Stephen Thomas.

Vice-President for Purysburg, T. W. Bacot.

Vice-President for New Bordeaux, Charles P. Allston.

Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm.

Historian, Wm. G. Mazÿck.

Executive Committee: Arthur Mazÿck, Dr. T. Grange Simons, Theodore G. Barker, Wm. C. Miller, and John B. Reeves.

There being no further business the meeting was ordered adjourned, but before adjournment a delightful collation was served, which was greatly enjoyed.

J. BACHMAN CHISOLM, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT.

J. Bachman Chisolm, Treasurer.

For year 1911 to 1912-April 15, 1911 to April 15, 1912.

April, 19.		
To balance from last year	$356.97	
To members' dues from April 19, 1911 to April 15, 1912	271.35	
To sale of Transactions for year	15.60	
To sale of pins for year	34.25	
To interest on permanent fund for year	13.56	
		$691.73

DISBURSEMENTS.

1911, April 22.		
By Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co. Paid them balance due for Transactions No. 17	$ 86.78	
By Dr. Robert Wilson. Paid his dues to the Huguenot Society of America	5.00	
By South Carolina Society, for rent of hall	6.00	
By postage	30.00	
By expressage on book	1.00	
By paid News & Courier for advertising meeting	2.20	
By paid Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., for tubes and letter file	3.25	
By paid Charleston Evening Post for advertising meeting	1.00	
By paid for collation for Anniversary Meeting	35.00	
By paid U. S. Government for 500 envelopes	10.62	
By paid for typewriting	1.10	
By paid for ten gold pins	37.50	
By paid Dr. Robert Wilson's dues to the Huguenot Society of London	5.25	
By paid J. B. Chisolm commissions for year	32.12	
		$256.82

BALANCE

Permanent fund	$347.92	
General fund	86.99	
		434.91
		$691.73

Permanent fund on deposit at Charleston Savings Institution.
General fund on deposit in the Miners & Merchants Bank,

PRESIDENTS' ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

Again we have assembled at the recurring call of Nature's opening season of renewed life and hope, to unite in honorable commemoration of the new life of hope and earnest purpose that more than two centuries ago was quickening the heavy hearts of our forefathers, driven by the overwhelming flood of persecution and the raging storms of political oppression from their happy and beloved ancestral hearths and homes. And again, before congratulating ourselves upon the successful issue of our efforts to embalm their memories imperishably in the history of a new land whose unhewn forest, and untilled, but fecund soil had offered them its safe and rugged welcome from the ingratitude and blinded folly of their own sunny skies and fertile fields which had so cruelly cast them out, we would pause and linger for a little while upon their personalities, and the circumstances of their coming. And this we do in order that their records may be preserved not only in the coldness of historic pages and carven monuments, but in the warm, loving hearts and memories of ourselves and our children. We know that as a class, the Huguenot refugees were from the very nature of the case brave, true and purposeful, and worthy of all that we can do to honor their memories; we know further that their origin and development as a class was not local, but was the result of a selection, induced by the pressure of a common persecution operating for quite two centuries, from the best moral and religious elements of the entire population of France, from every grade of social caste and rank. But we know also,

from the testimony of their own writers, such as James Fontaine, the Giberts and others, that individually there were among them many evil and unworthy persons who were often fugitives from justice, and many weak and ignorant people who were restrained from lapsing and induced to leave their country less by the force of conviction and principle than by the influence of stronger minds, if not by less worthy reasons. Besides these, we must recognize still another element, brave and true and earnest as the best, refined in feeling and not uneducated, but accustomed by the circumstances of life, perhaps for generations, to a narrower horizon, and a more restricted activity of occupation than many of their fellow-exiles. Finally we must remember that when we think of them as French we are apt to have in mind a fixed composite type of nationality to which we unconsciously refer them all, forgetful that there were differences of racial extraction and even of minor points of religious faith, so that the common bond of persecution for conscience sake held in one brotherhood the Keltic Breton and the fair haired Norman, the Flemish Walloon and the Southern Basque, the speakers of the "Langue d'oc" and of the "Langued'oui," and even the Lutheran and the Calvinist and Congregationalist, all differing in personal characteristics, in adaptation to the practical obligations of life and in their ideas of ecclesiastical polity and forms of worship, but all agreeing as one in their loyalty to the cause of religious liberty, and in hostility to what they devoutly believed to be corruptions of divine truth. I think that in these considerations we find the answer to the charge that is often brought against such organizations as ours, that they resolve themselves into the glorification of a few prominent families, to the exclusion and oblivion of others who in the days of trial and martyrdom had equalled or excelled them in self-devotion and suffering for the truth's sake. The charge is unfair and untrue, and the apparent foundation for it is

altogether misleading. It is the opprobrium—if that be the proper word for it—of all history that the few must represent the many, when but for the forgotten many the few would be equally unknown to posterity. The men who have gone by thousands into bloody unmarked graves to secure for their commanding general the palm of victory are forgotten while his name becomes a kind of patent of nobility and is trumpeted by fame over the world and through the ages. The founders of a nation hew the forest and till the soil which they wrest with the sacrifice of their lives from its savage owners, leaving in the first rude houses which they have built the families whose descendants are to develop its resources and make the nucleus of its population. But only the chosen representative few who organize a government and make and administer its laws leave any record which may crystallize into history. And it is from the recorded stories of that few that all our history must be made. It is the prime object that all our historical societies—and our Huguenot Societies are purely historical—to collect and publish and emphasize these stories so as to learn from them the life history of the unrecorded many, and so to secure to them the honor that is their due, rescuing from oblivion their names and worthy deeds and enshrining their memories in enduring records. And this sacred duty our historical societies are doing faithfully and well; so that every humble builder of the commonwealth, however obscure and modest his rôle in life, if he did good work in his allotted place and illustrated in his individuality those qualities of true and manly character which have been strong enough to influence for good through the power of heredity, the individualities and environment of remote posterity, may be represented—and is represented, in name and in character upon our list of membership.

As to our own records of work and growth during the year just passed, I am happy to report that we have

cause only for encouragement which should stimulate us to increased zeal and activity. We are one of the only three independent and original Huguenot Societies—indeed, so far as I know the only three Huguenot Societies in existence, and in some respects, most notably, financially—we are the feeblest of the sisterhood and are certainly more hampered by a scattered, though large and fast increasing membership, and by our limited field of research, than either the Society of America or that of London. But we are far from being the Cinderella of the family, although it is a fact that during the past year a—no, he was not a prince, but he was a very good fellow—from one of the great Universities of the country, came seeking material for a Ph. D. degree Thesis on the Huguenots of South Carolina; and the glass slipper fitted our foot. Owing to unavoidable causes which have been explained elsewhere, our last publication of Transactions was sadly belated and lacks its usual variety, but its single historical contribution was of interest and value sufficient to make amends for its deficiencies.

Our gain in membership has been larger than usual, 35 in all and has come from every section of the Union, bringing us well on the way to the 500 mark. We have suffered the loss by death of two of our valued members, in addition to those registered below, and by resignation, of none. Owing to the delayed issue of our last volume of Transactions the names of our deceased fellow members for this year appear with last year's record.

The additional deaths are: Mrs Julia L. Kendrick and Mrs Z. P. Smith.

I thank you for your courteous attention.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN.

A list of Pamphlets, Magazines, and other Periodicals received from Societies and individuals for the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

1. The State Historical Society of Missouri. The Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 5, No. 3, April, 1911; Vol. 5, No. 4, July, 1911; Vol. 6, No. 2.

2. Pennsylvania Historical Society. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 35, No. 137, Jan., 1911; Vol. 35, No. 138, April, 1911; Vol. 35, No. 140, Oct., 1911; Vol. 36, No. 141, January, 1911; Vol. 35, No. 139, July, 1911.

3. South Carolina Historical Society. The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 12, No. 2, April, 1911; Vol. 12, No. 3, July, 1911; Vol. 12, No. 4, October, 1911; Vol. 13, No. 1, January, 1912.

4. The Huguenot Society of London, Vol. 18, Denization and Naturalization of Persons in England and Ireland. By-laws and list of Fellows, 1911, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1911.

5. A list of Genealogies in the Syracuse Public Library, Syracuse, N. Y.

6. Fornvannen, 1910, by Emil Ekhoff.

7. University of California. Expedition of San Francisco Bay, in 1710. Diary of Pedro Rayes, by H. E. Bolton. The Portalo Expedition of 1769 to 1770. Diary of Vincente Vila, January, 1911. Diary of Fry Narcis Duin.

8. Historical Society of the State of Wisconsin. The Chattanooga Campaign. Wisconsin Women in the War. Bibliography of Wisconsin in the War, by Bradley.

9 Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of American Historical Association, 1908, Vol. 2. Annual Report of American Historical Association, Vol. 2, No. 2. Annual Report of American Historical Association, 1909.

10. University Press. Publishers of the American Pacific Port History. The Portola Expedition of 1769 to 1770. Diary of Miguel Castano.

11. Library of Congress. Van Buren Papers. Report of 1911.

12. Antikvarisk Tidskrift for Sevridge, by Emil Ekhoff, Stockholm.

13. Kansas State Historical Society, report of 1909-1910. Report of Meeting, December 5, 1911.

14. North Carolina Historical Society. The James Sprunt Historical Publications, two pamphlets.

15. Bowdoin College. Bulletin, Dec., 1911, No. 38. Obituary, 1909 to 1910, No. 33, Feb., 1911.

16. Historical Department of Iowa. Annals of Iowa Vol. 14, No. 8, Jan., 1911; Vol. 10, No. 19, 1911.

17 Maine Genealogical Society. Reports, Jan. 15, 1911.

18. The Spanish Settlements in Florida, by Woodbery Lowley, two volumes.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. G. MAZYCK, *Librarian.*

April 15, 1912.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, S. C. 1761-1765

From "The Sainsbury Papers"

MEMORIAL OF PASTOR JEAN LOUIS GIBERT TO THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY READ IN COUNCIL, 6 JULY, 1763.

(By Permission of the South Carolina Historical Society)

Aux Seigneurs de la Tresorie:

Le Soussigné Jean Louis Gibert, Pasteur, a l'honneur de representer à L. L. E. E. les Seigneurs qui composent le Bureau de la Tresorie, 1° Qu'ensuite des assurances gracieuses qu'il reçut de Sa Majesté il y a environ deux ans, au sujet de l'établissement d'une Colonie pendant son séjour parmi les Protestants persecutés en France, il en a engagé un grand nombre à le suivre pour former des établissemens dans [quele'une] des terres d'Amerique sous le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, et qu'il est sûr qu'il n'exagère point en assurant que plus de six mille d'entr'eux sont determinés à prendre ce parti, surtout si l'on donne de l'encouragement à ceux qui font la première tentative. Que le nombre de ceux qui lui ont donné parole positive pour s'embarquer à tout évènement au premier moment favorable est de plus de quatre cent, dont deux cent sont être actuellement prêt à partir, et le reste s'acheminera par la Hollande ou par telle autre voye qui leur paroîtra la moins périlleuse.

Que c'est au nom de ce nombre de personnes qui lui sont connues, et qui tous sont gens craignant Dieu et d'une probité non suspecte, dont quelques uns même

laissent des biens considérables en France, qu'il a pris la liberté de demander à Sa Majesté trente milles de Terrein en quarré dans lequel ils se proposent de vivre tous ensembles et de s'appliquer principalement à la culture de vignes et des vers-a-soye, ainsi qu'aux autres parties de l'agriculture dont le terrein qu'on leur assignera sera le plus susceptible.

Que quoiqu'il paroisse à l'abord qu'une pareille étendue de terrein soit trop grande en égard au nombre présent des colons il est sortout calculé à dessein de pouvoir fourni plus sûrement et plus Commodement des terres à ceux qui, encouragés par le succès des premiers, pourroient les aller joindre dans la suite, D'ailleurs [les mesurages de ce terres n'empechera pas qu'elles ne retourneront] d'elles mêmes à la disposition de la Couronne, si quelque accident imprévu empêchoit qu'elles ne pussent être défrichées dans un certain tems.

Que comme M. Jenkinson a fait entendre au dit Gibert qu'il étoit inutile qu'il demanda d'autres terres que dans la Caroline il est très disposé à s'en contenter, mais il ne peut s'empêcher d'observer en même tems que le climat étant si chaud le Gouvernement ne retirera pas d'aussi grands ni d'aussi prompts avantages de la culture des vignes et des Muriers qu'on auroit pu s'en promettre dans un climat un peu plus froid tel que le sont les Rives de l'Ohio sur lesquelles il avoit d'abord porté ses vues. Qu'enfin puisque la chose convient sans doute mieux sur ce pied aux vues du Ministre, il prend donc la liberté de demander, qu'on lui assigne, qu'on mesure, et qu'on donne les ordres les plus efficaces, pour que sa Colonie soit mise en possession, dès le moment de son arrivée; de trente milles en quarré de terrein, sur la Rive Orientale de la Rivière Savannah, à choisir entre la ville de Purisburg et le Fort Moore.

Pour que de ces trente milles en quarré il en soit

mesuré trent mille acres pour le Towuship de la Ville qu'ils se proposent de bâtir sans aucun rétard ou delai.

Que pour prevenir tous les malheurses inconveniens auxquels la Colonie de Purisbourg et celles des Vaudois en Georgie ont été exposés qui ont entrainé la ruine presque totale de ces deux établissemens naissans (du moins s'y le raport qu'on en a fait au dit Gibert est vrai) le très humble supliant prend la liberté d'insister sur les conditions suivantes, qu'il est de l'interest de Sa Majesté et du Gouvernement de lui accorder.

Que Sa Majesté ait la bonté de faire partir avec le premier transport des Colons qui vont être prêts à s'embarquer, un Arpenteur titrè autorisé par Sa Majesté même pour faire le mesurage des trente milles en quarré, des l'instant même, auquel le dit quarré aura été choici par le dit Gibert et sa Colonie, en sort qu'on ne mette aucun intervalle entre la'marque ou designation du terrein et le mesurage même, et que le dit Arpenteur ne quitte point la place que le dit mesurage ne soit entièrement effectué.

Que Monsieur le Gouverneur de la Caroline fasse pùblier dans tous les lieux de sa dependance que les terres que le Gouvernement aura une fois marquée et trouvé à propos d'accorder [sont leur Proprietaires, les quels en ont pris possession,] qu'ainsi il est deffendu à qui que ce soit de s'en faire mesurer ou assigner dans le dit District.

Que pour plus de sureté, Monsieur le Gouverneur de la Caroline ait ordre de faire enregistrer dans le Registre du Surveyor General de Charlestown, le mesurage des terres en question, dans l'espace de six semaines après que le dit mèsurage aura été fini, et qu'un acte soit donné au dit Gibert [pour] lequel il puisse faire voir que le dit enregistrement a été fait.

Qu'un autre acte soit expedié, au dit Gibert ou à sa Colonie par lequel ils sont mis en possession des trente milles de terrein en quarré sus-dit, à titre de freehold, avec exemption de tout impôt quelconque pendant dix

années de tout ce dont la Colonie prendra possession immcdiatement, au bout de quel terme les terres possedées et defrichées payeront les mêmes droits aux quels toutes les terres sous la domination de Sa Majesté sont sujèttes, et que par report aux terres qui ne pourront pas être occupées d'abord, leur franchise d'impôt pendant dix ans devra être Comptée du moment auquel chaque nouveau Colon en aura été mis en possession.

Que comme Sa Majesté, s'est relachée du droit sur les negres en faveur des habitans de la Caroline, à condition qu'ils fournissent le transport et un an de vivre aux nouveaux colons que Sa Majesté pourroit envoyer dans le païs: le dit Gibert et sa Colonie espèrent de jouir de ce benefice; Mais que pour éviter toute discussion désagréable à ce sujet avec les anciens habitans, ce qui est presque inevitable, ils attendent de la bonté de Sa Majesté qu'elle assignera à chaque colon, tant en argent, à prendre sur la caisse du negro duty, avec quelle somme, les nouveaux colons pourvoiront eux-mêmes tant à leur transport sur le lieu de leur destination, qu'à leur propre nourriture pendant l'année susditte à la quelle les terres n'auront encor rien rendu.

Que Sa Majesté fera choisir parmi les colons prêts à partir un corps de Juges à paix un Conseil qui pourront décider de toutes sortes de matières tant civiles qu' eclesiastiques et même criminelles jusqu'à la' concurrence de certaines sommes ou des certains delits, le tout suivant les loix de la Grande Bretagne, reservant les causes considerables et d'une certaine importance pour être connues par le Gouverneur de Sa Majesté résidant à Charlestown.

Qu'enfin comme le moindre retard dans le mesurage et la prise de possession des terres accordées par Sa Majesté est infailliblement la ruine d'une Colonie; le dit Gibert suplie les Seigneurs de la Tresorie de faire parvenir au Gouverneur de la Caroline ou autres

officiers de Sa Majesté les ordres les plus formels et les plus peremptoires de se conformer incessament aux ordres de Sa Majesté sur tous les objest exposés cy-dessus, leur enjoignant de se mettre en état d'en accuser l'execution à Sa Majesté au bout d'un certain terme, sans objections ni difficulté quelconque, et leur declarant que tout délai à cet égard encourra ipso facto l'indignation de Sa Majesté.

JEAN LOUIS GIBERT.

TRANSLATION.

To the Lords of the Treasury:

The undersigned, Jean Louis Gibert, Pastor, has the honor of showing to L. L. E. E. the Lords composing the Treasury Bureau, 1st That after the gracious assurances which he received from His Majesty about two years ago, in regard to the establishment of a Colony during his sojourn among the Protestants persecuted in France, he has secured a large number to follow him for the forming of settlements in some one of the territories of America, under His Majesty's Government, and that he is sure he does not exaggerate in asserting that more than six thousand of them are determined to take part in the matter, especially if assured of encouragement to those who make the first venture. That the number of those who have given a positive promise to embark, under any circumstances, at the first favorable moment is more than four hundred, of whom two hundred are actually ready to leave, and the rest will go by way of Holland, or by any other route that may seem to them less dangerous.

That it is in the name of that number of persons, who are known by him and who are all God-fearing people, and of undoubted probity, some of whom are

leaving considerable property in France, that he has taken the liberty of asking His Majesty for thirty square miles of land, on which they propose to live all together and to apply themselves chiefly to the culture of vines and silk-worms and also to such other departments of agriculture as may seem most adapted to the lands assigned to them.

That although it may seem at first that so great an extent of land may be too great in proportion to the present number of colonists, he has been particular to make his calculation so as to make sure of being able to furnish, with greater certainty and convenience, land to those who, encouraged by the success of the first-comers, may be able to follow and join them. Besides, the surveying of these lands will not prevent their being returned to the custody of the Crown, should any unforeseen accident prevent their being cleared within a given time.

That as M. Jenkinson has made known to the said Gibert that it would be useless for him to ask for lands elsewhere than in Carolina, he is quite disposed to be satisfied with that, but he cannot help observing, at the same time, that the climate being so warm the Government will not obtain so great or so prompt returns from the culture of vines and mulberry trees as it would have been able to promise itself in a climate somewhat colder, such as prevails on the banks of the Ohio, upon which he had at first set his mind. That finally since the matter is without doubt better suited to the views of the Ministry upon this basis, he therefore takes the liberty of asking that they confirm the grant to him, have the surveys made, and issue the strictest orders, in order that his Colony may be put in possession from the moment of its arrival, of thirty square miles of land on the east bank of the Savannah River, as may be chosen between the town of Purisburg and Fort Moore.

However, of these thirty square miles there should

be laid off thirty thousand acres for the Township of the town which they propose to build, without any dilatoriness or delay.

That in order to prevent the unfortunate mishaps to which the Colony of Purisburg and those of the Vaudois in Georgia have been exposed (and) which have brought about the almost total ruin of those two infant establishments, (at least if the report that has been made to the said Gibert be true) the very humble petitioner takes the liberty of insisting upon the following conditions which it is to the interest of His Majesty and the Government to accord him.

That His Majesty shall have the goodness to send out with the first transport of Colonists who shall be ready to embark a commissioned surveyor, authorized by His Majesty himself to make the measurements of the thirty square miles from the very moment at which the said tract shall have been chosen by the said Gibert and his Colony, in order that no interval may elapse between the mark or designation of the tract and its actual survey, and that the said surveyor shall not quit the place until the said measurements shall have been entirely completed.

That Monsieur, the Governor of Carolina, shall cause to be published in every part of his jurisdiction that the lands which the Government shall have once marked out and seen fit to grant, and of which the Proprietors have taken possession, it has also forbidden to any one else whosoever to survey or grant in the said district.

That for greater security Monsieur, the Governor of Carolina, shall cause to be registered in the Register of the Surveyor General of Charlestown the measurements of the lands in question within six weeks after the said measurement shall have been finished, and that a title shall be given to the said Gibert (by) which he may be able to show that the said registration has been made.

That another title shall be executed to the said Gibert or to his Colony, by which they are put in possession of thirty square miles of land above mentioned, in free-hold title, with exemption from all taxes whatsoever for ten years of all of which the Colony shall take immediate possession, at the end of which term the lands settled and cleared will pay the same assessments to which all lands under the control of His Majesty are subject, and that in regard to the other tracts which could not be occupied at first, their exemption from tax for ten years ought to be counted from the moment when each new colonist shall have been put in possession.

That His Majesty having remitted the duty upon negroes in favor of the inhabitants of Carolina, on condition that they furnish transportation and one year of maintenance to the new Colonists whom His Majesty may send into the country: the said Gibert and his Colony hope to enjoy this benefit; but, in order to avoid all unpleasant discussion on this subject with the old inhabitants, which is almost inevitable, they expect of the bounty of His Majesty, that he will assign to each Colonist as much in money as will equal the negro duty, with which sum the new Colonists will themselves provide transportation to their place of destination as well as their own maintenance during the above mentioned year in which the land will have not yet yielded anything.

That His Majesty will cause to be chosen from among the colonists ready to depart a corps of Justices of the Peace and a council which will be able to settle all kinds of matters, civil as well as ecclesiastical, and even criminal, to the extent of certain amounts or of certain offenses, all in accordance with the laws of Great Britain, reserving the greater and more important causes to be considered by His Majesty's Governor, resident in Charlestown.

That finally, since the least delay in surveying and taking possession of the lands granted by His Majesty, is infallibly the ruin of a Colony, the said Gibert prays the Lords of the Treasury to have issued to the Governor of Carolina, or other of His Majesty's officers, the most formal and peremptory orders to carry out immediately the orders of His Majesty upon all the matters herein above presented, enjoining them to put themselves in condition to report their execution to His Majesty by a certain fixed time without any objection or difficulty whatsoever and warning them that any delay in this respect will incur, ipso facto, His Majesty's displeasure.

JEAN LOUIS GIBERT.

The above memorial has been given in full not only on account of its great intrinsic interest, but because of the strong light which it throws upon the character of Pastor Gibert, and his eminent fitness to be the leader and head of a Colony such as that which he confidently expected to establish. The paper shows that he had given careful study to the whole subject, foreseeing all the probable difficulties of the venture, and with sound judgment devising in detail the methods by which they might be overcome, while the confidence which he shows in their success and the frank boldness with which he urges his plans upon the Government are thoroughly characteristic of the man. That the memorial, although read with respect in the Council, was not taken as seriously as he had hoped it would be, does not seem to have discouraged, although it must have disappointed him. The number of colonists which he counted on was not forthcoming, only 183 being mustered at Plymouth for the voyage to Carolina. The larger number of those expected preferred being

sent to East Florida, though it is not clear that any of them went there. Gibert's proposed plans were greatly modified, and the amount of land asked for very much reduced. On their arrival in Carolina Governor Bull appears to have ignored Gibert's suggestions, but the colonists were well treated and provided for, being finally settled at Long Canes, near Ninety-Six, in what was later called Abbeville District. The name of New Bordeaux was given to their little town and £500 granted to supply tools and other requisites. Dissensions, however, arose among the little band of exiles, and a number of them withdrew from the Long Canes settlement and were removed at the Government's expense to Purysburg, on the Savannah River.

A very full account of the whole matter may be found in No. 5 of the Transactions of the Society.

LIST OF SOUTH CAROLINA NAMES IN THE PARISH REGISTERS OF THE FRENCH CHURCHES AT BRISTOL, STONEHOUSE AND PLYMOUTH AND THAT OF THE FRENCH CHURCH AT THORPE-LE-SOKEN, ENGLAND.

(From Vol. XX. Publications of the Huguenot Society of London.)

Those marked * are believed to be extinct in South Carolina, or occurring now only as Christian names. Those marked † have not been found in any other Lists or Registers. The spelling is various, but is given as in the Registers.

*Arnaud (Arnault, Arnauld) from Xaintonge, 1701-1757.

Avery (Aivri) 1778.

Beaushamp, Paris, 1687.

Bellin (Belin) 1693.

Bardin, Village de Bardin en Angenois, 1693.

Benoist, (Benoit, Bénoitt) de la Chagnée en Poitou, 1678-1733.

*Berrenger, 1773.

*Bertrand, Xaintonge, 1673-1790.

*Boisseau, 1703.

Bonneau (Bonnau, Bonnaud), 1720.

Boyd, Judith (Scottish settlers in Paris), 1668.

Cormier, 1745.

Cousturier (Couturier), Les Roches de Méché, Xaintonge, 1698-1734.

*Delaage, 1695.

Devineau (Devigneaux), 1724-1744.

*Doussain, (Douxsaint) 1733-1735.

Dufor, 1748; (Du Four, Du Fort), De Guynes gouvernor de Calais, 1688-1706.
Du Puy, de St. Pierre en Olevou, 1688-1706.
Durand, St. Martyn, 1693-1715.
Duval, 1737-1758.
Fontaine, 1686.
De la Fontaine, Fontenay au Brie, 1696.
*Freneau, (Fresneau), 1728-1737.
Gaillard, Musson en Xaintonge, 1692-1708.
*Gandron, (Gendron, Jandron) 1722-1756.
*Garnier, 1722-1758.
Gerard, 1728.
Gill, 1704.
Girard, Royon en Xaintonge, 1794-1728.
Grégorie (Gregory), 1694.
*Guerin, 1694-1722.
*Guiton (Giton), 1694-1706.
†Gignard, 1690.
Horry, 1733-1736.
Jaudon, Soubise, 1700.
Laborde, 1702.
La Motte, 1706; (marries Louise Couturier).
La Roche, Languedoe, 1706.
*Le Fefebre (Le Febre, Lefbure), de la Paroise de Jendrin, 1691:
Le Gendre, 1686.
Le Ger (Legere), 1694.
Lucas, Grand Brenil, Porton, 1691-1747.
*Marbeuf (La Brosse, La Bruce), St. Christophe, 1719.
Martin, 1734.
Maury, 1700.
*Mercier, La Rochelle, 1700-1703.
*Mignot, Jarrée en Ounis, 1689.
Motte, La, 1765.
Page, 1693-1736.
Petit, 1693.
Porcher, de Marché noir au pays Gaulois, 1689.

*Prevost, Chatain Saintonge, 1702-1722.
†Raoul, (Raoult) St. Pierre de melle en Poitou, 1695-1711.
*Roux, 1704.
*Royer, 1696-1754.
Surau (Sureau, Surreau, Surro) 1694.
†Tavaud, 1699.
Tessier, 1700-1704.
Thomas, 1691-1736.
†*Videau, de la Tremblade, 1699.

The above list has been given because of its historical interest, notwithstanding its fragmentary character. It shows that some names usually regarded as strictly English were either originally French or had long since become common in France, such as Page, Lucas, Avery, Gill, Martin, Thomas. Gregory and Boyd, both Scotch, belong to the latter class. In Lefevre the variations "Lefebre" and "Lefebure" show, the first the similarity (as in Spanish,) of the labials b and v; the second, the easy mistake of reading u for v, the latter form being generally used for both letters. We learn also that many families emigrating to South Carolina before 1700, left members or branches settled permanently in England, the La Motte's, for instance being found from 1706 to 1765, and the Berrengers until 1773. Many of the Horry family settled in different counties in England. A coat of arms on a piece of Horry silver has been found to be identical, even to crest and motto, with the arms of Harris of Exeter. This fact is of curious interest when we remember that a Frenchman would pronounce these names exactly alike. Were these Exeter Harrises Anglicized Huguenot Horry's?

The familiar names of Raoul, Guignard and Videau are found in no other Registers or Lists. The well-known Couturier family in found to have come from

"the Rocks" of Méché in Saintonge. The origin of this family in South Carolina has been very obscure. The "Sieur Couturier" arrived in Charleston, in 1723, and was immediately arrested and imprisoned by Gov. Nicholson because he had come without a passport from the Roman Catholic Colony of Mobile. He appealed to the Board of Trade and his release was promptly ordered, without reason assigned, evidently being known in England. It is very significant that we find Paul Couturier and Isaac Videau, among others, abjuring the Old Religion, and being received into the Reformed Church at Stonehouse, in 1699 and 1700.

Quite a number of the names in these Registers belong to families known in South Carolina only as Roman Catholics. We find many instances of this division of households even, in the case of almost every Huguenot family in South Carolina.

R. W.

The following copy of an Address on "*Huguenots in America*" (which was kindly given by its learned author to a member of this Society not long since) is so very interesting and valuable as to command publication in the Transactions of the Society:

HUGUENOTS IN AMERICA

It is no part of my object to tell the story of French Protestantism at home, or describe the atrocities which nominally extirpated it and filled Europe and America with ruined or half ruined exiles, nor to detail the abortive attempts at Huguenot colonization outside the United States. But a few connecting links on this subject must be interspersed without which my special subject would be scarcely intelligible. Two introductory observations must be made concerning the character of French Protestantism and its votaries which are worth noting.

In the first place, a vital incident of its career to which it owed its rise and its subversion, its strength and its weakness, which made its extirpation so injurious to France both by facilitating flight and by the character of the industries crippled, and which correspondingly enriched the countries which afforded an asylum, was, that it was essentially a trader's religion, not an agricultural one. Its strongest seats formed a girdle around the Atlantic and Mediterranean seaboards of France, the overwhelming mass of its members dwelt in the maritime provinces from Picardy to Guienne and in Languedoc, and along the great rivers which formed part of the ocean waterway.

This does not mean that the Reformed faith had not many temples and many devotees in every part of the Kingdom, in Champagne, in Berri, in Dauphiné, in Lorraine, in the Cevennes, which sheltered many thousands after the Revocation. The Huguenots existed in such numbers that every province was disorganized to its depth by the persecution and the flight, and every road had to be guarded and prowled over by dragoons and priests and bloodthirsty spies. Nor does this mean that the agricultural part was not a majority and a large majority of its membership; as of course even the seaboard pioneers were chiefly inhabited by farmers; but the leadership lay with the stirring and daring traders of the seaport towns and the cities of inland trade, its life blood was the quick circulation of new ideas in the commercial cities except along the borders of Switzerland and Savory, and the agricultural portion was mainly such as came in close constant contact with the commercial portion. The mass of the inland peasantry, ignorant and slow, remained stolidly faithful to Catholicism; so that the contest between the two religions in France was in part a sectional as well as a religious struggle, and was greatly aggravated by the invariable jealousy of the agricultural toward the mercantile classes. To the

Catholic peasantry, we may be sure that the Huguenots were not only heretics, but whatever may have been the equivalent for "goldbugs" and "bondholders" and "speculators"; they were regarded as the men of Kentucky used to regard the men of Massachusetts. And this fact, which made the Huguenots the intellectual and spiritual flower of France, made also their weakness when the Crown and the higher nobility (many of whom espoused their cause during the civil wars, and under the Edict, giving a fleeting encouragement which was fatally misleading) resolved on their extirpation; they were a local minority, and distrusted by the brute body of the nation. But again, this localization on the seaboard was precisely what made a vast exodus possible in the truth of stern prohibitions and terrible penalties mercilessly enforced and set again, every Huguenot lost to the Kingdom outweighed ten farmers in importance to its vitality and in value to the countries which welcomed them.

The second point is — and ludicrously obvious as it is when stated, most people in fact overlook it — that the Protestant Frenchman was a Frenchman just the same, his new religion did not change his Celtic blood and nature. We are prone to think of him as a French Puritan, substantially identical with the English Puritan; as a fact, he was not essentially different from a Catholic Frenchman, except that he averaged higher, and he had no kinship with the brood of Knox and Melville, Vane and Cromwell, except that of high religious fervor and ideals. He had the warm blood, the sunny, bouyant disposition, and the love of beauty of his race; and while one must not even seem ungracious to a class who endured so much and sacrificed so much for their faitlr (having to withstand far bitterer trials than any ever imposed on their Saxon co-religionists), it is reasonably correct to say that they were somewhat less judicious in organizing resistance, or in calculating the chances before it, and somewhat less energetic in

maintaining that resistance afterward, than the Teutonic nations.

There is no instance of the total uprooting of Protestantism in a considerable Teutonic State; and it is a familiar fact that the French-speaking Netherlands were the first to revolt against Spain, and the Dutch provinces the only ones that held out. In this country, whenever any contest arose between French and English settlers, the former invariably went to the wall: they make much the more agreeable figure of the two far less grasping and selfish and far more anxious for social unity,—we sympathize with them from their superior qualities as neighbors and ornaments of society—but their opponents walk off with the cake. And when a French community comes in contact with a Teutonic one, the former soon loses its identity and its language and becomes at last only a modifying strain in a Teutonic body, even when the latter has little or no advantage of numbers. The French about New York were rapidly merged in the Dutch, and those of South Carolina in the English. The same traits may without much imagination be traced in their descendants; it is notorious that South Carolina, in whose early settlement the Huguenot blood was a leading factor, was the promptest and finest in action of any of the Southern States, and was the leader in the secession movement by virtue of such instant energy; some distinguished foreign writers go so far as to say that but for South Carolina that movement would never have materialized into the Confederacy. And finally, these qualities help to explain why the French have never founded a stable state outside their birthplace, or a permanent colony of any importance, like the Norse ancestors of the Norman French, they have overthrown states, they have entered as a most valuable factor into the composition of states, but they seem to lack some substantive qualities essential to self-perpetuating communities.

The Huguenot settlements in the New World divide themselves into two classes, different in their origin and aspirations, but not in results; namely those of choice and those of necessity. The line between the two is about the middle of the Seventeenth Century—the beginning of the intensified persecutions that prefaced the dragonnades and the Revocation. The former were deliberate organized colonizations; the latter were the desperate resource of a disorganized mob of hunted exiles seeking an asylum. The former sought wealth and new seats for their church, and often dreamed of a Huguenot State; the latter sought only life and bread and freedom of worship, and were only too glad to melt into such communities as would let them. The former were soon suppressed, absorbed, or extirpated; the latter expected nothing, and received it. The former include the abortive attempts in Brazil, South Carolina, and Florida, and the earliest settlements in Arcadia and Canada till the Jesuits gained control, the French-Dutch colonization of New York, and the thrifty settlements on some of the West India islands; the latter include the feeble attempts to establish themselves in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, the flood of new accessions to the French element in New York and its vicinity, the settlements in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, and greatest of all, the tide of immigrants that created South Carolina.

Curiously though, the earliest of these attempts were helped forward with active zeal by the Crown and the Catholic leaders in France, who afterwards so sternly repressed them, the reason being partly that they were not ostensibly Protestant movements, but expeditions to wrest the monopoly of the New World from Spain and Portugal, attuning all classes by the vision of glory, of fortunes for the adventurers, of funds for the always empty treasury, of the remission of taxes; partly that the prospect of draining too the disturbing

Protestant elements so far that they would never come back seems to have rather pleased the Catholic statesmen at this time, when savage hate and bloodthirsty bigotry had not yet driven all statesmen-like consideration of policy out of their minds. Francis I had indeed tried a little gentle compulsion on the Protestants, butchering the inhabitants of twenty-two villages and burning fourteen persons at the stake in 1545; and under Henry II laws of extreme severity were enacted for punishing heretics and confiscating their property. But the illustrious Coligny, not yet an avowed Protestant, was now in power, and conceived the plan of a religious asylum in the New World, nearly three-quarters of a century before the landing of the Pilgrims; and in 1555 a memorable year, that in which the first Protestant church in France was organized in Paris, and in which Charles V abdicated the Imperial Crown, he found an apparently ideal instrument in one of the most remarkable and characteristic products of the Middle Ages.

Nicholas Durand de Ville-Gagnon was one whom, if the doctrines of Pythagoras could be credited ever so little, we should believe to be Alcibiades born again in a Sixteenth-Century body. He was a typical Frenchman in brilliancy, versatility, vanity, and caprice; with as splendid abilities and as worthless a character as could easily be found even in an age of mature talents and embryonic morality; a magnificent soldier and mariner, dauntless in courage, exhaustless in resources, a reputed scholar and a redoubtable polemic, a persuasive orator and a seductive writer; but as ambitious, proud, vain, domineering, and intractable as Frontenac and as selfish as La Salle, with as little fixedness of principle or opinion as a weathercock, an intriguer and a liar. He bred and carried on feuds till even he seems to have tired of them, and finally conceived (or derived from Coligny) the idea of founding a French State in Brazil. Some time before this he had blossomed out as a Protest-

ant, apparently more for the sake of reveling in debate with and abuse of monks and priests, than for any better reason, though sheer caprice had probably much to do with it; and he now played a double-faced game with both the Huguenots and the Catholics, enticing the former by the hope of a refuge and a free Protestant state, and the latter by that of glory, booty, and getting rid of the Huguenots. He led an expedition of both sects to the harbor of the later Rio Janeiro, in 1555, which shortly received a strong Huguenot reinforcement; fought with the ministers, recanted his Protestantism, began a frightful persecution of the Huguenots, murdered some, marooned others, and finally sailed for France and left the rest to be butchered by the Portuguese or take refuge among the Indians.

Four years later Colingy made another attempt, dispatching an expedition to the North American coast under command of a brave and capable seaman, Jean Ribault. The colony, like nearly all early colonies, was to be a trading settlement and a reservoir of supplies for the mother country, not a self-sufficing community of agriculturists. The dreadful story that follows, one of the bloodiest episodes even of the Middle Ages, we can only outlive. A settlement was founded in the St. Mary's in the present Florida. The Spaniard, Menendez, in 1565 built another fort South of it, and by a wonderful overland march in a furious storm surprised it when half deserted and massacred most of the inmates, hanging some on trees with the inscription, "I do this not as to Frenchmen but as to the Lutherans." He then enticed the shipwrecked remainder of the colony into his hands and butchered part of them, sending the rest home to the galleys. A Spanish fort was built in place of the French; a few years later a Frenchman, Dominique de Gourgues, revenged the massacre by exterminating the Spanish settlement in turn, hanging some of the members with the inscription, "Not as to Spaniards, but as to traitors,

robbers, and murderers." Gourgues then returned home to curses from the Catholic leaders and coldness from the king, to have the Spanish minister demand his head and be forced to hide for years, to live in debt and misery, and at last, after a few years of renewed favor, to die just as he had been given the command of the Portuguese fleet to fight against Philip II.

Four years after Gourgues's expedition, came the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and it would seem that there should naturally have been a vast hegira of Protestants from France. There were such, though not quite so great as one would expect; members fled to the English islands of [redacted] and Guernsey, and to Great Britain, and to Holland, the latter receiving a great immigration from the Walloon Country between Holland and France, (inhabited by a French-speaking people), now divided between France and Belgium. But the hopes of the Huguenots were not yet dead; they clung around the young Henry of Navarre and the great nobles headed by the Prince of Condé who adhered to their side; and four years after the massacre they demanded of Catherine of Medicis, the terms of the "Edict of January" (1562), giving them permission to hunt for the Reformed worship outside the walled towns, at which Catherine exclaimed in stupefied rage that they could not ask harder terms if Condé were in the midst of the kingdom with a great army. After many years of waiting these hopes were crowned with fruition. Henry nominally deserted them to gain the crown; but the edict of Nantes in 1598 gave them nearly all that his adhesion could have done, while the latter would probably have ended in a bigoted Catholic king and no edict. Still they were very uneasy. The Catholics fought the carrying out of the edict ferociously, the Parliament refused to register it till peremptorily ordered to do so by the king, the latter himself was jealous of the political powers of the Huguenots and especially of the strength they lent

to the great nobles who led them, and the Jesuits, though banished from the kingdom, were plainly regaining influence. Hence, when Henry set forth the long cherished plan of American colonization he had imbibed from his old teacher Coligny, with the special object of making France a great naval and commercial power, the Huguenots were eager to forward it; and the result was the eventual settlement, after repeated calamities and serious waste of lives and money, of Acadia and Canada.

Again I must only sketch these Huguenot fiascos in outline, to clear the road for the real subject of this paper. The promising genesis of French Protestant colonies in the fur region, like the growth of Protestantism itself, were ruined by the murder of Henry IV in 1610, and the renewed ascendency of the Catholics. These were resolved to have Canada a church colony; but it was sometime before they could turn the Huguenots out without at once annihilating it, for its entire life was in the trade with France, and that was carried on by the great merchants and companies of the Protestant seaboard provinces who alone possessed the capital and the ability to manage it. Condé was succeeded by the Catholic Duc de Montmorency, who hated Huguenots; but that nobleman only transferred the management of the colonial trade to a company headed by a Huguenot merchant and navigator of Dieppe, Guillaume de Caen, already distinguished in the New Foundland fisheries, and who, aided by unstinted royal help (which however was given mainly because it was not needed), and by vast privileges and monopolies in truly royal disregard of previous ones to other parties, made the company probably the richest and most prosperous of any that ever operated in the New World.

In 1627, however, the final blow was struck. Montmorency was succeeded in the vice-royalty by his nephew, the young Duke de Ventadour, a zealous devotee of the Jesuits; he sent over five more Jesuits, cancelled the

patent of De Caen's Company, and formed a new one headed by Richelieu, at this very time besieging La Rochelle, whose fall a few months later broke forever the political power of the Huguenots. The new company bound itself to allow no emigrant to enter Canada unless he professed the Roman Catholic faith; Protestantism could not be suppressed in France if its adherents could multiply and grow rich in the colonies, and monopolize the latter's trade with the monther country by their superior brains and thrift.

For a moment the prey was snatched from the Catholics by the war with England, which temporarily wrested Canada from France; but in 1632, the province was restored. De Caen's son, Emery, had been active and loyal in the war, and lost much; and was given a year's monopoly of the Canadian fur trade to indemnify him, after which Cardinal Richelieu's new company took possession. Champlain being made governor of Quebec. The prohibitory policy was put in full force, but for a long time it was difficult to make it quite thorough in action. Protestants somehow got in in small numbers despite the rigid examination; sixteen were discovered (and "converted") in a regiment of regular troops sent over in 1665, and a number in a load of immigrants who landed at Quebec about the same time. Especially did settlers from La Rochelle give trouble, till Bishop Laval, in 1664, declared that he wanted no more emigrants from that "hot-bed of heresy". But even the Jesuits dared not refuse to admit agents of mercantile companies from the Protestant provinces; even the work of Christ needed money to carry it on, and without the heretic traders it would have very little; however, the latter were closely watched and not permitted to exercise their religion in the colony, and the king was requested to forbid merchants to send over Protestant agents. Another serious trouble was that Protestants would nominally recant in Canada until they could escape to the English Colonies, form-

ing a nucleus of intrigue and possible revolution in Canada; and strict laws were passed against such removals, despite which, in 1683, the governer writes that there are over sixty of these "miserable French deserters" in Dutch towns under English control. They appear to have all got away or recanted, for in 1686, shortly after the Revocation, the governer writes to the king that there is not a heretic in Canada. After this, also, the Huguenot traders were at last excluded. One of them was Gabriel Bernon, perhaps the ablest French merchant who ever came to this country; Denonville expresses some regret at ordering him to leave Quebec on the request of the bishop, as "he carries on a large business, and a great deal of money remains due to him here." There is no record that Bernon ever got any of this money. From this on, Canada was the darling and pride of the king and the Church, we have seen what they did with it and what they got out of it.

The next refuge we have to deal with is the first of our main subject—that along the Hudson. The character and impelling motives of the settlement of "New Amsterdam," and the sources of its permanent effect on the English New York, are not popularly understood; rather, no part of American history is so utterly misunderstood by or rather is such a mass of nonsense in the minds of the general public, owing mainly to one of the most delightful books in existence, Irving's "Knickerbocker." I know of no other instance where a book as purely a humorous invention as the travels of Lucian or Captain Munchausen has totally rooted out common sense and truth from the current ideas of an important historical subject; so thoroughly has this extravaganza penetrated the popular mind with a belief in its essential truthfulness to manners and national characters, even if not to incidents, that it is almost hopeless to attempt supplanting it with a true picture. Even if New Amsterdam had been purely

Dutch, nothing could be much less like Irving's "bulbous-bottomed burghers," fat, logy, and stupid, destitute alike of quickness of mind and energy of body, of political sense and mechanical dexterity, with a society of bumpkins and blouzelindas, and an army of clodhoppers, with ships that would not sail and guns that would not shoot,—nothing could be less like these dunderheaded beer casks than the fiery race who waged sixty years' war with the mighty power of Spain and came out of it far richer and greater than they went in, who bore for their religion every suffering and every outrage that even Spanish fiends could invent and carry out; who navigated their vessels to the unknown Malay Archipelago, swarming with terrors, real and fancied; who traded with the potentates of the far east when no other merchants dared enter their clutches; who were the only nation on earth that ever solved the problem of building up a stable and prosperous colony on a foundation of native serfdom, and neither butchered, crowded out, made wild beasts of, nor gave unfit institutions to the natives; who long defied the English navy, and, at the very time of the "Knickerbocker" narrative, burned the shipping in the Thames within sight of the Tower of London; who had fully determined rather than submit to the invaders to have their country in a body and found a New Holland in the Eastern Ocean; who with the noblest generosity have made their country for centuries an asylum for the persecuted of all nations and all creeds, even the Catholics, who so frightfully outraged them, and upheld the torch of liberty as a beacon to all mankind; whose farmers and gardeners have invented or developed nearly every conspicuous agricultural improvement since the Middle Ages, and to whose new processes and products England itself owes half its wealth and more than half its comfort; whose jurists to this day are among the chief fountains of knowledge and thought concerning the mutual rights of nations and the principles of civilized

contention, and who developed from their own artistic genius one of the leading schools of art of all time; who have perhaps surpassed all others in combining typical idealism with rigid adherence to the hard gross ordinary conditions of nature. This the stolid, sleepy, dull-witted, unwarlike, unintellectual, unartistic, greedy, pot-bellied race of Irving!

No, New Amsterdam was not populated by beer-swilling boors and blowsy rustic damsels. But there is still another misapprehension in the case—those who are proud of their descent from the "Knickerbocker" families do not realize how profoundly the Dutch blood (which did really have a heavy coarse and lout-ish element in it though one much exaggerated) was modified by the French strain, which at the outset even surpassed it in volume.

The foundation of New York was laid not by Dutch but by French colonists, though under Dutch authority; it is part of the history of the Huguenot immigration. The passengers on the "New Netherland" in 1623, who formed the first permanent settlement on Manhattan Island were Walloons (from Southeastern Belgium centering at Namur), speaking both Dutch and French; and with some admixture of Dutch blood from inter-marriage, but practically French in blood and character. These Walloons had come to Holland mainly in two great waves; one in 1572, after St. Bartholomew; the other in 1579, after the breaking away of the Southern Netherlands from the league with Holland and Zealand against Spain, and then falling back into the clutches of the latter and the Inquisition. One of their chief seats in Holland was Leyden, the refuge of John Robin-son and the English "Brownists;" and the various attempts of the latter, succeeding in 1620, to emigrate to the New World, stirred up the Leyden Walloons to a similar effort—exile for exile, they might as well seek fortunes in America. Several of them went with the English on the "Speedwell" and "Mayflower"—among

them William Molines, father of the Priscilla who married John Alden; and later, a company of them headed by Isaac De Forest (the ancestor of the De Forest family here), petitioned Sir Dudley Carlton, English Minister at the Hague, for privileges of settlement in "Virginia." Carlton thought their demands "extravagant," but referred them to the Virginia Company which refused to give them any assistance in going, or allow them to settle in compact bodies as they wished. But they had already sighted better game. The Dutch government knew of their petition, and was anxious to turn the intending migration to its own profit; and the long-mooted "Dutch West India Company" having at last been formed, a ship-load was sent over in 1623 as I have noted.

An advance guard had been on the ground for ten years, Adrian Block, and several others having dwelt on Manhattan Island since 1613; the first European child born there, Jean Vigne, was born in 1614, of Huguenot parents. Eight families remained on the island; four couples who had been married at sea were sent "to grow up with the country" on the lower Delaware, near the site of Philadelphia; two families settled on the Connecticut; and eighteen families passed on up the Hudson and built Fort Orange, now Albany.

From this on for many years, men of all countries were drawn to New Amsterdam, which as early as 1643 had representatives from eighteen different nationalities, and had acquired in a measure the polyglot character which New York has never lost; but the Dutch and French each outnumbered all others, and in both city and the new settlements which rapidly budded out around it, the French element was of capital importance. As late as 1661, nearly half the inhabitants of New Harlem were French.

The long list of palpably French names I could cite from early tax lists, military and quartering lists, deeds, marriage registers, cemeteries, those who swore alle-

giance to the English at the surrender, etc., would be tedious and needless to give in full. But I must mention that Peter Minuits, the second director-general, was himself a Walloon; that Peter Stuyvesant, the last governor, was doubly allied to the French, having married Judith Bayard, daughter of the Huguenot who was the ancestor of that distinguished family here, while his sister married Samuel, the brother of Judith; that the first Christian daughter born here was of the Huguenot Rapelye, who was ancestor of a well-known citizen of Hartford; and that among the others we find the ancestral names of the illustrious John Jay, of the late Christopher R. Robert of New York, founder of Robert College, at Constantinople, of the Dupont powder-making family and of the admiral; of the present mayor of Chicago (Cregier), of the Delaneys and Demorests, and Deforests, Devoe, Depew, De Kay, Delaplaine, DePeyster, and Delanoy; of Dupuy, and Durie; Dubois, and Dufour, Bethlo who gave his name to the now famous Bedloe's Island; of Anthony and Benton, Brock and Hasbrouck, some of the Burkes, Boons, and Bennetts, Carpenters, Lamberts, and Wards, Fontaine, Montaine, and Romeyn, Brull, Fell, Gill, Gillis, and Sill, Camp, Gray, and Culver; Damon, Gay and Grand, Ives, Lafarge, Lagrange, and Leroy; Martin, Major, and Mott, Parmenter, Perrin, and Provost, Reno and Richard, Salter, and Vincent. And this is not all: Dutch names did not always imply Dutch blood. Not only were there often French mothers, but Walloons frequently gave Dutch forms to their names for social or political reasons. For example, the first pastor of the French Church in Boston, whose name was Laureut du Bois, called himself Laurentius den Bosch, and it is no rare thing to find Dutch spelling of French names, as Du Rij for Durie, and others. The importance of the French element even when the percentage of French names on the roll is not large, is proved by the fact that all

official documents, even after the capture of the city by the English, were published in both Dutch and French; and for my present purpose, that of showing the French factor in the blood of the aristocratic "Knickerbocker" families, there is a still more important fact, that the French families were largely among the aristocracy of the place, and intermarried with the leading Dutch families. I have spoken of one French governor and the French alliances of another; and the secretary of the third Kieft, was De La Montaguie, a Frenchman. In a short list, dated 1653, of the chief citizens of New Amsterdam, I find the names of De Peyster, De Forest, Joris, Vigne, Kregier, Antony, and De la Noy, and in a list in 1674 of those whose property exceeded 300 guilders, out of nineteen French names only four fall below 1,000, while Du Puy and Pombou rise to 5,000. Gabriel Minville, (a leading merchant, afterwards mayor of the city under the English rule) to 10,000, and Johannes De Peyster to 15,000. It may help to explain why the old New York families of "Dutch" descent should to the present day have retained the social supremacy there, and kept socially above the mass of later accessions as easily as oil above water, despite an ancestry which with all its remarkable qualities was conspicuously *not* remarkable for exactly those qualities, and that the effects of the French blood in the Knickerbocker veins are not obliterated by any amount of "Vans" in the family names.

It is not perhaps drawing a forced inference to suspect that the easy submission of New Amsterdam to the English even though its forces were small and the (fleet had blockaded it) was connected with the fact that half its inhabitants had no burning national feeling, and probably did not think the question of government worth shedding their blood over. A purely Dutch city would probably at least have fought a little first.

Still another settlement was made later on from a different source, the Lower Palatinate on the Rhine, one of the leading Protestant German States, prominent in the Thirty Years' War; mostly from the Capital Mannheim and from Frankenthal close by. This State had been a kindly refuge for the Walloons from butchery by Alva's soldiers, and for the Vaudois from massacre by the Savoyard troops; but it was too small to be secure from being overrun by the French, and in 1660 a number of families came to New Amsterdam. The Village of Wiltwyck, where Kingston now stands, had begun to hope for the future after imminent danger from the Esopus Indians, and the lands along the Esopus, the Rondout, and the Wallkill were open for settlement; the new refugees first joined the Wiltwyck colony, and later some of them began another called the "New Village," a mile west, on land claimed by the Indians. They acted with insane folly, selling the Indians all the rum they wished and building no fortifications. The result was a combined attack on both settlements while the men were in the fields. The "New Village" was destroyed, three men killed, and eight women with twenty-six children were taken prisoners; the success was less complete in the other, but far worse in volume, twenty-four men being killed and mutilated, and forty-five women and children captured, while twelve houses were burned. Two expeditions a month apart were undertaken to rescue the captives; in the second, twenty-three of them (presumably all that were alive) were rescued, and as the Indians had been virtually exterminated, the Esopus district had no further trouble with them. A few years later some of the Vaudois exiles formed a new settlement in the Wallkill Valley, which they called "New Paltz", or the New Palatinate. The capture of New Amsterdam by the English in 1664 ended this chapter of Huguenot history as a special episode, though not their emigration to the city or state, or

much very interesting internal history. But the latter —including the long and furious internecine fight in the French Church, where one party refused to recognize the consistory or the treasurer as legal or to accept the minister, and finally nailed up the church against the majority, but were at length beaten in the courts— belongs to local New York antiquities. I should, however, add that a distinctly Huguenot offshoot was established in 1677, at Hackensack, on lands bought from the Tappan Indians, by David des Marest and others; but before many years it was swamped by the advancing tide of Dutch settlement (that race having in full measure the Teutonic breeding instinct, and the Huguenots apparently sharing the French caution), the daughters married Dutch youths, and the remnant joined the Dutch Church and were lost to view. Small groups also settled in New Jersey, a considerable number in a bunch near Princeton; but there were no specially French towns there.

I have spoken of these settlements as "of choice." Of course, in one sense they were forced, but they were mainly of people who could more or less take their time; who were at least temporarily in a place of safety with reasonable means of livelihood, and not compelled to fly in headlong haste to save life or liberty, to save their wives from the dragoons or the convents, or their children from being kidnapped by the priests, or else be forced to deny their faith. But those to come are mostly of the latter sort; or if safe for the time as those who came from England, yet they were fresh from the horrors of the dragonnades or the Revocation, and only halting till they could find a further resting-place. It is not, of course, meant that these families always (though in vast numbers, of course, it was so) got blindly aboard the first ship they could scramble into; they often gained time by a prudent recantation for a careful plan, based on information from the traders who knew the places in the New World. But it

was not generally practicable to do much else than accept such offers as shipmasters or emigration companies made them; the former, of course, only took small numbers at a time, and the latter were decidedly averse to their settling in isolated blocks, preferring to open up as much territory as possible. Hence, the meagerness of the story there is to tell about these later immigrations, pitifully scant in proportion to its real importance, and out of all perspective with what has gone before. The French contingent was very important and valuable, but it was scattered and the reverse of repellent to other elements; hence, it rapidly blended with the English, lost its speech and its identity, founded few or no predominantly French towns, and after marvelously few years was recognizable only by family names and traditions and traits of social character. A minute history would consist either of genealogical tables or records of old deeds, such as go to make up most of local antiquities; and short of this, it is difficult to put anything into an outline beyond the statement that "large numbers" (or small numbers) "of Huguenots settled in different parts of the State of—— ——— in the years ———."

Beginning at the north, the first place on our list of asylums for the exiles is Boston. A few French families had come over straggling from 1660 on, principally from the Channel Islands, but a few from Rochelle and other places; the Beadles, the Cabots, and the Englishes, notably of the former. Philip English, of Salem, the great merchant who with his wife came near execution in the Salem witchcraft craze—the latter in fact dying from the treatment she then received—was one of these. But the dragonnades and the Revocation brought a very considerable number to Massachusetts (not all of whom, of course, remained in Boston); Palfery says a hundred and fifty families, and Baird thinks the estimate too low. Among these were some of the highest interest to us. Elie Neau, the companion

of John Eliot, whose spirit he imbibed, and who afterwards devoted his life to teaching negro slaves in New York, came thither from the West Indies. Pierre Baudouin was the ancestor of Governor James Bowdoin, abundantly commemorated with his son in Bowdoin College and Bowdion Square and Street and Mount Bowdoin in Boston; Benjamin Faneuil was the father of Peter Faneuil, who gave to Boston the "Cradle of Liberty," oddly known to old Bostonians as "Funnel Hall;" and André Sigourney was the ancestor of Charles Sigourney, first of Boston, and then of Hartford, who married Lydia Huntly. There came also Gabriel Bernon, the great Canadian merchant, whom we have already seen expelled from Quebec as a heretic; he returned to France in 1685, just in time to get into prison, but finally escaped to Holland and came thence to Boston.

The ancestors of the Bassets, the Chardouns, the Olivers, of whom the late Henry K. of Salem was most famous, and the Tourtellottes, also came over at this time. The Huguenots were well received and well treated in Boston, fairly helped till they could get on their feet, and a large proportion rose to a considerable social and business position as evidenced not only by the records, but by the prominent streets named after them—Chardon Street, Oliver Street, Cabot Street, Bowdoin Street, etc. Their church flourished well for a generation; but Boston was not a very congenial home for them—they could hardly have liked its social or religious tone or sympathized with its ideals—and many of them soon drifted off elsewhere. Especially several of them, including the energetic and versatile Bernon, moved to Narragansett Bay, the chief seat of the West India trade, which they liked and understood best. The infusion of French blood was so valuable to a New England community that it seems a pity there was not more of it.

The settlement ten miles from our own Woodstock

—at Oxford, Mass.—was a rosy dream ending in a terrible nightmare. Daniel Bondet, a Huguenot minister, came from London to Boston in 1686 under contract to convert the small remnant of the Nipmuck Indians—which he never did. The next year, with ten of the fifteen families who came with him, he set out to locate near the wigwams of the tribe, and settled in the lovely meadows of the Maanexit or French River. Very soon they were joined by Isaac de Tuffeau, Gabriel Bernon's partner, with several companions, he having patented 750 acres there; and the first year passed so prosperously that Bernon bought 2,500 acres and came there himself with several more families. For a few years all went well; the place increased to nearly a hundred families, and the Indians seemed (as they were) a lazy gang of spiritless cowardly tramps, and inspired no dread. But the Indian trader was there with his rum; and worse yet the agents of the Jesuits from Canada were there enciting the Indians to destroy the white settlements, and especially this one of French renegades. The party that perpetrated the massacre at Oyster River had first planned to strike the settlements west of Boston; and in the summer of 1694, a band of Canada Indians murdered the daughter of one of the Oxford settlers and carried two smaller children off to Quebec. The Nipmucks at once took the war path and kept the Oxford people shut up in their fort all summer, the crops going to ruin.

In their fright the French lost all heart; and each one thinking the settlement doomed, all bonds of comradeship or loyalty seem to have given way. Du Tuffeau, Bernon's agent and the village magistrate, being called to account for malfeasance, sold the stock and furniture off the plantation and absconded in 1696; Pastor Bondet left also, taking all the town papers and books with him; and several others went about the same time. But the rest held on till the next year, when a Nipmuck, who had fought with King Philip

in 1675, whose clan had been terribly punished by the English for their part in it, and who was besides an agent of the Jesuits, took along a band to the Oxford village, murdered the three children of one of the settlers (the wife escaping), and lying in wait for the husband, murdered him as he entered the house. Soldiers from Worcester prevented further trouble, but the settlement at once broke up and dispersed, against the protests of Bernon — most of them going to Boston, one to Milford, Conn., two to New York, and one to New Rochelle, where two others, including Du Tuffeau, had preceded him. Bernon, however, now in Newport, was not willing to give up the settlement, especially as the land reverted to the old proprietors in such case. He finally induced those who had gone to Boston to return three years later, while he laid out a good deal of money for their benefit, and established a wash-leather factory on the creek, the product being carted to Providence for him to send to Boston and Newport hatters and glovers. This went on till early in 1704, though the Indians were threatening and still got all the rum they wanted. The Nipmuck murderer of Johnson and his children was still around, and the Jesuits were more active than ever. At last came the series of Indian massacres closing with the horrible tragedy of Deerfield, in February, 1704; that town was but forty-five miles off, and the danger to the little village of hated "heretics" was too great. They abandoned it definitely, all but Bernon, who kept a tenant there to maintain his title; and nine years later thirty English families settled there and remained.

The settlement in Rhode Island, 1686-91, is a most disagreeable story, and yet it promised more hopefully at the outset than any other Huguenot establishment. In plain English, they were swindled by a New England company, which seems to have been organized for the express purpose of selling innocent foreigners lands to which it had no title, though it doubtless hoped to get

one by hook and crook and prevent ejectment of the buyers. The country of the Narragansetts on the west side of the bay was in dispute between Rhode Island and Connecticut, and the Indians claimed that neither of them had any right to it, as the king only could dispose of it. At this juncture an association of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut men, calling itself the Atherton Company, got a semi-fraudulent concession of this territory from the Narragansetts, and started an emigration bureau in London to sell the land to intending colonists.

The Crown first decided for Rhode Island as against Connecticut, and then declared the Atherton Company's claims to be altogether void; but the latter kept on offering the lands for sale, and in 1686 unloaded some forty of fifty families of French refugees upon a tract still known as Frenchtown, in what is now East Greenwich. These soon had one of the most flourishing settlements in New England: orchards and vineyards were planted, and there seemed every prospect of a rich community. But the planters of Kingstown and East Greenwich were justly outraged by this settlement, innocent as the French were; for as long before as 1677 this very tract had been parcelled out among some of them by Rhode Island. They took the characteristic Rhode Island way of not resorting to law, but acting as their own court and jury; and when the grass on the tract was fit to cut, proceeded to mow the fields and carry off the hay. Both parties appealed to Governor Andros, who compromised the immediate question by dividing the hay between the French, as "lately settled and destitute," and the poorest of the English, and seems to have acted with much tact to heal the breach. For a while there was no further disturbance; the Atherton Company got some further grants, in one of which this land was included, thus strengthening their title; the French physicians became indispensable to the English in the vicinity, and the minister, Carré,

was much esteemed. But a new cause of friction arose, the last that one would suspect even of human stupidity and craven-heartedness. If there was one thing on earth the Huguenots could not be suspected of, it was being in league with the Jesuits; and yet in 1689, in fear of a French war and of the French and Indian ravages which had just begun, the General Court of Massachusetts suggested in a resolution to the Governor and Council that all the French residents be not only forced to take an oath of allegiance, but have their plantations searched for arms and ammunition by "a prudent man with a sufficient guard," and any suspicious characters be seized and brought to Boston. The Rhode Islanders acted promptly on this suggestion, after their manner; that is to say, a band of worthless scallawags searched all the French houses without legal authority whatever, and not improbably carried off some of the portable property lying handy. Both the French and the decent English remonstrated against this, and the provisional government of Massachusetts issued a manifesto reprobating it. The next year the Rhode Island government ordered the French settlers to come to Warwick and take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown; which they did, but justly much hurt at this silly suspicion. They were promised undisturbed possession after this. But the rabble of the neighboring towns had come to understand that the planters silently sympathized with the harassing of the French, even when they did not care personally to engage in it, and would not lift a finger to punish it; and in the summer of 1691, started on a course of systematic and cowardly persecution which speedily broke up the settlement—tearing down the fences as fast as they were put up, and thus letting the cattle in to destroy the crops, being the chief method. The colony dispersed, the greatest number going to New York, but some to almost every Huguenot settlement on the continent. Two of them, however, remained on their

farms and pluckily fought it out; one of them, Le Moine, retaining the entire site of the French Village, which remains in his family to this day.

Other Huguenots settled in various parts of Rhode Island—North Kingstown, Bristol, etc.—some having illustrious names. One who came to Providence, in 1639, was Maturin Ballou, ancestor of Hosea Ballou, the famous preacher, whose daughter Eliza was the mother of President Barfield, and whose son, Maturin M., is of considerable note as a clever journalist and editor. In 1638, the ancestor of the well-remembered Grinnell family of New York, of whom one is of note in the annals of Polar explorations, came to Portsmouth. The great merchant Gabriel Bernon has been plentifully mentioned; but it may be added to the list of his activities that he helped found the first three Episcopal churches in Rhode Island, and that a petition headed by him and Pierre Ayrauet to Lord Bellomont, asking the Board of Trade to furnish them a minister in consideration of their building a church, led to the foundation in 1701 of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This noble type of the Huguenots at their best lived to be 91.

Connecticut can hardly be said to have had a "French settlement" proper, but Milford and Hartford were the homes of several whose names are still reputed. The former has already been mentioned as the refuge of one or two after the break-up of the Oxford and Narragansett settlements. The Gillett and Durand families spring from Milford settlers who came here, the former, in 1703, the latter perhaps a little later, having come first to the southern colonies in 1702. Peiret, Collin, Liron, and Depont are other names of this place. The Resseguies of Norwalk and others are of Huguenot stock. Hartford, besides the less known names of Chevenard, Duplessus, and Beauchamp, has the well very known ones of Laurens and Sigourney.

With the New York settlement I have already dealt;

its further Huguenot accessions belong mainly to local history, and the one item still to mention is part of the final section of this paper. Of the settlers in Pennsylvania and Maryland, I can literally say nothing except the blank form indicated above. Penn and Calvert were fully alive to the value of these high-minded refugees as colonizing timber, and sought them and got them in considerable numbers from the crowds flocking to England after the Revocation (the chief Maryland settlement being about 1690) and others settled in these colonies for a finality after coming first to others. We know that there were many hundreds in each; but their exact distribution, the leading families derived from them, or the industries developed by them, I can find no present means of determining.

The important Virginian settlement claims our attention next. There had been scattering Huguenot emigration to the Southern colonies since early in the Seventeenth Century; but in 1690, William III sent to Virginia some three hundred French refugees who had followed him from Holland to England, settling them on lands formerly occupied by the extinct Monacan tribe (on the James about 20 miles above Richmond) and the settlement was known as Monacan-(or Manakin-)town. In 1698 a number of French and Vaudois refugees in England opened negotiations with the proprietary of "Carolina and Florida," to buy half a million acres of land on Appalachee Bay, with the privilege of buying as much more, the rent being "a ripe ear of corn" for the first seven years—that is, nothing. These negotiations proving fruitless, they asked the Lords of Trade for assistance in colonizing around the Dismal Swamp, disputed between Virginia and Carolina. This coming to the ears of the very able Receiver-General of Virginia, William Byrd, who held large grants of land he was anxious to improve (including the site of Richmond, afterwards founded

by his son, the more famous Col. Wm. Byrd) he wrote an elaborate and amusing letter to the Lords, giving no less than six convincing reasons why the Huguenots should on no consideration be sent to Carolina, but should be settled on his lands on the upper James, near Monacantown. These were, succinctly—1. That the Carolina land was both barren and malarious, and the French would all die there, whereas his own was fertile and healthy. 2. That it would be much cheaper, because the Governor of Virginia will help them all he can and induce other wealthy people to do so; and that provisions are cheaper and assistance in need close at hand than "in that dismal part of Carolina." 3. That the harassments of the disputed title would force the settlers eventually to make choice between the two colonies, and it will save much inconvenience to send them to Virginia in the first place. 4. That it was His Majesty's evident interest to send them to that colony where they would soonest be able to shift for themselves and be a source of strength to England. 5. That as between a Crown and a proprietary colony, the first ought, of course, to be preferred. And 6. That a colony in "that fag end of North Carolina" would be an intolerable nuisance to Virginia as a harborage for all its criminals and runaway servants; and that if the King only knew how the proprietary governments harbored pirates, smugglers, etc., he would break up all the existing colonies of the kind instead of starting any new ones.

This exhaustive document had in part the desired effect; in 1700 four shiploads of Huguenots, numbering over 500, under the lead of the Marquis de la Muce, came to Virginia, and though about half of them settled at Jamestown, and in Surrey and Norfolk counties, the rest were established at "Monacantown." They discovered coal there, and manufactured a fair claret out

of wild grapes; but one has a certain malicious pleasure in finding that with all their heroism they were

"Creatures not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food."

Byrd reports the next year that they had some garden trade and had planted corn, but few of them had broken up any ground or "wed" it, that they had let weeds and cattle destroy their corn patches, and that he had told them they could not keep the land unless they would improve it, and that unless they raised corn enough to live on the next year they would get no further help. He says he has already bought up all the corn in two counties to feed them, and can get no more. These troubles, however, were temporary. Two hundred more settlers came the next year, and not long after, another hundred; and the settlement seemed destined to a very considerable future. But religious dissensions, which were as rife and as furious among the Huguenots as the Puritans, split the society in two and the pastor led a part of them to the banks of the Trent, in North Carolina; clearing some lands here they were frightened away by an Indian massacre near by, and finally obtained a permanent home in South Carolina, joining the settlement on the Santee called Jamestown.

The South Carolina colonization was naturally the most vigorous and permanent of all; parallels of latitude have always been a determining influence in emigration—partly from their implying like agriculture, but often from real fondness even for a harsh climate if wonted to it. With the French, however, it was southern warmth and possible vineyards which won them. The movement thither began late; a few English and French settlers came over in 1670, and the city of Charleston was not founded till 1680, largely under French auspices. The same year there came

ninety or so Huguenots sent by Charles II to engage in the production of wine, oil and silk. But it was not till after the Revocation that the great tide began to flow in. By 1687 there were four French settlements in this region—Jamestown, on the Santee, the "Orange Quarter," on the Cooper; at St. John's, Berkeley; and at Charleston. In 1732, a band of 360 Swiss Protestants, mainly French, settled Purysburgh, on the Savannah; and in 1764, the last French colony was formed — New Bordeau in Abbeville County. In the intervals there was a steady stream, very large for many years after 1685.

The effect of this great influx of fiery blood and quick sensibilities stands out in every chapter of American history since. Some of its inheritors are on our foremost roll of fame. To give the entire list even of the important families which bear and honor the names of French ancestors would be out of the question here; it would be tedious from its very magnitude, and most of it would have little meaning to a Northern audience. But some of the names belong to the world, and are known to all persons of decent education; and many others deserve mention. Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox" of the Revolution, an unequalled partisan, a generous, loyal, and high-minded gentleman, is known even to schoolboys. Scarcely below him in note, and not below him in merit, are a perfect host from the mighty family of Huger, which has furnished a swarm of soldiers and statesmen in every generation for a century and a half, and from the Revolution to the Civil War has stood in the forefront of battle. Beside these naturally stands the name of Henry Laurens, a president of the Continental Congress, and a negotiator of American Independence. The Revolution brings up memories of such partisans as the Horrys, Postells and others. Another name of the foremost rank, eminent alike in science and warfare, is that of Lieutenant Matthew Maury. In public life, all conver-

sant with our history respect the names of John Gaillard, Hugh S. Legaré, and Joel R. Poinsett. Of a full hundred of other notable names, those derived from the stocks of Porcher, Girard, Janvier, Chastaignier, Mazicq, Buretel, Mausé (vulgarized into Moses) Vignaud, Prioleau, Ménin, Cailleboeuf, Michaud, Delaplaine, Royer, Carron, Pasquereau, Bacot, Le Bas, Le Grand, Le Moine, Le Sueur, La Motte, Ravenel, Gignilliat, Bourdieu, Dutartre, Trouillard, Picard, Dugué, and Amian, must stand as a small selection, perhaps not more representative than other lists I could make, to illustrate the varied excellences of this racial sap. And it must be remembered that by far the greater part of it exists disguised under English names, in families with whom the French have intermarried.

It is pitiful to have to record that after these families had exiled themselves in poverty and faced horrible deaths to enjoy their religion, persecutions in South Carolina forced them to close their churches. The authorities intended to establish the Church of England as the state church, and did so; laws were passed from time to time, which in 1692 had gone so far as to make marriages invalid under the French Church service, and the children, of course, illegitimate. An appeal to the Lords Proprietors in that year restored the rights of the Huguenots, though even then it was not till 1696 that the Legislature complied with their orders; but in 1704 it was enacted that conformity to the Church of England should be a necessary qualification for members of the Legislature, and in 1706, all but members of that Church were disfranchised. The Proprietors and Queen Anne condemned this, but did nothing to rectify it; and the Huguenots, offered the bribe of government support of churches and ministers, and the privilege of having the liturgy translated into French, and reasoning that after all it was a Protestant service, yielded—as Englishmen or Scotchmen certainly would not have done. This pliancy of

temper makes many things in their history intelligible.

If this seems ungracious to people who bore so much and so heroically, and to whom we owe so much of splendid service and inspiring example, it can only be said that the strength and the weakness of a character go together. Mobility means readiness to disarm as well as to arm, to blend as well as to bristle; without South Carolina's emotional softness we should not have had her emotional fire, which again and again has made her the leader of the South.

The last region that demands attention is the West Indies, especially as a half-way house to the English colonies. By the circumstance of their original settlement these belong entirely to the former group, of voluntary colonization; but their later history and the flight from there is so intimately a part of the Revocation, that I have reserved them for the *finale*. The islands of St. Christopher, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, with some smaller ones, were colonized by a trading company under Richelieu's patronage from 1626 on; the company was required to instruct the inhabitants in the Roman Catholic religion, but no religious test was imposed on its own members or any restriction on its choice of colonists till 1638, when its new charter bound it to take over none but good Catholics; but the requirement was a dead letter; without Protestants there was no trade. The public exercise of the Reformed religion was forbidden, but the governors connived at the freest of private meetings; one of them was a Protestant himself, another was charged with appointing a Huguenot to the most important offices; the Huguenots had several churches, were plentifully supplied with clergy by the Walloon Synod of Holland, and not only in wealth and influence, but even in numbers, outstripped the Catholics. As the Revocation approached, various penal laws were passed forbidding the exercise of the religion, or even conversation upon it, prohibiting Protestants from

selling their property within the islands, etc., but they amounted to nothing, though some annoyances and petty outrages were inflicted on the Protestants under them. But the Revocation changed everything.

The first result as regards the islands was the use of them as penal settlements for the Huguenots, many hundreds being sent over to intimidate the rest into recantation. Every sort of moral and physical terror was employed to heighten the dread of this punishment, which was regarded as worse than death or the galleys, and in some respects was so. Husbands and wives, parents and children, were carefully and thoroughly separated, driven through the streets in chain gangs, or tied on carts, and so brutally used that many died on the way, or in the jail where they waited for the ships; the horrors of their condition in another continent, separated by half the world from all they knew, and slaves to masters who would beat them like cattle, were carefully set before them, and their keepers sometimes added that the men would be hanged and the women given to the savages. The horrors of this prospect made most of them recant before the ships sailed; but unless it was some little time before, they were shipped all the same. On the voyage, the treatment was so shocking fed on the worst food in the scantiest portions; confined in hutches where they could neither sit or lie, loathsome of air and swarming with vermin, beaten, kicked, and drenched with sea water that a quarter of them died. The hardships of their condition had in some cases been scarcely exaggerated; the worst state of negroes in the cane fields was not more intolerable than theirs, and one master boasted that he had killed three hundred of these serfs with his own hand. But he was probably a liar as well as a brute; and the majority of the exiles were humanely treated, their masters being often Protestants who considered them as martyrs to be honored. Their first thought was naturally of escape, and they were very successful in finding the means of

so doing. Meanwhile the governor-general had been ordered to take strict measures for extirpating heresy in the islands, and to threaten the Protestants with imprisonment or the dragonnade if they did not recant. The effect was a rapid flight of the Protestants, and a secret contract was made with some shipmasters to carry away all the Huguenot families. The governor-general, getting word of this, called the chief men together and *warned* them to desist, or he would enforce the King's orders in full severity. This highly judicious threat produced so general a stampede, assisted by the Catholics themselves, that the islands in a few months were half depopulated and their trade nearly ruined. Then the King began to come to his senses, and ordered the heretics to be gently treated and merely required to attend religious instruction, and the poll-tax to be remitted for a year on new converts; this checked the flight and brought a few back, but most of them remained in the English colonies or Bermuda. Several score at least of the refugees came to New York, including the ancestor of John Pintard, the founder of the New York Historical Society; a number of them founded the town of New Rochelle, sixteen miles from New York; and Boston received Elie Neau, before mentioned. The southern colonies seem to have received a large quota. This emigration had an important effect on our trade with the West Indies; the Huguenot merchants, having intimate knowledge of these and their people, and ties of blood and friendship, naturally took the lead in this trade, and were in the habit of sending their sons to round out their business education by a sojourn there.

Baird sets the "dead-line" about the middle of the Eighteenth Century; beyond that time, he says, few existed and still fewer kept their language. It was best that it should be so; the French or any other element in the composition of the "American" blood or society could not do its work by remaining in isolation, and to do so was peculiarly alien to the French character.

As a class, they perished soon, and utterly; nor have they left any distinctive stamp on our legislation or political structure, nor is there any institution or even industry that can be said to owe its origin directly to them. Nevertheless, it is not too much to say that much in our institutions and our industries, our social and our political life, would probably be different but for what they brought and what they were, the knowledge they gave us and the disposition they helped to mold. They brought many trade secrets, much industrial experience, much business knowledge and capacity. What was far more important, their unflagging zeal for popular education in the widest sense, vastly broader and more disinterested than the theologically based educational fervor of the Puritans, was no mean factor in creating the intense American instinct which makes such education a part of our national creed. They lightened the heavy English blood by an invaluable component, added grace to an ungraceful stock, artistic feeling to an unartistic one, and in general, sensitiveness to a rather coarse and immobile one, delicacy to a gross one, social readiness to a loutish one; and in short, may justly claim some of the credit for the undoubted superiority which "the American" in some respects possesses over the solid stock from whence in the main he sprung.

The following old portraits have been photographed for Mr Henry R. Dwight, who has consented to the making of copies by Mr. Clarke for sale to any of the descendants of the originals who may care to have them —

James Le Serrurier and wife.
Isaac Mazÿck and wife.
René Louis Ravenel and wife.
Catherine Le Noble.
Stephen Mazÿck and wife.

At W. D. Clarke, 301 King Street
Charleston, S. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS

APRIL, 1912.

Members will please inform the Secretary of all changes of address

ERRATA

Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Mrs. W. Wallace, Charleston, S. C..... *Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*

April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. John Alison, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*

Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. Rosa Lawton Douglas (Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis), Chicago, Ill. .....*Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*

April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Annie Baskeville Douglas (Mrs. William Moultrie Gourdin), Charleston, S. C. ....*Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*

April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun (Lavinia Duncan O'Clark), Atlanta, Ga. .....*Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*

M'ch 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*

April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgia Lawton, Washington, D. C... *Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*

April 17, 1902..Hyman, Mrs. Jane V. H., Jersey City, N. J.,...*Simons, LeSerurier, Gignilliat, DuPré, Leger, DuBliss.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Daniel Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot. Huger, deSaussure, Motte, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 15, 1912..Bacot, George Williams, Charleston, C. C....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 15, 1912..Bacot, Miss Harriet Wainwright, Charleston, S. C. *Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Motte, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 14, 1886..Bacot, John Vacher, Morristown, N. J.....*Bacot, Vacher, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Mennessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1904..Bacot, Jules deR., Savannah, Ga.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 15, 1912..Bacot, Miss Julian Huger, Charleston, S. C....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Motte, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Julius Motte, *d....Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Motte, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Miss Maria Fraser, *d.....Bacot, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 14, 1886..Bacot, Robert Cochran, *d.....Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C., *d ..... Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1910..Bacot, Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, deBerniere, deSaussure, Motte, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu*

April 13, 1904..Bacot, Samuel Holloway, *d.....Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 15, 1912..Bacot, Miss Sarah Louisa, Charleston, S. C. ..... *Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Motte, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot*, Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Motte, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1899..Bacot, Mrs. Thomas Wright (Louisa deBerniére), Charleston, S. C....*DeBerniére.*

April 5, 1909..Ball, Mrs. Elias, Charleston, S. C. (Mary Wilson Ball) .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, Le Noble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Barker, Theodore G., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes, Gendron, Serré, Gaillard.*

April 15, 1912..Barnes, Eva M., Atlanta, Ga,.....*Riverdiex.*

April 13, 1905..Barr, Mrs. Mary McDonald .....*Macon*

April 18, 1909..Bassett, Mrs. Caroline DuPuy, Winslow, Mo...*DuPuy, La Villain, La Prade*

April 14, 1890..Bayard, Hon. Thomas F., *d* .....*Bayard.*

April 17, 1902..Beckman, Julia Reese, Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 13, 1885..Beckman*, Serena B., Charleston, S. C. .....*Gras.*

April 13, 1910..Beckwith, Mrs. Videau Marion Legaré, Charleston, S. C. .....*Legaré, Marion, Gendron, Cordes, Porcher, deMarboeuf, Calhusac, Mazÿck, Couturier.*

April 20, 1906..Belcher, Mrs. A. F. C., St. Louis, Mo.....*Macon.*

April 17, 1902..Bennett, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas ..... *Bonneau, DuBliss, de Longuemare, Roi.*

April 19, 1911..Berryman, Mrs. Charlotte Cazenove, Alexandria, Va... *de Cazenove.*

April 15, 1909..Black, Miss Emma C., Charleston, S. C...*deLesleine.*

M'ch 8, 1895..Blackshear, Mrs., Macon, Ga. .....*Gignilliat.*

April 14, 1890..Blackman, Mrs. E. L., Greenville, S. C.....*Robert.*

Oct. 22, 1898..Bondurant, Dr. E. D., Mobile, Ala.....*DuBose.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, F. N., Charleston, S. C. ....*Bonneau.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, W. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonneau.*

April 14, 1890..Bostick, A. McQ., Bamberg, S. C., *d* .....*Robert.*

April 19, 1911..Bostick, Benjamin Robert, New York City, N. Y..... *Robert.*

April 17, 1902..Bonnetheau, Harold DuPré, New York .....*DuPré, Bonnetheau*

July 14, 1896..Bonnetheau, Henry D., *d* .....*Bonnetheau.*

June 25, 1894..Bowley, Mrs. J. V. G., Jersey City, N. J.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 13, 1905..Bowley, E. Heyward.....*DuPré, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 2, 1885..Box*, Rosa, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Boykin*, Sarah J., Camden, S. C., *d*.....*deSaussure.*

Nov. 4, 1899..Bracey, Jean Charlemagne, editor Huguenot Quarterly, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .... *Bracey.*

April 15, 1907..Bragonier, Fred Tyler, Globe, Arizona.....*Peconier.*
April 20, 1906..Brent, George A., Louisville, Ky. .....*Mauze.*
April 17, 1902..Broun, Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Mrs. Mary M., Charleston, W. Va., *d*..... *Boursequot, Fontaine.*
April 14, 1886..Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot. Broun.*
July 2, 1903..Brown, Dr. Paul R., *d* .....*Richard, de Bruyn.*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. A., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. M. Florence, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*
April 20, 1906..Brunson, Mrs. Mary Motte, Florence, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*
April 15, 1912..Brunson, Mason Chandler, Charleston, S. C..... *Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*
April 15, 1912..Bryan, Laura Lane, Charleston, S. C.....*Sherrard.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Mrs. Mary Melver, Savannah, Ga.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*
April 22, 1908..Bryce, Mrs. Ellen Peter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.....*Horry, LaRoche, Simons, DuPré.*
April 19, 1911..Buffinton, Mrs. M. Alton (formerly Mrs. Ellen Douglas Witherspoon, Fall River, Mass. ....*Trabue, Guerrant, Martin.*
April 14, 1890..Buist, Dr. J. Somers, Charleston, S. C. *d*.....*Legaré.*
M'ch 21, 1903..Bulloch, Dr. Joseph G., Washington, D. C..... *DeTreaux, Mauze.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Alice M., Charleston, S. C. .....*Marion.*
April 13, 1901..Burdell, Edwin T., Savannah, Ga.....*Marion, Ravenel, Mazÿck.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, F. M., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 14, 1885..Burdell*, Robert F., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell*, Thad. S., *d* .....*Marion.*
April 20, 1906..Burnham, Edith F., Charleston, S. C.....*Gras.*
April 2, 1901..Burton, Robert E., Auburn, Ala.....*Robert.*
April 19, 1911..Butler, Jessie, Georgetown, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 19, 1911..Butler, LeRoy H., Georgetown, S. C...*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1904..Butler, Mrs. Jessie T. ....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April, 1909..Butler, Miss Louise Screven, Los Angeles, Cal..... *Robert.*

April 13, 1885..Caldwell*, Wm. Robinson, *d* .....*Thomas.*

April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Miss Celia, *d* .....*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, Simons, DuPré.*

April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Mary Bennett, Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, DuPré.*

April 13, 1885..Campbell*, Mary Butler, *d* .....*Sigourney, Pairan.*

April 13, 1885..Carrere*, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun, *d* .....*Segur.*

April 15, 1912..Carson, James Petigrew, Charleston, S. C.....*Gibert.*

April 13, 1903..Charles, Robert K., *d* .....*DuBose.*

April 12, 1899..Chase, John A., Florence, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 13, 1903..Cheves, Mrs. C. McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*

April 10, 1890..Chisolm, Dr. J. Bachman, Charleston, S. C...*Gendron, Prioleau.*

April 11, 1890..Chisolm, Henry Louis, Charleston, S. C., *d*...*Gendron, Prioleau.*

April 13, 1905..Clarke, James W., Utica, N. Y.....*LeGrand, Roberts, Bocquet.*

April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga. .....*Brauyé, Jaudon, LeGrand.*

April 13, 1903..Clarkson, Heriot, Charlotte, N. C. *Simons, Horry, LaRoche, DuPré, Marion.*

April 13, 1903..Clearwater, Hon. Alphonso T., *l. m.* .....*Bandoin. Bridon, Corquet, Dolan, (Deyo). Nicol, Sequine, Vernooye.*

April 13, 1888..Clement, J. W. Legaré, Young's Island, S. C. *d*..... *Legaré.*

April 13, 1905..Colcock, Charles Jones, Charleston, S. C.....*Marion. Baluet.*

April 13, 1901..Colcock, Daniel deSaussure, New Orleans, La..... *Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 15, 1907..Cole, Miss Edith G., Alleghany, Pa.....*Jaquett.*

April 13, 1904..Collins, Mrs. Lucy G., Charleston, W. Va.....*Horry.*

April 13, 1901..Conrerat, William H., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert.*

April 19, 1911..Connor, Mrs. Charlotte C. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y..... *LeSenrrier, Leger, Trezevant, Maulard, Poyas, Gendron, Mazyck.*

April 20, 1906..Cooper, W. B., Wilmington, N. C.....*Jeanerette.*

April 13, 1904..Cooper, Noah W., Nashville, Tenn., *r*.....*Jeanerette.*

April 15, 1907..Cole, Charles L., Alleghany, Penn., *l. m*.....*Jaquett.*

April 18, 1909..Cordes, Alexander Watson, Sr., Charleston, S. C..... *Cordes.*

April 13, 1885..Coste*, A. L., *d* .....*Coste.*

April 13, 1885..Coste*, R. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Coste.*

Oct. 29, 1899..Coutant, Dr. Richard B., Tarrytown, N. Y....*Coutant.*

April 17, 1902..Cummings, Mrs. Rosa W., Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

April 13, 1905..Cunningham, Miss Sarah.....*Gibert.*

April 13, 1910..Cuthbert, Mrs Eloise Waties Mayrant, Sumter, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignard, DeLeiseline, Gaillard, Paparel, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Cuttino*, David B., Rock Hill, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*

April 19, 1911..Cuttino, John S., Columbia, S. C.....*Kathonneau.*

April 13, 1905..Dabney, Mrs. E. B., Vicksburg, Miss.....*Huguenin, Robert.*

April 13, 1910..Davant, C. F., Tucson, Arizona.....*Davant.*

April 2, 1885..Davant, J. C., Barnwell, S. C.....*Davant.*

April 13, 1902..Davisson, Mrs. Rhena Witte, Charleston, S. C..... *Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

M'ch 21, 1890..Dawson, N. H. R., *d* .....*Huger, Motte, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1910..Delaplaine, Louis S., Wheeling, W. Va...*de la Plaine.*

July 12, 1897 DeRichemond, Louis Meschinet, Archiviste de La Rochelle, France.

April 7, 1890..DeRosset, A. T., *r* .....*DeRosset*

April 7, 1890..DeRosset, Wm., *r* .....*DeRosset.*

April 18, 1885..DeSaussure, Fannie E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Henry A., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Dr. Henry W., Jr., *d* .....*DeSaussure*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Isabel A., Charleston, S. C.....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 14, 1890..DeSaussure, James P., *d* .....*DeSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, John B. .....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Louis D., Jr., New York, N. Y., *d* .... *DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Martha G., Charleston, S. C..... *Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Martha G., *d* ....*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mary C., *d* .....*Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..DeSaussure*, Mrs. Sarah E., Charleston, S. C..... *DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Sarah E., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..... *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, P. G., *d* .....*Gourdin, DeSaussure.*

April 13, 1903..DeSaussure, William P., Richmond, Va. ..*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., *d* .....*DeSaussure.*

April 2, 1885..DeSaussure*, Wilmot G., Jr., *r* ..*DeSaussure, Gourdin.*

July 12, 1897..DeVeaux, Henri, Bordeaux, France .....*DeVeaux.*

Feb. 2, 1887..Dibble, Samuel, Orangeburg, S. C. .....*Gabeau.*

April 15, 1907..Doar, David, Santee, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 15, 1907..Doar, Mrs. Ulric Huguenin, Lakeland, Fla.....*Cordes.*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Mary P., Monteagle, Tenn. ..*DuBose, Peronneau.*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Robert M., Sewanee, Tenn.....*DuBose, Porcher.*

May 14, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. Haskell, Monteagle, Tenn..... *DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*

April 22, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. P., D. D., Sewanee, Tenn...*DuBose, Porcher.*

May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Susan P., Monteagle, Tenn.....*DuBose, Peronneau, Porcher.*

April 15, 1907..DuBose, Miss Willie S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuBose.*

April 22, 1908..DuBose, Miss Louisa, Athens, Ga.....*DuBose.*

April 13, 1885..Duc*, Miss P. M., Charleston, S. C., *l. m.* .....*Auber.*

Nov. 15, 1897..Dunbar, Mrs. J. R., Ellenton, S. C. ....*Het, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*

April 13, 1910..Duncan, Mrs. Eddie House, Houston, Tex...*Legaré, De la Haute.*

April 13, 1894—Dunkin, W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Russin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1902..DuPré, Belin Clarke, Columbia, S. C....*Belin, DuPré*

May 24, 1898..DuPré, Prof. J. F. C., *d* .....*DuPré.*

April 13, 1909..Durant, Mrs. Nannie Miles, Charleston, S. C...*Bierne*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, D. G., Charleston, S. C.,.....*Marion, Baluet, Gaillard.*

April 15, 1907..Dwight, Dr. R. Y., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Marion, Baluet,*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Henry R. ....*Marion, Baluet, Ravenel, De St. Julien, Mazÿck, LeNoble, Le Serurier, Porcher.*
June 6, 1899..Ellis, Frampton E., Atlanta, Ga.....*Het, Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Mrs. Phoebe P., Atlanta, Ga.....*Gendron, Chardon, Motte, Prioleau.*
Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Prioleau, Atlanta, Ga. .....*Prioleau.*
April 19, 1911..Ermantrout, Miss Adelaide Louise Washington, Reading, Penn. .....*de Barre*
April 13, 1910..Evans, Emma Crandall, Sedalia, Mo. .....*Bouton.*
April 15, 1912..Faison, Mrs. J. K., Bennettsville, S. C.....*Milner, Legaré.*
April 13, 1894..Faulker, Mrs. M. G., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Finger, Watson Cordes, Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 20, 1906..Finger, Mrs. C. B. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*
M'ch 29, 1889..Fishburne, Mrs. Helen M., Summerville, S. C..... *Marion, Mazÿck.*
April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Miss Caroline D'Arcy, Washington, D. C. .....*Postell, Pepin.*
April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Benjamin Postell, Washington, D. C..... ..... *Postell, Pepin.*
April 13, 1894..FitzSimons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* ..*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Farley, Mrs. Sarah C. C., Hutto, Texas..*Bonneau, Roi.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Fludd, Mrs. Eliza K., *d* .....*Legare*
April 22, 1908..Ford, Mrs. Marion J., *d*.....*Porcher.*
April 13, 1905..Ford, Mrs. M. A. Lucas, (F. W.), Georgetown, S. C.....*Horry, Huger.*
April 15, 1889..Foster, Henry P., Summerville, S. C., *r* .....*Poyas, Gendron.*
May 30, 1890..Frost, E. Horry, *d*.....*LeJau, Horry.*
April 13, 1899..Frost, Frank Ravenel, Charleston, S. C. .....*Ravenel, LeJau, Horry, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1904..Frost, Dr. F. LeJau.....*LeJau, Horry.*
Aug. 7, 1899..Frost, Mrs. W. Branford (Emma), Charleston, S. C... *Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin, or Rufin, Richet.*
May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Col. D. DuBose, Duluth, Minn.....*Jolain, LeClair, Gaillard, DuBose, Gendron, Baluet, Boyd.*
April 13, 1910..Gaillard, David St. Pierre, Culebra, Canal Zone.... *Gaillard.*
April 21, 1900..Gaillard, Miss E. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Henry T., St. Augustine, Fla.....*Gaillard.*

July 12, 1897..Gaillard, John, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..GAILLARD*, P. C., *d* .....*Gaillard, Porcher, de Cherigny, Mazÿck, LeSerurier*
April 13, 1891..Gaillard, Miss Rebecca T., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ...*Gaillard*
April 19, 1911..Gaillard, Mrs. Maria Ravenel, Charleston, S. C. *Ravenel, DeVeaux, Mazÿck, St. Julien, LeSerurier, Le Noble, Porcher.*
Dec. 1, 1887..Gaillard, S. Gourdin, New Cumberland, W. Va. *Gaillard, De Richebourg, Gourdin, Porcher.*
April 13, 1903..Gaillard, Dr. W. Minot, Georgetown, S. C....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Gaillard, George Caldwell, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Gaillard, Miss Ellinor P., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
July 14, 1897..Gaillard, Samuel P., Mobile, Ala.....*DeRichebourg, Porcher, Gendron, Mazÿck.*
April 13, 1901..Gaillard, Wm. D., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard*, Wm. H. D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
July 16, 1897..Gaillard, Wm. M., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard*
April 22, 1908..Galt, Mrs. Mary J., Williamsburg, Va.....*Servient.*
April 15, 1912..Gibbs, James Poyas, Charleston, S. C.....*Poyas*
April 2, 1885..Gibert*, J. A., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 20, 1906..Gignilliat, L. R.....*Gignilliat, Leger, LeSerurier.*
April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., Charleston, S. C.,.....*LeGrand Jaudon, Brouyé, Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, John K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin*, R. N., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Gourdin.*
April 15, 1912..Granberry, Mrs. Mary Lee Brown, Jackson, Miss..... *La Force.*
April 13, 1905..Greer, Mrs. Mary P., New Castle, Penn., *d*..*Poinsett.*
April 19, 1911..Gresham, Mrs. Josephine Mann, Galveston, Texas.... *Pickens.*
April 9, 1890..Grimke, Dr. T. S., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*Faucherand.*
April 2, 1885..Guerard*, Dr. A. R., Flat Rock, N. C.....*Guerard.*
July 24, 1890..Guerard, E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Godin, Guerard, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1901..Guerard, Mrs. E. P. Charleston, S. C.....*Beuezet.*
April 13, 1885..Guerard*, Wm. Bull, *d* .....*Guerard.*
April 2, 1901..Guerard, Wm. Elliott, Savannah, Ga. *d* .....*Mazÿck, Guerard, LeSerurier, Godin.*
May 13, 1899..Guignard, John G., Columbia, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
Jan. 30, 1899..Guignard, Capt. Wm. S., West Point, N. Y...*Guignard, DeLesleine.*

May 30, 1890..Guilleteau, Peter L. .....*Guilleteau.*

July 12, 1897..Haig, M. de Lisle, Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1902..Haig, Miss Mary Motte, Charleston, S. C..*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazÿck, Buretel, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Hall, Harriet O., Columbus, S. C., *d* ..*Huger, Motte, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 15, 1912..Hall, Mrs. Lillian Popenoe, Lawrence, Kansas..... *Papineau.*

April 15, 1907..Hamby, Mrs. Elizabeth McN., Columbia, S. C..... ..... *Gaillard, Serré,*

May 1, 1897..Hamilton, J. S., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*

May 30, 1890..Harleston, John, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1904..Harrison, Mrs. James Randolph, New York, N. Y. ..... *Stuyvesant, Bayard.*

April 13, 1902..Hayne, P. Trapier, Greenville, S. C.....*DuGué, Trapier.*

April 15, 1909..Hillhouse, Rev. J. B., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*

April 14, 1890..Hill, Mrs. Jane L., Charleston, S. C.....*Gibert.*

April 22, 1908..Hodgkins, Mrs. Marie W., Washington, D. C. .....*DuPuy, Le Villier.*

April 13, 1910..Holliday, Jaquelin Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., *Jacquelin.*

April 13, 1899..Holmes, George S., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau.*

April 13, 1899..Holmes, James G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..Holmes*, Rebecca T., *d* .....*Peronneau.*

April 12, 1890..Horlbeck, Dr. H. B., *d* .....*Porcher, de Cherigny.*

April 2, 1908..Houghton, Mrs. Della B., Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher. DeCherigny, DuPré.*

June 11, 1896..Huger, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger, Brown, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 2, 1885..Huger*, Cleland Kinloch Huger, Charleston, S. C., *d*. *Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

M'ch 8, 1890..Huger, Francis K., Knoxville, Tenn. .....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1898..Huger, Miss Mary Esther, New Orleans, La...*Huger, DePeuch, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

Sept. 5, 1898..Huger, Mrs. Sabina H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1903..Huger, Alfred, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 14, 1890..Huger, Wm. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1885..Huger*, Dr. Wm. H., Charleston, S. C., *d*....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 12, 1899..Huguenin, David, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huguenin.*

Feb. 2, 1888..Huguenin, Thomas A., *d* .....*Huguenin.*

April 20, 1906..Humbird, David, Hudson, Wis. *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*

April 20, 1906..Humbird, James L. Pittsburg, Pa., *l. m.*, ...*Humbert.*

April 13, 1910..Hurin, James H., Los Angeles Cal. .....*Trabue.*

April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Miss L. R., Camden, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Mrs. Rebecca C., Columbia, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1910..Jackson, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Bennettsville, S. C., *Duvall.*

April 22, 1908..Jenkins, C. Bissell, Charleston, S. C.....*Gautier.*

Sept. 5, 1898..Jennings, Mrs. William, Atlanta, Ga., *r* .....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 21, 1900..Jervey, Miss Amaryllis, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*

April 13, 1893..Jervey, Miss E. D., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, Eugene P., Charleston, S. C.....*Postell.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, James L., *d* ....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, De St. Julien, Postell.*

April 13, 1885..Jervey*, René R., *d* ..*Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien. Postell.*

April 13, 1885..Jervey*, Wm. St. Julien, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, de St. Julien, LeNoble, Postell.*

Jan. 17, 1890..Johnson, Rev. John, D. D., Charleston, S. C., *d*, ... *Bonneau.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Johnson, William, *d* .....*Bonneau.*

April 19, 1911..Johnson, Mrs. Fannie Carr, Mexico, Mo. ..*Perronette.*

April 15, 1912..Johnson, Mrs. Lois Beavers, Indianapolis, Ind..... *DuPuy.*

April 13, 1902..Johnstone, Mrs. Fanny L., Mobile, Ala.....*Lesesne.*
April 13, 1904..Johnstone, Miss Isabel F., Georgetown, S. C.....*de Marbeuf, DeSaussure.*
April 13, 1905..Johnstone, Miss Emma E., Baltimore, Md...*deMarbeuf*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Ella H, Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Miss Lottie M., Charleston, S. C.....*Ségur.*
April 13, 1902..Jordan, Miss Mary D., Chattanooga, Tenn., *r* ..*Motte, Huger.*
April 15, 1909..Keels, Annie Olivia, Rembert, S. C.....*deRichebourg*
April 22, 1908..Kendrick, Mrs. Julia Lawton, Philadelphia, Pa.....*d* ..... *Robert*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Rev. John, Charleston, S. C., *r* .*DuBose.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw*, Mrs. Susan D., Charleston, S. C., *r*..... *de Saussure, Gourdin.*
April 15 1909..Kidd, Mrs. Lelia Major, Sedalia, Mo.....*DuPuy Flournoy, Trabue, LeVillain,*
June 8, 1899..King, Edward Postell, Atlanta, Ga.....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré. Pelot.*
April 13, 1903..King, Mitchell, *d* .... .*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPré, Pelot.*
April 13, 1904..Kirk, Robert J., Kingstree, S. C...*Couturier, Dalbiac.*
April 19, 1911..Knight, Mrs. Caroline O. Nicholasville, Ky..... *Dupuy, Trabue.*
April 13, 1904..Knox, Miss Mattie E., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 19, 1911..Kopperl, Mrs. Waldine Zipleman, Galveston, Texas.. *Dupuy.*
April 5, 1890..Langley, P. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau.*
Sept. 23, 1898..Langley, P. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau.*
April 7, 1890..Langley, Samuel, *d* .....*Prioleau.*
Feb. 15, 1897..Latta, Mrs. Hattie N., Charlotte, N. C., *r* ...*Legardére*
April 13, 1885..Laurens,[4] Henry R., Charleston, S. C.....*Laurens*
April 13, 1902..Laurens, Mrs. H. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, Mazyck, Le Noble, St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Du Pre, Le Serurier, Buretel, DeLisle.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah A., *d* .....*de St. Julien*
April 14, 1890..Lawton, General Alex. R., Savannah, Ga., *d*...*Robert.*
Mar. 15, 1898..Lawton, Alex. R., Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert*
April 15, 1912..Lawton, Alexander Robert, Savannah, Ga....*Robert.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Mrs. Cecilia, Charleston, S. C.....*LeGrand, Brauyé, Jaudon, Robert.*
April 15, 1912..Lawton, Miss Florence Iney, Estill, S. C.....*Robert.*

April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. John Alison, Charleston, S. C. ....*Robert.*
April 15, 1907..Lafaye, Mrs. Charlotte Cordes Lucas, Columbia, S. C. .....*Cordes, Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Leger, de St. Julien.*
April 15, 1909..LeCompte, Margaret J., Lexington, Ky.....*LeCompte*
April 13, 1910..Legaré, Mrs. Eliza Catherine, Charleston, S. C..... *Marion.*
April 15, 1909..Legaré, E. T., Charleston, S. C. ....*Marion, Gendron, Cordes, Porcher, deMarbeouf, Calhusac, Mazÿck, Couturier.*
April 13, 1885..Legaré,* Dr. Thomas, *d* .....*Legaré*
April 13, 1904..LeGrand, James Hutchinson, Tyler, Texas..*LeGrand.*
Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. Rosa L. D.,Chicago, Ill., ...*Brayé, Jaudon, LeGrand, Robert.*
April 22, 1908..Lewis, A. P., Chicago, Ill.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*
April 15, 1907..Lewis, Anne Porcher, Clemson College, S. C. *Porcher, deCherigny.*
April 13, 1902..Lining, Mrs. Ida M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ....*L'Escott*
Jan. 24, 1900..Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, Charleston, S. C..... *Vergereau, Boudinot, Postell.*
April 15, 1907..Long, Mrs. Martha DuPré Gaillard, St. Louis, Mo., ... *Gaillard, DuPre.*
April 13, 1910..Long, William Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind. ....*Trabue, Daniel, Guerant, Martin, Dabney, Maupin.*
April 13, 1910..Long, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind.... *Dabney, Maupin.*
April 13, 1910..Long, William Dudley, Indianapolis, Ind. ....*Trabue, Daniel, Guerant, Martin.*
April 15, 1903..Loomis, Henry P., New York, N. Y...*Boudinot, Carré.*
April 20, 1906..Lucas, Mrs. Mary R., Georgetown, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 17, 1890..Lucas, J. J., Society Hill, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, Thos. S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuPré, Simons*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, W. E., Laurens, S. C., *d* .....*DuPré, Simons*
June 22, 1897..Macbeth, Malcolm, St. Louis, Mo., *d*..*de Chastaigner, Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes.*
April 20, 1906..Macbeth, Ravenel, Boise City, Idaho .....*Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes, deChastaigner.*
April 13, 1893..Manigault, Arthur M., Charleston, S. C.....*Manigault,*
Oct. 13, 1885..Manigault, Edward, *r* .....*Manigault, Mazÿck.*
Oct. 29, 1885..Manigault, Eliza S., *r* .....*Manigault*
Dec. 29, 1889..Manigault, Dr. Gabriel E., *d* .....*Manigault*
July 27 1889..Manigault, Henry M., Charleston, S. C., *d* ..*Manigault*
July 4, 1897..Manigault, Joseph, Savannah, Ga. *d*.....*Manigault*
Oct 30, 1885..Manigault, Louis, *d* .....*Manigault*

Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Mary M., *r* .....*Manigault, Mazÿck.*
Nov. 2, 1895..Marion, E. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion*
April 21, 1900..Matthews, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau*
April 13, 1905..Mason, Mrs. Louisa, B., *d* .....*Serré.*
April 15, 1909..Maury, Anne Herndon, Richmond, Va., *l. m.* ..*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
June 1, 1899..Maury, M. F., Richmond, Va., *d* .....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
June 1, 1899..Maury, Col. Richard L., Richmond, Va., *d* ....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Sallie W., Baltimore, Md.....*Maupin.*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Margaret L., Baltimore, Md...*Maupin.*
April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Miss Caroline Kinloch, Summerville, S. C... *Mayrant, Guignard, De Lesselin, Gaillard, Paparel, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Miss Harriet S., Summerville S. C. ..... *Simon, Dupre, Le Serurier, Le-Ger, Mazÿck, DuBose, DuGué,*
April 13, 1910..Mayrant, W. R., Summerville, S. C. ....*Mayrant, Guignard, DeLesselin, Gaillard, Paparel, Leger, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Mazÿck, Alexander H., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1905..Mazÿck, Miss Arabella S.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, deChastaigner.*
April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Arthur, Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1894..Mazÿck, Miss Catherine B., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Mazÿck.* Edmund, *d* ..*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, LeSerurier.*
April 23, 1892..Mazÿck, Mrs. Epps Parker, (Arthur), Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, LeSerurier*
April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Miss Ethel, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 2, 1885..Mazÿck,* Isaac, Charleston, S. C...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1899..Mazÿck, Miss Marion, Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1910..Mazÿck, McM. K., Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 7, 1890..Mazÿck, Philip P., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Mrs. Pierre (formerly Miss Hulda Witte), *d Bounetheau, Legaré.*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Stephen, *d* ....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1902..Mazÿck, Miss Vallée, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Le Serurier, Chastaigner, Gaillard*

April 13, 1885..Mazÿck,* Wm. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 20, 1906..Mazÿck, Wm. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazÿck, Gaillard, de Chastaigner, LeSerurier.*

Jan. 11, 1890..Mazÿck, Wm. St. Julien, *d* ....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 2, 1901..McComb, Mrs. Anna L., New Castle, Pa., *d* .....*Le Serurier, Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 7, 1885..McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d* ...*DeBernière.*

April 2, 1885..McCrady,* Louis deB.,Charleston, S. C., *d. De Bernière*

April 15, 1903..McGowan, Mrs. C. P., Charleston, S. C., *r .Peronneau.*

April 19, 1911..McElroy, Mrs. Mary Hardy, Kansas City, Mo..... *Dupuy.*

April 15, 1905..McIver, Claudia B. (Mrs. G. W. McIver), Charleston, S. C.....*Bounetheau, Simons. DuPré.*

April 22, 1908..McMillan, Mrs. Hess Porcher, Atlanta, Ga....*Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 15, 1909..Memminger, C. Gustavus, Lakeland, Fla.....*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

Jan. 13, 1890..Memminger, R. W., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

Feb. 20, 1895..Memminger, Mrs. Susan M., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 15, 1907..Messerole, J. V., Brooklyn, N. Y., *d* ..... *Messerole*

April 13, 1885..Meynardie,* Rev. E. J., *d* ..... *Meynardie*

April 15, 1909..Michaux, Marie Ella, Bennettsville, S. C....*Michaux.*

April 15, 1903..Middleton, Mrs. Henry L., Charleston, S. C. (formerly Miss Betty B. Miles) .....*Bierne.*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Margaret M., Flat Rock, N. C., *d* ..*Bierne.*

Nov. 2, 1895..Miles, Mrs. Mary Peronneau, *d* .....*Peronneau.*

April 15, 1909..Miles, Mrs. Roberta Lawrence Hall, Charleston, S. C. .....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, Gendron, Poyas.*

April 13, 1902..Miles, Sarah A., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1910..Miller, Anna M., Adrian, Mich... .....*Branaugh*

April 13, 1910..Miller, Mrs. Edna Keels.....*de Richbourg.*

April 13, 1904..Miller, Miss Mary C.....*Cothonneau, Legaré.*

April 14, 1890..Miller, W. C., Charleston, S. C....*Legaré, Cothonneau*

April 13, 1885..Milnor,* Mrs. E. M., Charleston, S. C. *d*.....*Legaré Cothonneau.*

April 13, 1902..Mitchell, Mrs. Pearl Maury, Bessemer, Ala ....*Maury. Fontaine.*

April 15, 1903..Mitchell, Edgar L., Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury.*

April 19, 1911..Moody, Mrs. Libbie Shearn, Galveston, Texas ...*Arge*

April 13, 1885..Morris,* C. Ellis, *r* .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble*

April 15, 1907..Morse, Marion K., New York, N. Y.....*Serré*

April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgia Lawton, Washington, D. C.... *Branyé, LeGrand, Jaudon, Robert.*

Sept. 22, 1897..Motte, Rev. John W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Motte*

Nov. 16, 1897..Motte, John W., Jr., Savannah, Ga..... .....*Motte*

April 13, 1905..Mouzon, Lawrence .....*Mouzon*

April 13, 1904..Munro, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Charleston, S. C..... ..... *Manigault*

Feb. 16, 1900..Myers, Frank K., Charleston, S. C.....*deRosset.*

April 13, 1910..Myers, Thomas E., Charleston, S. C. .....*deRosset.*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Anna C., Charleston, S. C.....*Neufville*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* B. K., Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Neufville*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* H. S., *d* .....*Neufville*

April 2, 1885..Neufville,* Julia Y., *d* .....*Neufville*

April 13, 1902..Noble, Mary, Miss, Galveston, Texas....*Bonneau, Roi, DuBliss, de Longuemare.*

April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Euphemia B.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*

April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Edith Emery,.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*

April 13, 1904..O'Brien, Mrs. Eliza N. W.....*Mazÿck, LeSerurier, de St. Julien, Ravenel, LeNoble.*

April 13, 1891..O'Hear, James, Wando, S. C.....*Legaré*

Mar. 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, James Island, S. C...*Robert Brunyé, LeGrand, Jaudon.*

April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Agnes M.....*Gaillard*

April 13, 1885..Palmer,* Mrs. Alice A., Charleston, S. C. *d*....*Gaillard Porcher, de Cheriguy, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 5, 1890..Palmer, Dr. Joseph, Trial, S. C., *d* .....*Gendron*

April 13, 1905..Palmer, Mrs. Lucy B., Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*

April 13, 1891..Parker, Edward L., *d* .....*Peronneau*

April 13, 1901..Parker, Dr. F. LeJau, Charleston, S. C.....*LeJau, Huguenin.*

April 2, 1885..Parry,* Mrs. Agnes, S., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*

April 13, 1902..Parry, Alva B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*

April 19, 1911..Parry, Miss Inez B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*

April 2, 1885..Parry,* L. Toomer, *r* .....*Legaré*

April 21, 1900..Parry, Miss Susan H., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré*

April 19, 1911..Paul Washburn, Pass Christian, Miss.....*Prioleau.*

April 27, 1899..Peronneau, Miss Susan H., Monteagle, Tenn. *d*..... *Peronneau.*

Sept. 26, 1899..Pinckney, Robt. Q., *d* .....*Gaillard*

April 15, 1903..Pollard, Mrs. R.....

April 14, 1890..Porcher, Miss Anna S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*

April 19, 1896..Porcher, Miss Clelia S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron.*

April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Prof. F. A., *d* ....*Porcher, Mazÿck, Gendron*

April 3, 1890..Porcher, Dr. Francis Peyre, *d* .....*Porcher, Peyre*

April 23, 1897..PORCHER, ISAAC de C., Bonneaus, S. C...*Porcher, de Cheriguy, Ravenel, Mazÿck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1902..Porcher, J. F., Charleston, S. C. *Porcher, de Cherigny.*

April 13, 1907..PORCHER, JOHN H., Pinopolis, S. C. *d*....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 19, 1911..Porcher, Mrs. Katherine Cordes, Pinopolis..*Marion, Delleaux.*

April 20, 1906..Porcher, Mrs. Mary F., C., Mt. Pleasant, S. C...*Cordes.*

May 5, 1897..Porcher, Philip E., Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher,*

April 20, 1906..Porcher, Philip G., *d* ...*Porcher, deCherigny, DuBose, Cordes, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 19, 1911..Porcher, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.....*Porcher, DuBose, Cordes, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Miss Virginia Leigh, Charleston, S. C..... *de Cherigny, Porcher, Peyre, Mazyck, LeNoble, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1901..Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C..... *Porcher, Mazyck, LeNoble, de Cherigny, Le Serurier.*

April 21, 1900..Porcher, Mrs. Walter Peyre, *d* ....*Porcher, Gaillard.*

April 2, 1885..PORCHER,* WM. MAZYCK, *d* ..*Porcher, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Porcher,* Wilmot D., Charleston, S. C.....*DuPré de Cherigny, Giguilliat, Pelot, Porcher.*

April 15, 1912..Potter, Aida Blackburn, Galveston, Texas..*Flournay.*

April 13, 1904..Poyas, James O., *d* .....*Poyas.*

April 22, 1908..Phillips, James Henry Witherspoon, Tampa, Fla., ... *Richebourg.*

April 17, 1902..Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth W., Plantersville, S. C..*Gibert.*

June 2, 1897..Pringle, Mrs. Mary Ford, Charleston, S. C.....*Godin, Mazyck.*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Ann G., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 9, 1890..Prioleau, Charles E., *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Charlotte G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guerard*

April 13, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. Jacob Ford, *d* .....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 13, 1905..Prioleau, John G.....*Prioleau, Gendron, Gaillard.*

Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Julian, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 25, 1897..Prioleau, Morris, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

May 30, 1890..Prioleau, Philip, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Samuel, Atlanta, Ga.....*Prioleau, Gendron*

April 2, 1885..Prioleau,* Dr. W. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 19, 1911..Proctor, Mrs. Antoinette Morris, Monroe City, Mo... *Martin, Rapine, Guerrant, Trabue.*

April 22, 1908..Quinlin, Mrs. Leonard G., New York, N. Y.....*Mauze.*

April 15, 1909..Rand, Belle Palmer, Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*

April 21, 1890..Randolph, Harrison, Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

April 21, 1900..Randolph, Mrs. W. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, A. E. F., Roanoke, Va.....*Ravenel, Prioleau. Mazÿck, LeSerurier Gendron.*

Mar. 30, 1890..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss C. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau. Mazyck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Clare W., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel,* Daniel, Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Dr. Edmond, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Elias Prioleau, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elinor P., Charleston, S. C...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck,Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth, McP., Charleston, S. C., *d*.... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Cordes, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Miss Elizabeth Prioleau, Charleston, S. C... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Miss Emma, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*. Frank G., Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriet Parker, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazyck, Ravenel LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Mrs. Harriott Horry, *r* .....*Horry, Motte.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Harriott Rutledge, Charleston, S. C., *r* .... *Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Henry E., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Henry W., *d* ....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..Ravenel, H. S., *r* .....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 17, 1890..Ravenel, Heyward, Savannah, Ga., *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, J. R. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, John, *r* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Louis, Chicago, Ill.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Marguerite A., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Mary Coffin, *d* ..*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

M'ch 31, 1890..Ravenel, Dr. Mazÿck Porcher, Philadelphia, Pa. ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Porcher, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 23, 1892..Ravenel, René, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazyck, LeNoble, Del'eaux. de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Robert Thurston, Baltimore, Md...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 20, 1885..Ravenel, Rosa Pringle, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, S. Priolean, Philadelphia, Pa., *d* ....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, S. Prioleau, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

May 30, 1890..Ravenel, Stephen DeVeaux, Cordele, Ga.....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, le Noble, de Veaux, de St. Julien.*

April 3, 1890..RAVENEL, THOMAS PORCHER, *d* .....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 8, 1890..Ravenel, Thos. Porcher, Jr., Savannah, Ga....*Ravenel, Mazÿck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel*, Wm., *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 1, 1890..Ravenel, Wm. Bee, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel*, Dr. Wm. Chardon, Atlanta, Ga., *d* .....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 12, 1890..Reeves, John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bonnetheau.*

April 13, 1902..Reeves, Mrs. John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré.*
April 13, 1885..Reid*, Mary Burden, Charleston, S. C., *d* .....*Legaré.*
Jan. 29, 1892..Richardson, John M., *d* .....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 17, 1897..Richardson, Thos. B., Sumter, S. C.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 15, 1903..Robert, John H., Garnett, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 14, 1890..Robert Pierre, Robertville, S. C.....*Robert*
Oct. 9, 1890..Robert, Rev. Wm. H., Centerfield, Mass.....*Robert.*
April 20, 1906..Roberts, Belle Sumter, Birmingham, Ala.....*Poyas, Legaré.*
April 15, 1912..Roberts, Jane DuBose, New York, N. Y.....*Porcher.*
April 13, 1902..Robertson Henry G., Franklin, N. C...*Marion, Baluet.*
April 13, 1910..Robinson, Ellen Llewellyn, St. Louis, Mo., *Jacquelin.*
April 2, 1888..Rodgers*, S. H., Beaufort, S. C.....*Legaré.*
Nov. 25, 1897..Rogers, Miss Louisa, New York, N. Y.....*Gignilliat.*
April 15, 1912..Rose, Mrs. Andrew, Texarkana, Texas.....*Gaston.*
April 8, 1890..Rose, W. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, Gen'l Benj. Huger, *d* .....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Russin or Rufin, Richet.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, B. H., Jr., *r* .....*Huger, Cordes.*
April 15, 1909..Sease, Mrs. Mary Olivia Shecut, Orangeburg, S. C..... ..... *Shecut.*
April 19, 1911..Selkirk, Mrs. Louise Mann, Galveston, Texas..... *Pickens.*
April 15, 1907..Semple, Mrs. Isabel, J. F., St. Louis, Mo.....*Macon.*
April 22, 1908..Seyburn, Mrs. Kathleen W., Patterson, La....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, de St. Julien, Ravenel.*
April 13, 1901..Shackelford, Mrs. Anne R., Charleston, S. C...*Thomas.*
April 15, 1907..Shields, Mrs. Mazyck W., ...*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1910..Shropshire, Mrs. Susan Jane Martin, Nealton, Ky... *Trabue, Martin, Guerant, Rapine.*
April 22, 1908..Simons, Mrs. Annie E., Berkeley Co., S. C...*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Simons, Arthur St. J., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons.*
April 13, 1910..Simons, Drayton, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignard, De Lesslin, Gaillard, Ravenel, Legaré, Le Serurier, Simons, DuPré, Mazyck, DuGué, St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1904..Simons, Edw A., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPré, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1904..Simons, Eugene N., Charleston, S. C....*Simons, DuPré, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1905..Simons, Mrs. Hal (formerly Miss Mary Bacot Bryan) *Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Mercier, Menessier, Moreau, Daleu.*

April 22, 1908..Simons, Joseph A., Wilmington, Del.....*Simons, DuPré.*

April 15, 1907..Simons, Mrs. Josephine Alston Horry, Georgetown, S. C. .....*Horry.*

April 13, 1885..Simons*, Dr. Manning, Charleston, S. C., *r* ....*Simons.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Miss Mary Pon, Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, Du Pré, Le Serurier, Legaré, Mazÿck, DuBose, DuGué.*

July 18, 1898..Simons, P. Noble, New York, N. Y.....*Mazÿck, Simons.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Mrs. S. Lewis, Summerville, S. C., *Mayrant, Guignard, De Leseleine, Gaillard, Ravenel. Legaré, Le Serurier.*

April 5, 1890..Simons, Dr. T. Grange, Charleston, S. C. *Simons*

July 12, 1897..Sinkler, Mrs. Annie W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Porcher.*

April 19, 1911..Sinkler, Mrs. Ellen Simons Hall, Charleston, S. C..... *LeSerurier, Leger, Simons, Dupre, Poyas, Gendron, Trezevant, Maulard, Mazyck.*

April 13, 1902..Sinkler, Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1901..Sinkler, Thomas S., Charleston, S. C. .....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 15, 1909..Sloan, Frank Porcher, Atlanta, Ga.....*Porcher.*

April 13, 1885..Smith*, D. E. Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 15, 1909..Smith, H. A. M., Charleston, S. C. (Hon. Mem.)...

April 15, 1907..Smith, P. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*

April 17, 1896..Smith, Robt. T., Charleston, S. C., *r* .....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*

April 23, 1891..Smith, S. Porcher, Mount Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher.*

April 15, 1903..Smith, Mrs. Z. F., Louisville, Ky. *d*.....*DuPuy, Trabue, Flournoy.*

April 22, 1908..Smythe, A. T., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand, Courtonne.*

April 13, 1901..Smythe, Cheves McCord, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand.*

June 14, 1895..Smythe, Mrs. Louisa McC., Charleston, S. C.....
Turquand.
Sept. 15, 1888..Snowden, Yates, Columbia, S. C.....*Le Queux.*
M'ch 8, 1885..Spratly, Mrs. M. G., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 19 1911..Squire, Mrs. Corinne L., New York, N. Y.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1910..Stanhope, Mrs. Annette Martin, Lexington, Ky.....
Trabue, Rapine, Guerant, Martin.
April 15, 1912..Stephens, Miss Mamie Houston, Webb, Miss...*Gibert.*
M'ch 31, 1891..Stevens, Rev. P. F., *d* .....*Fayssoux.*
April 13, 1902..Stiles, Rev. Charles A., Eastover, S. C., *d* ....*Legaré.*
April 14, 1890..Stillman, Miss Anna R., Charleston, S. C.,
Author on Huguenot Subjects.
April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Mrs. Harriet Porcher, *d* ...*Gaillard, Porcher.*
July 15, 1887..Stoney, Samuel, D., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Stoney*, Samuel G., Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 13, 1910..Stoney, S. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C., *Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 13, 1902..Stoney, Mrs. S. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand.*
Aug. 6, 1894..Stoney, Thomas P., Charleston, S. C..*Gaillard, Porcher.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Stoney, Wm. E., *d* .....*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Strauch, Miss Maud Mitchell, New York, N. Y.....
Macon.
April 13, 1904..Taliaferro, Mrs. S.. San. Antonio, Texas.....*Poyas, deLeseleine.*
April 22, 1908..Tate, Mrs. Mary L., Greensboro, N. C.....*Couturier, Huger.*
Aug. 22, 1898..Taylor, Miss A. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Manigault.*
April 7, 1900..Terry, Mrs. E. G., Heflin, Ala.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Thomas, John P., Jr., Columbia, S. C.....*Couturier, Guignard, DeLesleine, Peyre.*
April 13, 1905..Thomas, Mrs. Lottie R., Charleston, S. C.....
Bonnetheau.
April 13, 1910..Thomas, Robert G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guignard.*
April 13, 1885..Thomas*, S., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 2, 1885..Thomas*, Dr. T. Gaillard, New York, N. Y., *d* ....
Gaillard.
April 15, 1907..Thompson, Miss Mary Elliott, Ellicott City, Md.....
deMarbeuf.
April 19, 1911..Thompson, Thomas Clarkson, Chattanooga, Tenn.....
Horry.
April 15, 1907..Tilton. Mrs. Henrietta, B. M., Seattle, Wash...*Hannah Cook, (Walloon).*
Oct. 30, 1885..Toomer, Miss M. E., *r* .....*Sarazin.*
April 13, 1888..Trapier, Rev. R. S., *d* .....*Trapier.*
M'ch 19, 1890..Trapier, T. D., *r* .....*Trapier.*
April 15, 1907..Trenholm, Miss Julia E., Charleston, S. C.....*Legaré.*

April 15, 1909..Trescot, Katherine Bocquet, Clemson College, S. C... *Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

Oct. 9, 1890..Trezevant, J. T., Dallas, Texas.....*Trezevant.*

April 13, 1904..Turner, Rev. Charles H. B.....*Tourneur, Poinsette, Faucheraud, Durouzeau, Neering.*

April 19, 1911..Turner, Mrs. Nettie Viola Chastain, New Smyrna, Fla. *Chastain.*

April 13, 1905..Vaill, Mrs. Charlotte F. S., Portland, Me., *d* ..*Moleyn.*

April 15, 1907..Vaill, E. G. Portland, Me.....*Moleyn, Byssell.*

April 13, 1905..Vaill, Fred S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*

April 13, 1905..Vaill, Miss Julia C., Portland, Me. .....*Moleyn.*

April 21, 1900..Vander Horst, Mrs. A. A., Charleston, S. C....*Gibert.*

April 13, 1885..Vedder*, Rev. Chas. S., Charleston, S. C., pastor French Protestant Huguenot Congregation.

April 13, 1885..Verner*, J. S. Columbia, S. C.....*Verner.*

April 13, 1910..Viley, Breckenridge, Versailles, Ky...*Martin, Guerant, Ravenel.*

April 2, 1885..Walker*, Mrs. E. C., Atlanta, Ga.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazÿck, LeSerurier.*

April 20, 1906..Wallace, Mrs. Helen Yates, Charleston, S. C...*Legaré.*

April 15, 1905..Ware, Mrs. Mary S., *r* .....*Marye.*

April 13, 1910..Waties, Miss Katherine Calhoun, Columbus, Ga..... *Mazÿck.*

April 13, 1910..Waties, Thomas, Houston, Tex.....*Mazÿck.*

April 13, 1905..Watkins, Heyward F. .....*Trezevant.*

April 13, 1905..Weeks, Mrs. Washington Hunter, Washington, D. C. .....*Macon.*

April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, Mrs. Emily P., Greenville, S. C..... *Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Westervelt*, J. Irving, Greenville, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Whaley, W. Gibbes, Charleston, S. C, *r* ....*Peronneau.*

April 13, 1901 Wickham, Mrs. Julia Porcher.....*Porcher, Peyre, Mazÿck, LeNoble LeSerurier, de Cherigny.*

April 13, 1905..Wilbur, T. S., Charleston, S. C. .....*Cothoneau.*

April 15, 1907..Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C. .....*Cothoneau.*

April 15, 1909..Wilcox, John, Marion, S. C.....*Trezevant.*

April 22, 1908..Wilkinson, Mrs. L. B. W., Washington, D. C..*DuPuy. LeVillain.*

April 15, 1912..Williams, Mrs. Mary Ophelia Hall, Baton Rouge, La., *Le Serurier, Poyas, Trezevant, Mazÿck, Gendron, La Ger.*

April 22, 1908..Williams, Mrs. Serena Chesnut, Baltimore, Md..*Gibert Petitjru.*

Nov. 1, 1899..Williams, Dr. T. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md....*Maury, Fontaine.*

April 22, 1908..Willis, Miss A. H.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*

April 2, 1885..Willis*, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Shecut, Gabeau.*

April 13, 1899..Willis, Miss Eola, Charleston, S. C...*Shecut, Gabeau.*

April 15, 1903..Willis, T. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*

April 13, 1905..Wilson, Dr. G. Fraser, ...*Vergereau, Boudinot*

April 21, 1900..Wilson, Mrs. Harriett Chisolm, Charleston, S. C..... *Gendron, Porcher.*

April 13, 1885..Wilson*, James Mazÿck, *d* .....*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

March 31, 1890..Wilson, Rev. Robert, D. D., Charleston, S. C..... *Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Robert, Jr., M. D., Charleston, S. C...*Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1904..Wilson, Miss S. Annie, *r* .....*Mazÿck, LeNoble, Ravenel, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 10, 1899..Wilson, Miss Sue Guignard, Charleston, S. C., *d* .... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Guignard, DeLesleine, Le Serurier, Le Noble.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Miss Susan Ravenel, Charleston, S. C..... *Mazÿck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 22, 1908..Witherspoon, Mrs. M. V., Versailles, Ky.....*Trabue, Guerrant, Martin.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Mrs. Ida Reeves, Charleston, S. C...*Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

May 14, 1898..Witte, Mrs. Rosa Glen, Charleston, S. C..... *Bonnetheau, Legaré.*

April 13, 1905..Woods, Hon. Charles A., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 15, 1909..Woods, Malcolm C., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose*

April 19, 1911..Woods, Robert F., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose*

April 13, 1902..Woods, W. D., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 13, 1902..Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, Ohio, *d* ..... *LaVillian, DuPré.*

April 19, 1911..Wright, Mrs. Anne Mims, Jackson, Miss.....*Perrine.*

April 13, 1902..Wright, Mrs. Hannah McC., Savannah, Ga..... *Turquand.*

April 5, 1890..Young, Henry E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gourdin*

April 15, 1907..Zachry, Mrs. Elise Thompson, New York, N. Y.... *Horry, LaRoche, Ogier*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Article I.

NAME.

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

OBJECT.

Article II.

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

Article III.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SEC. 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SEC. 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SEC. 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SEC. 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SEC. 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society.

SEC. 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer, he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his

services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this contribution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society, and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

Article V.

Meetings.

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

Section 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13th, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

Sec. 2. The Autumn meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22d of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to

arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually as they may deem most appropriate.

SEC. 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SEC. 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SEC. 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SEC. 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fees for two consecutive years, the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SEC. 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution) the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SEC. 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State,

each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeau.

SEC. 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society: Provided, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of names of Charter members.

List of officers, 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members, etc., etc.

President Daniel Ravenel's Annual Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Annual Meeting, April 13th, 1889.

[Out of Print.

Transactions No. 2. An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D. D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

"Ivry," a Poem, by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D. D.

An address before the Society, by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, etc., etc.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894. Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Annual Meeting, April

13th, 1891, and list of officers of the Society. President's Address at Annual Meetings of 1893 and 1894. List of officers and list of members elected since 1890. Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M. D. [Out of Print.

Transactions No. 4. Published 1897. Papers on some Early Huguenot families in South Carolina: *a* The Legare Family. *b* The Huger Family, with pedigree. *c* The Marion Family. *d* The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society, etc., etc.

Transactions No. 5. Published 1898. 1. The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French, etc Naturalization of Huguenot Residents.

List of names of French and Swiss Refugees in Carolina, etc. Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina: St. John's Parish, Berkeley; St. Dennis Parish, or Orange Quarter; Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C., etc., etc.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published 1899. An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D., and Gabriel Manigault, M. D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr., etc., etc.

Transactions No. 7. Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 21st, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee, Orange Quarter, St. John's, Berkeley; the Church of Charleston, by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13th, 1901.

Annual address of President Robert Wilson, D. D.

Resumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Minutes of the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Society, April 17th, 1902.

The President's Address.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Transactions No. 10. Minutes of the Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 15th, 1903. List of officers. President's Address. Historian's Report. Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English. A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D. D.

Transactions No. 11. Minutes of the Nineteenth Annual Meetings of the Society, held April 13th, 1904.

Annual Address of President Robt. Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Some Wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D. Continued from No. 10.

A list of Contents of the preceding numbers of the Transactions of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Minutes of the 20th Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 13th, 1905.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

President's Report.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina.

A Short Story of Three Brothers.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 13. Minutes of the 21st Annual Meeting of the Society, held April 20th, 1906.

List of officers.

Historian's Report.

Annual Address of President.

The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkeley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.

Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.

Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.

Notes from Crottet Mss.
Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 14. List of Officers.
Minutes of 22d Annual Meeting.
Report of Historian.
President's Address.
Huguenots on Santee River, by late Henry A. DeSaussure.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.
Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut, Miss Eola Willis.
Ribault's Fort. Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.
Miscellaneous.
List of Members.
Constitution and By-Laws.
List of Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 15.
List of officers.
Minutes of 23d Annual Meeting.
Treasurer's Statement.
Report of Historian.
President's Address.
Poem. The Bretons.
Wills of S. C. Huguenots. Editorial Notes.
Notice of René Ravenel, Immigrant.
The Last of the Huguenots. Stephen Thomas.
The Isle of Oleron. M. M. de Richemond and Thomas.
List of Members, revised.
Constitution and By-Laws.
List of Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 16.
List of officers.
Minutes of 24th Annual Meeting.
Reports.
President's Address.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
The State of French Protestants after 1685.
Correspondence and Plat Site of Old Goose Creek French Church.

The French Huguenot Church of the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek.

List of members revised.

Constitution and By-Laws.

List of Publications of Society.

Transactions No. 17.

List of officers.

Minutes of 25th Annual Meeting.

Reports of officers.

President's Address.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

The Huguenots in America (By Hon. A. T. Clearwater.)

Note on Sompayrac.

Letter concerning Rev. Mr. Pouderous.

Huguenot Lineage of Erroll H. Colcock.

Book Notices: "Les Frères Gibert," The Journal of American History, Vol. XIX, No. III, 3d Quarter.

List of Members.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Publications of the Society.

Transactions No. 18.

List of officers.

Minutes of 26th Annual Meeting.

Reports of officers.

President's Address.

Account of Porcher Family, By Mrs. Wickham.

Book Notices La Réforme dans L'Isle D'Oleron, Par Paul Thomas, Capacitaire en Droit. Ouvrage Orné de onze illustrations. Lezay. Imprimerie-Libraire H. Canon. 1911. pp. 121. Paper.

All members in good standing receive the publications from the date of their membership without charge.

Price: Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except Numbers One and Three, Four and Eight, which are out of print, will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 40 cents. To other than members the price is 60 cents each, post paid.

Address communications to Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

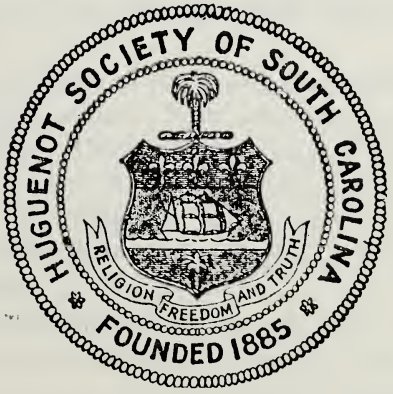
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 20

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



(INCORPORATED JUNE 21, 1909)

CHARLESTON, S. C.

1914

PRIZE ESSAY

$25.00 Prize for Best Essay on the Influence of the Huguenots in the United States of America

The Executive Committee have decided to offer a prize of $25.00 for the best essay on THE INFLUENCE OF THE HUGUENOTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This contest is open to all persons who shall be members of the Society on April 13, 1915, and whose dues are paid up to that date.

The contest closes on September 1, 1915, on which date the essay must be in the hands of the Secretary. The copy must be typewritten and the name and address attached to a separate sheet of paper. The Secretary will number the essays and take off the name before putting them in the hands of the judges, in this way the Secretary alone will know the author of the essay. The essay must be of not less than 4000 words and not more than 7000 words.

The following members of the Society, and eminent authorities on all Huguenot subjects, have consented to act as judges: Hon. H. A. duPont, United States Senator from Delaware, Winterthur, Del.; Hon. A. T. Clearwater, ex-Judge Supreme Court of New York, Kingston, N. Y.; and the Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D., ex-President of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.

The name of the winner will be announced in "Transactions" No. 21, and the essay in full will be printed in that number.

NOTES

The Huguenot Society is not local in its scope, its membership including persons of approved Huguenot descent from all parts of the world.

You are urged to use the enclosed application and secure for the Society a new member.

Certificates of Membership will be mailed to members immediately after their election.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $2.00 for those enameled on silver, or $4.00 for those enameled on gold. The pin represents the Seal of the Society and is about the size of a quarter of a dollar.

Owing to the large increase in membership in the past two or three years and the demand from libraries in various parts of the world several numbers of the "Transactions" of the Society have become exhausted and we are anxious to obtain copies of the following numbers 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19.

The Society would appreciate gifts of any of these numbers.

Members of the Society are earnestly requested to notify the Secretary of change in residence and post office address, and change of name by marriage—also, of any deaths among the membership which may come to their knowledge.

OFFICERS 1913–1914

President

REV. ROBERT WILSON, D.D.

Vice-Presidents

For Charleston—STEPHEN THOMAS
For Purysburg—T. W. BACOT
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON

Secretary and Treasurer

DR. J. BACHMAN CHISOLM

Historian

WM. G. MAZYCK

Executive Committee

ARTHUR MAZYCK
DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS
THEO. G. BARKER
WILLIAM C. MILLER
JOHN B. REEVES

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Historian are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee—and all ex-Presidents are advisory members.

MINUTES

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1913.

The Twenty-eighth Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held this day at the South Carolina Hall at 5.30 p.m. A quorum being present, the meeting was called to order by the Rev. Robert Wilson, D. D.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Robert Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Treasurer read his report, which was received as information and ordered spread on the minutes.

The President instead of making a report of the Executive Committee addressed the Society in reference to revising the Constitution and By-Laws.

After some discussion the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved: That the care of the members for the future of the Society makes it advisable to revise its Constitution and rules and to consider plans for its re-organization on a more efficient basis.

Further Resolved: That a committee of four members of the Society be selected by nomination from the floor (and by election should the number nominated exceed four) to consider, with the President, feasible and advisable plans for such re-organization and report the same at a meeting of the Society, to be called for the purpose.

The Society proceeded at once to the election of the committee, which resulted as follows:

Messrs. T. W. Bacot, Daniel Ravenel, F. K. Myers and George S. Holmes.

The following applications for membership were reported upon and the applicants duly elected members of the Society:

1. Percival R. Porcher.....Bonneau, S. C.
2. C. S. Dwight, Jr.....Charleston, S. C.
3. Rowena E. Dwight.....Pinopolis, S. C.
4. Charles Stevens Dwight.....Columbia, S. C.
5. M. B. Trezevant.....New Orleans, La.
6. Mrs. J. C. G. Howe.....Charleston, S. C.
7. Miss Dora Howe.....Charleston, S. C.
8. Mrs. S. P. Gibson.....Red Springs, N. C.
9. Mrs. J. M. Gibson.....Red Springs, N. C.
10. Thos. Fener Gibson.....New York, N. Y.
11. Mrs. C. J. P. Pine.....Cincinnati, Ohio
12. A. P. Jones.....Columbia, S. C.
13. Mrs. M. W. Vincent.....Texarkana, Texas
14. Mrs. C. H. Curry.....Topeka, Kansas
15. Mrs. E. C. C. Gray.....St. Louis, Mo.
16. Mrs. Katharine M. Porter.....Jackson, Miss.
17. Mrs. S. L. Berliner.....Texarkana, Ark.
18. Miss M. Legare O'Hear.....Charleston, S. C.
19. Mrs. Mary Postell O'Hear.....Charleston, S. C.
20. Dr. G. E. Beckman.....Jacksonville, Fla.
21. M. W. Watts.....Wichita Falls, Texas
22. Rev. F. A. deRosset.....Charleston, S. C.
23. Miss Ella Lou C. Wisdom.....Texarkana, Texas
24. Ralph Dunbar.....Ellenton, S. C.
25. Edwin P. Guerard, Jr.....Charleston, S. C.
26. Madame Celine Bonnet Dorion Bacot
(Widow of Louis Bacot).....Sedan, France
27. Theo. Gaillard Snowden.....Charleston, S. C.
28. W. Cuttino Wilbur.....Charleston, S. C.
29. Miss C. R. Holmes.....Charleston, S. C.
30. B. F. Taylor (Life Member).....Columbia, S. C.

The Historian was called on for his report which was read and ordered spread on the minutes.

The election was then entered into for new officers, and the old officers were re-elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President: Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.

Vice-President for Charleston: Stephen Thomas.

Vice-President for Purysburg: T. W. Bacot.

Vice-President for New Bordeaux: Charles P. Allston.

Secretary and Treasurer: Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm.

Historian: Wm. G. Mazyck.

Executive Committee: Arthur Mazyck, Dr. T. Grange Simons, Theodore G. Barker, Wm. C. Miller, and John B. Reeves.

There being no further business before the meeting it was ordered adjourned. After adjourning a delightful collation was served, which was greatly enjoyed.

J. Bachman Chisolm, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

OF

J. Bachman Chisolm, *Treasurer,*

For year 1912 to 1913—April 13, 1912, to April 13, 1913

Receipts

1912		
April 13		
To balance from last year		$434.9
To members' dues from April 13, 1912, to April 13, 1913		337.2
To sale of pins for year		47.0
To sale of Transactions for year		15.4
To interest on permanent fund for year		14.1
		$848.6

Disbursements

1912		
April 18		
By paid for collation at Anniversary Meeting		$50.0
By paid South Carolina Society for rent of hall		7.0
By paid Walker, Evans and Cogswell Co., for Transactions No. 18		280.0
By paid Dr. Robert Wilson for his dues to the Huguenot Society of America		5.0
By paid News and Courier for advertising meeting		1.2
By paid for typewriting for printer		.9
By paid Dr. Robert Wilson for work on Transactions		1.2
By paid Stephen Thomas and Bro. for 10 gold pins		37.5
By paid Dr. Robert Wilson's dues to the Huguenot Society of London		5.1
By paid U. S. Government for 500 envelopes		10.6
By paid postage on Transactions No. 19, letters, etc		18.0
By paid for sending out Transactions No. 19		5.0
By paid J. B. Chisolm commissions for year		39.9
		$461.5

Balance

Permanent fund	$382.02	
General fund	5.05	
		387.0
		$848.6

Permanent fund on deposit at Charleston Savings Institution.
General fund on deposit in The Miners and Merchants Bank.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN

A list of pamphlets, magazines and other periodicals received from societies and individuals for the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:—

1. The New England Historical and Genealogical Society: The New England Register, Proceedings of Annual Meeting January 31, 1912.

2. State Historical Society of Missouri: Missouri Historical Review, vol. 6, no. 3, April, 1912; vol. 6, no. 4, July, 1912; vol. 7, no. 1, October, 1912; vol. 7, no. 2, January, 1913; vol. 7, no. 3, April, 1913; Sixth Biennial Report for two years ending December 31, 1912.

3. State Historical Department of Iowa: Annals of Iowa, vol. 10, no. 2, July, 1911; vol. 10, no. 3, October, 1911; vol. 10, nos. 4 and 5, April, 1912; vol. 4, no. 7, October, 1912. Index vols. 1 to 8.

4. Wisconsin Historical Society: Proceedings 1911. Catalogue of newspapers, files, service with the Third Wisconsin Infantry, and messages and proclamations of Wisconsin War Governors.

5. South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, vol. 13, no. 2, April, 1912; vol. 13, no. 3, July, 1912; vol. 13, no. 4, October, 1912; vol. 14, no. 1, January, 1913.

6. Bowdoin College: Administration numbers 1, May, 1912, and Bulletin Librarian Report 1912. Bulletin no. 44, December, 1912.

7. Schenectady County Historical Society, 1908 to 1912.

8. Library of Congress. Descriptive List of Maps of Spanish Possessions in the United States, 1502–1820, by Lowery. Publications of the Library Issued since 1897–January, 1913. Report 1912.

9. The James Sprunt Historical Publication, vol. 2, no. 2.

10. Smithsonian Institution. Annual Report of the American Historical Association, 1912.

11. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. 36, no. 142, April, 1912; vol. 36, no. 143, July, 1912.

12. Kansas Historical Collections, 1911 to 1912.

13. The Huguenot Society of London. By-Laws and List of Fellows, 1912. Register of the French Church of Bristol, vol. 20. Proceedings, vol. 10, no. 1.

14. A Guide to the National Museum, Stockholm. Fornvannan, 1911, by Emil Ekhoff.

15. University of California. The Anza Expedition of 1775 and 1776. Diary of Pedro Font, edited by Taggert.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. MAZYCK, *Historian.*

April 16, 1913.

OFFICERS 1914–1915

President

THOMAS W. BACOT

Vice-Presidents

For Charleston—ARTHUR MAZYCK*
For Purysburg—DR. WM. H. PRIOLEAU
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON

Secretary and Treasurer

DANIEL RAVENEL

Historian

WM. G. MAZYCK

Executive Committee

DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS
THEO. G. BARKER
WILLIAM C. MILLER
C. BISSELL JENKINS
CHARLES J. COLCOCK

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Historian are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee—and all ex-Presidents are advisory members.

* *Died July 17, 1914.*

MINUTES

April 13, 1914.

The Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held this day at the site of the old Huguenot Church, on the head waters of Goose Creek, one mile northeast of Ladson Station. A special train left Charleston at 3 o'clock p. m. with a large number of members and guests.

The meeting was called to order at 4.30 o'clock p. m. by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot, President. The Rev. Florian Vurpillot, Pastor of the Huguenot Church in Charleston, opened the meeting with prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The President delivered an address, which was ordered to be spread upon the minutes and to be published in No. 20 of the Transactions. The Treasurer and the Historian and the Executive Committee made their annual reports, which were ordered spread upon the minutes. A committee was named to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

The Executive Committee having passed upon the following letters of application for membership, the Society unanimously elected the applicants as members:—

1. Mrs. Marguerite duPont Lee.....Washington, D. C.
2. Mrs. Sally Ann Adams Bagnell.....St. Louis, Mo.
3. Homer Guerry.....Washington, D. C.
4. Miss Elizabeth Gibert Harrison.....Anderson, S. C.
5. Strobhart H. Seabrook.....Waycross, Ga.
6. Mrs. Charles J. Biddle Dixon.....Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
7. Mrs. Allie Walker Fox.....Fort Worth, Texas
8. Maitland B. Lucas.....Waycross, Ga.
9. David Huguenin.....Charleston, S. C.
10. Mrs. Louisa Rebecca Bacot Myers (Mrs. Thos. E. Myers).....Charleston, S. C.
11. Miss Louisa deB. Bacot.....Charleston, S. C.
12. Mrs. Jane McCrady Bacot Elmore (Mrs. Samuel E. Elmore).....Chicago, Ill.
13. Miss Ellen M. Bacot.....Charleston, S. C.
14. Miss Sarah Huger Bacot.....Charleston, S. C.

15. Mrs. Lucy R. F. Holliday.....Indianapolis, Ind.
16. Miss Anne King Gregorie.....Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
17. Mrs. Harriette Kershaw Leiding.....Charleston, S. C.
18. Thomas G. Prioleau.....New York, N. Y.
19. Edward Miles Mathewes.....Spartanburg, S. C.
20. F. Peyre Porcher.....El Paso, Texas
21. Miss Lucia Vera Kirkwood.....Bennettsville, S. C.
22. Mrs. Linda C. Grisreiter.....Pine Bluff, Arkansas
23. Arthur H. Hirsch.....Collegeville, Pa.
24. Rev. Florian Vurpillot.....Charleston, S. C.
25. Porcher L'Engle.....Jacksonville, Fla.
26. Hon. H. A. duPont.....Winterthur, Del.
27. William Bruce Carrier.....Valdosta, Ga.
28. Mrs. D. Hugh Stevens.....Monroe City, Mo.
29. Pierre Gibert.....Greenwood, S. C.
30. Mrs. Florence Griffith Miller (Life Member).....Asheville, N. C.
31. Stephen Thomas (3rd).....Charleston, S. C.
32. Mrs. Mary Amanda Harvin.....Charleston, S. C.
33. Alexander Hex Chisolm.....New Orleans, La.
34. René Ravenel.....Charleston, S. C.
35. Mrs. Mumford Gregg Scott.....Florence, S. C.
36. Mrs. F. Agnes Dibble Moss.....Orangeburg, S. C.
37. Mrs. Phoebe Baker Lanneau.....Charleston, S. C.
38. Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun.....Clemson College, S. C.
39. Mrs. James Thompson Reid.....Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
40. Mrs. William R. Pritchard.....Charleston, S. C.
41. L. C. Shecut.....Orangeburg, S. C.
42. Jos. C. Thomas.....Charleston, C. S.
43. Miss Eva Lillian Fickling.....Macon, Ga.
44. Miss Virginia L. Maury.....Washington, D. C.
45. Frank Bostick Martin.....Washington, D. C.
46. Douglas O. Morgan.....Washington, D. C.
47. Mrs. Samuel T. Fisher.....Washington, D. C.
48. Stephen Thomas, Jr. (4th).....Charleston, S. C.
49. Mrs. Lyons Lee.....Washington, D. C.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that Dr. Robert Wilson, who had served the Society as President for seventeen years, and Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, who had served the Society as Secretary and Treasurer for seven years, be elected Honorary Members of the Society.

Mr. George S. Holmes reported for the Committee appointed at the last anniversary meeting to revise the Constitution and By-Laws. This report was ordered spread upon the minutes,

to be acted on at the next regular meeting of the Society, and is as follows:—

To the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

The special Committee, to whom it was referred at the last meeting of the Society to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, etc., report that they have considered the matters referred to them and recommend the adoption of the following proposed changes or amendments of the Constitution and By-Laws:

1. *Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution:* Add to subdivision "*Firstly*" the following words: "and the wife or husband (as the case may be) of any such descendant;" so that the said subdivision will read, as follows:

"*Firstly*, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787: and the wife or husband (as the case may be) of any such descendant."

2. *Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution:* Insert immediately after the word "elected" the following words: "and his or her membership shall begin with the Anniversary (April 13) nearest to the date of his or her letter of application;" so that such part of the said section will read as follows:

Section 6. * * * "If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; and his or her membership shall begin with the Anniversary (April 13) nearest to the date of his or her letter of application." * * *

3. *Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution:* (1) Insert the words "of the seven" between the word "each" and the word "original," and (2) add the letter "s" to each of the words "centre" and "settlement," and (3) insert the words "and a Chaplain" immediately after the words "an Historian," and (4) insert the words "and the seven" between the words "the President" and the word "Vice-Presidents," and (5) insert the word "and" between the word "Vice-Presidents" and the words "the

Secretary and Treasurer" and also between the words "the Secretary and Treasurer" and the words "the Historian," and (6) strike out the words "and five members elected by the Society;" so that the said Section will read as follows:

"*Section 1.* The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each of the seven original Huguenot centres or settlements in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and a Chaplain, and an Executive Committee composed of the President and the seven Vice-Presidents and the Secretary and Treasurer and the Historian (and all ex-Presidents of the Society shall be advisory members of said Committee with all the privileges of membership except the right to vote)."

4. *By-Laws, Section 2:* (1) Insert the words "at least" between the word "require" and the word "fifteen," and (2) insert the words "of the Society" between the word "members" and the words "to constitute," and (3) insert between the word "quorum" and the words "for the transaction of business" the words "of the Society, and at least three members of the Executive Committee to constitute a quorum of the Committee;" so that the said Section will read as follows:

"*Section 2.* It shall always require at least fifteen members of the Society to constitute a quorum of the Society, and at least three members of the Executive Committee to constitute a quorum of the Committee, for the transaction of business."

5. *By-Laws, Section 6:* Strike out the words "on signing the Constitution" and the parenthesis marks enclosing them.

6. *By-Laws, Section 7:* (1) Insert between the word "Huguenot" and the word "settlements" the words "centres or," and (2) insert between the word "Charleston" and the word "Purysburg" the following words: "Goose Creek, Orange Quarter (St. Denis), French Santee, St. John's Berkley;" so that the said Section will read as follows:

"*Section 7.* The original Huguenot centres or settlements in this State (each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President)

are as follows: (1) Charleston, (2) Goose Creek, (3) Orange Quarter (St. Denis), (4) French Santee, (5) St. John's Berkley, (6) Purysburg, and (7) New Bordeaux."

GEORGE S. HOLMES,
April 13, 1914. of and for the Committee.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that the report of the special Committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws be published in the forthcoming Transactions, or else be printed separately and mailed to each member of the Society.

The President read a letter from Miss C. P. Ravenel, President of the Huguenot Church Aid Society, inviting the Huguenot Society of South Carolina to co-operate with them in the erection of a monument in the Huguenot Church to the late Col. David duBose Gaillard. On motion it was resolved that the Huguenot Society of South Carolina contribute Twenty-five dollars ($25.00) towards this monument, and the Treasurer was instructed to pay that amount.

The President appointed Messrs. George S. Holmes, M. deLisle Haig and Eugene N. Simons a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Committee reported as follows: President, Thomas W. Bacot; Vice-President for Charleston, Arthur Mazyck; Vice-President for Purysburg, Dr. Wm. H. Prioleau; Vice-President for New Bordeaux, Charles P. Allston; Secretary and Treasurer, Daniel Ravenel; Historian, Wm. G. Mazyck; Executive Committee: Dr. T. Grange Simons, Theo. G. Barker, Wm. C. Miller, C. Bissell Jenkins and Chas. J. Colcock. On motion these gentlemen were unanimously elected.

The business of the meeting being over, the President introduced the Rev. Florian Vurpillot, Pastor of the Huguenot Church in Charleston. Mr. Vurpillot delivered a very able address on the "Edict of Toleration." At the close of the address Mr. Vurpillot was asked to turn over his manuscript to the Society in order that it may be published in the next Transactions.

The President in his address (among other things) gave an interesting account of the old church site now owned by the

Society, and of the country in the immediate neighborhood, after which the meeting adjourned and the members went to the sacred site where the Society has erected a monument.

Refreshments were then served, wherupon the party returned to Charleston at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

DANIEL RAVENEL, *Secretary.*

STATEMENT

of

Daniel Ravenel, Treasurer, for the year ending April 13, 1914.

1913	*Receipts*	
April 13		
To balance from last year		$387.07
To members' dues April 13, 1913, to April 13, 1914		567.15
To sale of Transactions		9.30
To sale of badges		45.25
To interest on permanent fund for year		16.09
		$1024.86

1913	*Disbursements*	
April 15		
By paid for rent of hall for Anniversary Meeting		$7.00
By paid collation at Anniversary Meeting		50.00
By paid postage		18.21
By paid President's dues to Huguenot Society of America		5.00
By paid Walker, Evans and Cogswell, printing Transactions No. 19		310.00
By paid "The News and Courier" for advertising		3.40
By paid 25 silver badges		31.25
By paid flowers sent to funerals of deceased members		5.00
By paid extra help in making out new set of books, relisting members, etc		10.00
By paid cabinet file		22.00
By paid books, printing and stationery		51.20
By paid exchange on checks for year		1.10
By paid commissions to Treasurer on $637.79		63.77
		$577.93

Balance		
Permanent fund	$437.91	
General fund	9.02	446.93
		$1024.86

REPORT OF HISTORIAN

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1914.

I respectfully report that during the past year I have received the following books and pamphlets:

From the Library of Congress: Report for 1913. List of Publications since 1897. Classification, Classes E and F America.

From Michigan Historical Commission, Bulletin no. 2.

From Historical Department of Iowa, Annals, vol. xi, nos. 2–3.

From Bowdoin College, Bulletin, no. 50.

From State Historical Society of Missouri, Review, vol. 8, no. 2.

From Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report American Historical Association, 1911, vol. 2.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. MAZYCK, *Historian.*

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Huguenot Society of South Carolina: The Executive Committee report, as follows:—

On November 22 last, in consequence of letters received from Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D., and Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, insisting upon their resignations as President and as Secretary and Treasurer respectively, the Committee held a meeting and accepted the resignations with regret, and under Section 7 of Article IV of the Constitution appointed T. W. Bacot as President and Daniel Ravenel as Secretary and Treasurer for the unexpired terms of those offices, to wit, until the next Anniversary Meeting of the Society.

Dr. Wilson for over sixteen years had been the honored and valued head of the Society and Dr. Chisolm had been its Secretary and Treasurer for over eight years, so that the Society must keenly feel the severance of such ties. It is fortunate that Dr. Wilson can and will continue to give his very valuable assistance to the Society as an advisory member of the Executive Committee. The Committee recommend to the Society the election of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Chisolm as Honorary Members in recog-

nition of the Society's very great esteem for them individually and of their long and faithful official services.

At the last meeting of the Society it was referred to a special Committee to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society —this Committee has discharged its duty and will make its report.

In consequence of the long continued illness of the Secretary and Treasurer the financial affairs of the Society had become confused and involved; but, by indefatigable work, Mr. Daniel Ravenel, the present Secretary and Treasurer, is straightening them out—when he took charge there was a balance of but forty-four (44) cents in the general fund of the Treasury and outstanding bills of One hundred and ninety dollars ($190.00)—his report shows the matter in detail.

The resignations from the Society since the last Anniversary number only three, viz., Miss Mary E. Huger, Miss Mattie Knox and Mrs. L. R. Selkirk. On the other hand, it is very gratifying to report that letters of application have been received from forty-nine persons, one of whom applied for life membership and all of whom are reported favorably by the Executive Committee.

The necrology of the Society for the past year is grievous:

1. Our honored ex-President and one of our charter members, Wm. St. Julien Jervey.

2. Our valued Vice-President for Charleston and one of our charter members, Stephen Thomas (2nd).

3. Our famed member, Col. David duBose Gaillard.

4. One of our original and most interested members, Thomas L. Broun of Charleston, West Virginia.

5. Our honorary member, Miss Emma C. Black.

6. Our esteemed member, Dr. F. LeJau Parker.

7. Mrs. Agnes S. Parry, one of our charter members.

The Executive Committee bring to the attention of the Society the request of the Huguenot Church Aid Society that this Society do make a contribution to the erection of a stone in the Huguenot Church *in memoriam* Col. David duBose Gaillard.

T. W. Bacot, *Chairman.*

April 13, 1914.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Anniversary Meeting April 13, 1914

Associates and Brethren of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina—
Ladies and Gentlemen:

On this 13th day of April, A.D. 1914, (the 13th day of April being the anniversary of the notable "Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France," and, consequently, constituted by the Constitution of our Society as the day for its Anniversary Meeting), it is a personal privilege, mingled with peculiar pleasure and proper pride, for me to stand in your presence and greet you with the mantle of the Presidency so recently fallen upon my shoulders: and yet the pleasure is fraught with pain, because, by the absolute and insistent resignation (reluctantly accepted) of the Reverend Robert Wilson, D.D., we have been deprived of the services of an honored and valuable and valued President, who for over sixteen years faithfully presided over our Society—fortunately, however, his invaluable services are not wholly lost to us, as, under Constitutional provision, all ex-Presidents of our Society are constituted advisory members of its Executive Committee. Likewise, we have been deprived of the services of our esteemed Secretary and Treasurer, J. Bachman Chisolm, M.D., who filled the office for over eight years. The passing of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Chisolm from their official places on the stage of our Society (incorporated, as it is, *in perpetuity*) suggests the closing words of the murmuring reply of "The Brook" to its plaintive questioner, as sung by the laureate Tennyson:

> For men may come and men may go,
> But I go on forever.

We congratulate ourselves upon being able to gather to-day under the shade and shadow of these stately old moss-laden live-oaks (mute witnesses to and sentinels of "the dead past" of this historic and, to us, sacred section) within view of yon

granite Cross with its inscriptions and yon four granite corner posts, but a few steps in front of me, erected by our Society in 1910 to mark the site of the old, but alas! now extinct, French Protestant or Huguenot Church with its adjacent grave-yard here at the head of Goose Creek, which was established and built about 1694 by the ancestors of some of us here present, and to which sacred shrine we shall in a few moments, immediately after our business meeting, wend our way in pilgrimage. I bid you thrice welcome hither and yon.

The Transactions of our Society (No. 16–1909) record the generous and public spirited and valuable gift to the Society by the Honorable Henry A. M. Smith (an honored Honorary member) of such "God's acre," and the correspondence between him and the Society on the subject, and the action of the Society thereon, along with two sketch maps, showing the exact location of the site, and with an historical account by him of the same and also of the "French settlers who owned lands and seemed to have resided in the vicinity and were, therefore, presumptively members of the congregation" of the old church: and Transactions No. 17 (1910) record the incorporation of the Society by the Secretary of State of South Carolina on the twenty-first of June, 1909, and the subsequent execution and registration in July, 1909, of the deed of conveyance of such "God's acre" from Mr. Smith to the Society *in trust*, as well as the consummation of the whole matter by the erection of yonder monument—but there is nothing like actually "viewing the premises," so to speak, as we now and here do.

According to Mr. Smith's very interesting and valuable historic account, the following are the names of French Protestant settlers in this immediate neighborhood: *Bacot, Boisseau, Bruneau, Dassex* or *Dasseu, du Pont, Faucheraud, Fleury, Franchomme, Godin, Guerin, Marion, Porcher, Postell, Trouillart, Verdity:* also *Filbein* and *Goble,* which are possibly French.

In front of me to the left, and within sight, lies the tract of land originally granted in 1696 to Dr. Isaac Porcher, the emigrant ancestor of the Porcher family, whereon he settled.

Only a few hundred yards in front of me, on the other side of yon "God's acre," was the home of my own ancestor, Pierre or Peter Bacot, son of the emigrant of the same name, which was composed of lands originally granted to John Boisseau and to Isaac Porcher and of part of lands granted to Jonathan Fitch, and which remained in the family for three generations until 1799—his father (the emigrant) had settled on the south-western side of Ashley River in the later St. Andrew's Parish on lands granted to him and now a part of the "Middleton Place" tract.

Benjamin Marion, the emigrant ancestor of the Marion family, early settled not far hence.

The Faucheraud settlement (one of the earliest) was nearby—the ruins of the old mansion, which apparently was a large and massive building of brick, being yet visible.

But it is especially interesting to know that yonder site of the old church with its burying-ground, as well as the spot where we are now holding our meeting, was part of a tract of land which was originally granted in 1696 to Abraham Fleury, Sieur de la Plaine, (one of the earliest settlers in this vicinity) and which adjoined the Boisseau (afterwards Bacot) tract and the Faucheraud tract: and it is also a matter of singular pleasure to have with us two of that name, Mr. Louis S. Delaplaine (a member of our Society) and his mother, Mrs. Robert Delaplaine, who generously and liberally contributed towards the expenses of erecting yonder monument, and who have just made a long and tedious journey from their distant home in Wheeling, West Virginia, for the single purpose of being present on this inspiring occasion.

As far as we know, there have been seven (7) distinct and separate settlements of French Protestants or Huguenots in South Carolina, to wit: (1) at "Charles Town," as Charleston was originally called; (2) at the head of Goose Creek, in the later Parish of St. James, Goose Creek, and in the present County of Berkley, (where we are gathered today); (3) at the "Orange Quarter," in the old Parish of St. Denis (later the Parish of St.

Thomas and St. Denis), and in the present County of Berkley; (4) at "French Santee," on the Santee River, in the later Parish of St. James, Santee, and in the present County of Berkley; (5) at a locality said to have been between the later Nelson's Ferry Road and the southwestern line of the later St. Stephen's Parish and between the later Biggin Church and Black Oak Church, in the later Parish of St. John, Berkley, and in the present County of Berkley; (6) at Purysburg, near the Savannah River, in the present County of Beaufort; and (7) at Bordeaux, near Little River, in the present County of Abbeville: and in each of these settlements was organized a French Protestant or Huguenot Church, the organization of which in the four said later Parishes of St. James, Goose Creek, and St. Thomas and St. Denis, and St. James, Santee, and St. John, Berkley,* and the erection of church buildings in some if not all of the four, antedated the creation and establishment of those Parishes *A.D.* 1706 and the subsequent erection of their parochial church buildings by the English government.

The church site of the Charleston settlement (the earliest) has always been marked—it is now marked by the beautiful Gothic church building at the southeast corner of Church and

* Dr. Dalcho, in his Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina (pp. 264–5), says: "In 1707, the Rev. Robert Maule, A.M., arrived in Charles-Town as a missionary from the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts*," and "the Governor and Council * * * soon after appointed him to the Cure of St. John's Parish," Berkley. * * * * "Mr. Maule was the first Clergyman of the Church of England, who had resided there for any time. *No Episcopal Church had yet been built; but Mr. Maule performed Divine Service in the Church of the French Protestants, by the invitation of its Clergyman, Mr. Tuilliard.*" (Trouillard or Trouillart?). It is interesting, *too*, to note Dr. Dalcho's reference to "the French Chalice" of the Sacramental Plate of this Parish—he says at page 273: "A Chalice of Silver, gilt, was presented to the Parish. It had been used by the Protestants in France, before the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and was brought to Carolina by the Rev. Mr. Lessou, formerly Minister of a French Congregation in this Province." (The name "Lessou" should probably be "Lescot.")

See also Dr. Dalcho's reference, at page 288, to "a small" French Protestant or Huguenot Church at "Orange Quarter" in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis—and *see, too*, "Annals and Registers of St. Thomas' and St. Denis' Parish, South Carolina," from 1680 to 1884, by the Rev. Robert F. Clute, Rector.

Queen Streets—and concerning this Charleston French Protestant or Huguenot Church, it is both gratifying and worthy of notice that it is the only French Protestant or Huguenot Church in America that has persistently and continuously preserved its autonomy and special individuality and independent existence up to this time, its present pastor being the Reverend Florian Vurpillot, who, as we know, has recently succeeded the revered and venerable Reverend C. S. Vedder, D.D., (its pastor for well nigh half a century, and now the Nestor of the Clergy in Charleston if not in South Carolina), and who has opened this meeting with prayer and is to follow me and to edify us with an historic and appropriate address.

The church site of *this* Goose Creek settlement has recently been marked by our Society, as has been already fully narrated.

It only remains for our Society to locate and mark the church sites of the other five settlements—a sacred duty, that we have hope and expectation of fulfilling.

With the inspiration of this historic and sacred ground on this interesting and noteworthy occasion, we go back in grateful and loving remembrance to our ancestors, who, in their native land across the sea, had been "troubled on every side, yet not distressed—perplexed, but not in despair—persecuted, but not forsaken—cast down, but not destroyed;" and who "had fled from persecution and death at home, and sought an asylum amidst the woods and swamps of Carolina," where ("filling up waste places * * * which were soon to blossom as the rose under their skillful and laborious cultivation") they could worship God in peace and in "the full, free and undisturbed liberty of their consciences," *i.e.*, in "that blessed liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free," and where they and all other "religious denominations of Christians" would be "left at full and equal liberty to model and organize their respective churches, and forms of worship, and discipline, in such manner as they might judge most convenient for their future prosperity, consistently with the constitution and laws of their country." It was their faith that sustained them—by faith they forsook France,

not fearing the wrath of the king or the pope, for they endured as seeing Him who is invisible—like the early martyrs, some were slain with the sword, some escaped the edge of the sword —out of weakness they were made strong—some were tortured, not accepting deliverance—others had trial of cruel mockings, and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment— they were destitute, afflicted, tormented—and this, not at the hands of *heathen*, but at the hands of fellow *Christians* (so-called).

France's loss was the gain of Great Britain and the British Colonies, especially South Carolina, and of Germany and Holland and Switzerland—*all* asylums of refuge for persecuted French Protestants or Huguenots, who now "rest from their labours" and whose "works do follow them."

We have a godly and goodly heritage of them, our ancestors, to whom we may point and of whom we may speak with justifiable pride: *yet*, emulating their good examples and their virtues, be it ours to justify ourselves by our own works and conduct in the living present ("working out our own salvation with fear and trembling," as it were, and not content merely to exist passively on the good names of our forefathers and on faith and pride in "the dead past," whereby we would deteriorate and so be unworthy of them), to the end that we may be able to bequeath and transmit a like godly and goodly heritage unto our children, and that *their* posterity, from generation to generation in the nascent future, may likewise possess such a heritage—for "*by works a man is justified, and not by faith only.*"

CHARTER OF THE SOCIETY

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Executive Department

BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Certificate of Incorporation

Whereas, Robert Wilson, Arthur Mazyck and T. W. Bacot, all of Charleston, S. C., two or more of the officers or agents appointed to supervise or manage the affairs of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, which has been duly and regularly organized, did on the 21st day of June, A.D. 1909, file with the Secretary of State a written declaration setting forth:

That at a meeting of the aforesaid organization held pursuant to the by-laws or regulations of the said organization, they were authorized and directed to apply for incorporation:

That the said organization holds, or desires to hold, property in common for a Religious, Educational, Social, Fraternal, Charitable or other eleemosynary purpose, or any two or more of said purposes, and is not organized for the purpose of profit or gain to the members, otherwise than is above stated, or for the insurance of life, health, accident or property; and that three days' notice in the *Evening Post*, a newspaper published in the County of Charleston, has been given that the aforesaid Declaration would be filed:

And Whereas, *That said Declarants and Petitioners* further declared and affirmed:

First. Their names and residences are as above given.

Second. The name of the proposed Corporation is Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

Third. The place at which it proposes to have its headquarters or be located is Charleston, S. C.

Fourth. The purpose of the said proposed Corporation is Fraternal, Historical and Social.

Fifth. The names and residences of all Managers, Trustees, Directors or other officers are as follows:

Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D., President and *ex officio* member of Executive Committee.

Stephen Thomas, Vice-President and *ex officio* member of Executive Committee.

Thomas W. Bacot, Vice-President and *ex officio* member of Executive Committee.

Charles P. Allston, Vice-President and *ex officio* member of Executive Committee.

Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm, Secretary and Treasurer and *ex officio* member of Executive Committee.

Wm. G. Mazyck, Historian and *ex officio* member of Executive Committee.

Sixth. That they desired to be incorporated in perpetuity.

Now, Therefore, I, R. M. McCown, Secretary of State, by virtue of the authority in me vested by Chapter XLVIII, Article II, Code of 1902, and Acts amendatory thereto, do hereby declare the said organization to be a body politic and corporate, with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities, and subject to

all the limitations and liabilities, conferred by said Chapter XLVIII, Article II, Code of 1902, and Acts amendatory thereto.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the State, at Columbia, this 21st day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine and in the one hundred and thirty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America.

R. M. McCown,
Secretary of State.

{ Seal of State }

R. M. C. Office, Charleston County, S. C.
Recorded June 26th, A.D., 1909, in Book "L-24" page 519.
Julius E. Cogswell,
R. M. C.

DEED OF CONVEYANCE OF OLD HUGUENOT GOOSE CREEK CHURCH SITE TO THE SOCIETY

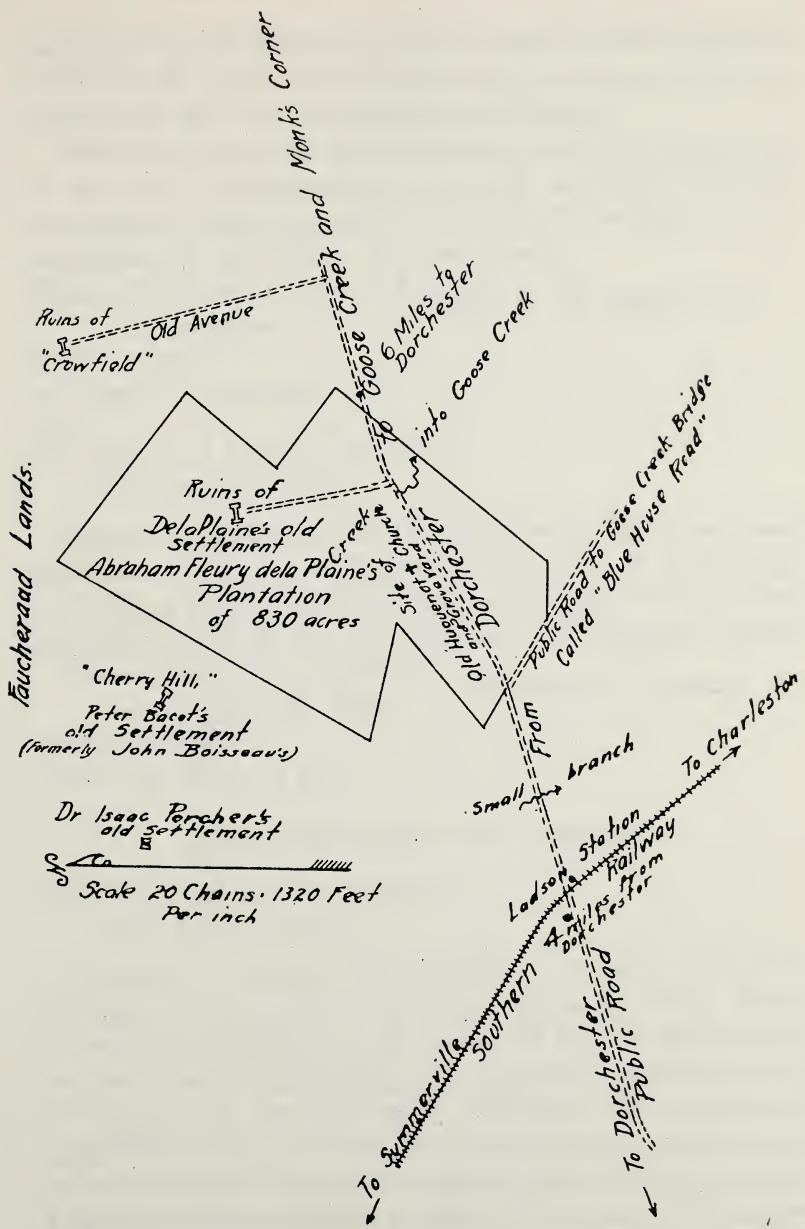
THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

Know All Men by These Presents, That I, Henry A. M. Smith, of the City of Charleston in the State aforesaid, in consideration of the good and valuable considerations me hereunto moving and of One Dollar to me in hand paid at and before the sealing of these Presents, by HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, a body corporate under the laws of the State aforesaid, (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged), have granted, bargained, sold and released, and by these Presents do grant, bargain, sell and release, unto the said HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

All that lot or parcel of land containing about one acre lying and being in Berkley County in the State of South Carolina near the Public Road from Dorchester to Goose Creek commonly called the Ladson Road and about one mile North East from Ladson Station on the Southern Railway Carolina Division being the site of an old French Church and Cemetery and butting and bounding on all sides on lands of the Orphan Aid Society as will more fully appear by the plat thereof hereto annexed—together with a right of way for access to and egress from the same for pedestrians and vehicles along the most direct route from the Public Road as denoted by the dotted or pricked line on said plat—as all the same were conveyed to me by the Orphan Aid Society by Deed dated 2nd. July 1908 Recorded in the office of the Registrar of Mesne Conveyances for Berkley County in Book A-No. 29 page 6.

Together with all and singular the Rights, Members, Hereditaments and Appurtenances to the said Premises belonging, or in anywise incident or appertaining.

To Have and to Hold, all and singular the said premises before mentioned unto the said HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA its successors and assigns forever; In Trust nevertheless to hold possess mark and take care of the same as a me-



SKETCH MAP OF THE SITE OF THE OLD AND EXTINCT FRENCH PROTESTANT OR HUGUENOT CHURCH (ESTABLISHED ABOUT A. D. 1694, ON THE HEADWATERS OF GOOSE CREEK) WITH ITS SURROUNDING GRAVEYARD, AND SHOWING SOME NEIGHBORING HUGUENOT LAND-OWNERS.

morial of the establishment of the ancient French Huguenot Church on St. James Goose Creek and as a cemetery and burial place as by that Church heretofore established.

Witness my Hand and Seal this Eighth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine and in the one hundred and thirty-fourth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of } HENRY A. M. SMITH (L.S.)

K. H. PRICE

MATTHEW J. BLANCHE

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA }
CHARLESTON COUNTY. }

Personally appeared before me, Matthew J. Blanche and made oath that he saw the within named Henry A. M. Smith sign, seal, and as his Act and Deed deliver the within written Deed; and that he with K. H. Price witnessed the execution thereof.

Sworn to before me, this 8th day of July A.D. 1909 } MATTHEW J. BLANCHE

JULIAN MITCHELL

(L.S.) Not. Pub. for S. C.

RENUNCIATION OF DOWER

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
CHARLESTON COUNTY. }

I, Arthur R. Young, Notary Public, do hereby certify unto all whom it may concern, that Mrs. Emma R. Smith, wife of the within named Henry A. M. Smith, did this day appear before me, and upon being privately and separately examined by me, did declare that she does freely, voluntarily, and without any compulsion, dread, or fear of any person or persons whomsoever, renounce, release and forever relinquish unto the within named Huguenot Society of South Carolina its successors and assigns, all her interest and estate, and also all her right and claim of

Dower, of, in, or to all and singular the premises within mention and released.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this eighth day of July Anno Domini 1909

EMMA R. SMITH

ARTHUR R. YOUNG
(L.S.) Notary Public S. C.

Recorded the tenth day of July, A.D. 1909, in Volume A-30, page 222, Mesne Conveyance Office, Berkley County, S. C. Plat same book and page.

(The Plat annexed to this Deed was published in "Transactions" No. 16 of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, and so is not here printed.)

[From "The Sunday News," Charleston, S. C., April 17, 1910.]

OLD CHURCH'S SITE MARKED

HUGUENOT SOCIETY ERECTS GRANITE CROSS WHERE HOUSE OF WORSHIP STOOD

This Society held its annual meeting last Wednesday afternoon, 13th inst., at the hall of the South Carolina Society, as usual.

The features of this, the 25th Anniversary of the Society, were the address of the Hon. A. T. Clearwater, of Kingston, N. Y., which is printed in full in this issue, and the monument erected on the site of the old and extinct French Church of Goose Creek, a sketch of which is appended.

One of the objects set forth in the constitution of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina is: "To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of the State of South Carolina in particular."

Mr. Thomas W. Bacot, in an address delivered before the Society at its annual meeting in 1904, called special attention to the French Protestant Church at Goose Creek, of which, as

GRANITE CROSS MARKING SITE OF OLD FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT THE HEAD OF GOOSE CREEK, S. C.

he said, "former chroniclers appear to have been ignorant or oblivious," and at the same meeting it was "Resolved, that this Society erect upon the site of such of these (Huguenot) churches as have disappeared a suitable stone or tablet"—and it was referred to the executive committee to carry this out whenever possible.

Last year Mr. Henry A. M. Smith, who had become the owner of the tract, of land on which stood this old French Protestant Church of Goose Creek (established about 1694 by the French Protestants who settled in that neighborhood) very generously donated to the Society, *in trust* to mark the spot, an acre of land, the site of the old Church and burying ground; and the Executive Committee, in compliance with the resolution just mentioned, has had erected by Mr. E. T. Viett, himself a French Protestant, a handsome and enduring monument.

It consists of a heavy granite cross of rustic finish upon a block with concave sides, two of which are polished and inscribed, and this again standing on a base three feet square; the whole being about five feet in height.

The inscriptions are—On the front:

"Site of the ancient and extinct French Church of Goose Creek, with its surrounding Burying Ground. Established about 1694 by French Protestants."

On the back:

"Erected A. D., 1910, by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, on this God's Acre, donated to the Society in trust 8th July, 1909."

This monument is set in the centre of the plot and a granite post marks each of the four corners of the acre. The land lies about a hundred yards to the left of the old public road from Dorchester to Monck's Corner, and about a mile north-eastwardly from Ladson station, on the Southern Railway. It constitutes a part of the old De La Plaine settlement, and some of that name (Mrs. De La Plaine, now of Wheeling, W. Va., and her son and daughter) have contributed liberally to the erection of the monument.

Among the French Protestant settlers of the neighborhood appear from the records such family names as the following: Bacot, Boisseau, Bruneau, Dasseau, du Pont, Faucheraud, Fleury de la Plaine, Franchomme, Guerin, Godin, Marion, Porcher, Postell, Trouillart, Verdity.

THE EDICT OF TOLERATION 1787

Address Delivered by the Reverend Florian Vurpillot, Pastor of the Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C., before the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, April 13, 1914

In the annals of the Huguenots three dates outrank all others, viz.:

1598. When the "Edict of Nantes" granting religious freedom to Protestants was signed by Henri IV who termed it "perpetual and irrevocable;"

1685. When the above "Edict of Nantes" was revoked by Louis XIV;

1787. When the "Edict of Toleration" granting again to Protestants religious freedom and civil equality was signed by Louis XVI.

The Edict of Toleration is the subject of the present address.

Louis XIV's end was fast approaching. Five months before it came, the King's confessor, Jesuit Letellier, on the eighth of March, 1715, obtained from the old and fatigued monarch an ordinance which makes one shudder: "Any person who shall have declared that he wished to persist and die in the Pretended Reformed Religion, either with or without a previous abjuration, shall be held as a *relaps*." A monstrous fiction was thus spread all over France: "There is no longer any Protestant in the Kingdom," and the King wrote the following lines which need no explanation: "The fact that those who belonged to the Pretended Reformed Religion have remained in our Kingdom after we abolished the aforesaid Pretended Reformed Religion is a more than convincing proof that they have embraced the

Catholic Apostolic and Roman Religion, or else they would have been neither suffered nor tolerated in our Kingdom." The consequence of such declarations was that, in and by remaining in France, a Huguenot was considered a *de facto* Catholic.

It is a well known fact indeed, that immediately after the Revocation, the death of Heresy was gloriously proclaimed, celebrated, chanted, painted, immortalized: Bossuet, Fléchier, Massillon with their eloquence, LaFontaine, Fontenelle and Mme. Deshoulières in poetry, Mme. de Sévigné and Mlle. de Scudéry in their letters, Lesueur in a famous painting, all united in a concert of jubilation, enthusiasm, praise, adulation; a medal was struck off, a bronze statue of Louis XIV, trampling Heresy, was erected in Paris, and Mme. de Maintenon, who with her royal husband shared the responsibility of the Revocation, said with the authority of her rank: "Before long, it will be ridiculous to be of that religion." No more Protestants in France! All converted! The fact was that they were gagged and silenced. Tacitus had said a long time ago: "*Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*"

Was Protestantism entirely weeded from French soil? It is sadly true that some Huguenots became Catholics, some others sold their consciences to the renegade Pelisson or Foucault for a sum of money, but the great majority left France. We shall not relate here that lamentable Exodus with all its incidents—some tragic, some comic, all pathetic—which led this new kind of Pilgrims upon another *via dolorosa* to Holland, whose queen, Wilhelmina, mindful of her Huguenot lineage, placed three years ago a wreath upon the Coligny monument in Paris; England, whose King George V has Huguenot blood running in his veins; Prussia, whence their victorious grandsons came back to France in 1871; South Africa, where their descendants heroically fought for independence during the Transvaal war; America, where two of their grandsons, John Jay and Henri Laurens, were among the four signers of the treaty of Paris which granted independence to the United States; South Carolina—but here, I must stop. Members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina! You

are the remnants of a noble race; the race of men who chose exile and martyrdom rather than surrender their consciences. Proud of our name, faithful to our lineage, we jealously cultivate in the bottom of our hearts the sweet flower of remembrance, and we gather together in this pious pilgrimage to perpetuate the memory of our glorious ancestors and imitate their virtues.

But the Huguenots who had the courage to leave France must not make us overlook those who had the courage to remain. For obvious reasons, it is utterly impossible to tell how many thus braved the King's wrath and lived, in hiding, a wretched and perilous life, but outside of Paris, in Toulouse, Montauban, everywhere in the south of France, gallows were kept permanently busy, so that this period has been appropriately called "The Church under the Cross." In 1718, just three years after Louis XIV's death, the Huguenot martyrology records the names of Pastors Huc, Vesson, Etienne Arnaud, executed in Alais, and almost every following year, new victims are added, among which we will briefly mention Pastors Louis Ranc, Jacques Roger, Mathieu Mazal, François Benezet, Etienne Tessier, Louis Gibert who was fortunate enough to make good his escape, and while his brother Etienne went to England, he came to Charleston where he died in 1773, and whose descendants we are proud and happy to see in our midst today. In 1761 Pastor Rochette and the three brothers Grenier were arrested, summarily tried and condemned to capital punishment. Four at one time! That was enough to stir up public opinion. Indeed, if "under Louis XIV people dared not to speak a word, under Louis XV they dared to whisper," awaiting the propitious moment when under his successor, they would talk loudly. An appeal for toleration was then sent to J. J. Rousseau, a Protestant, by Ribotte-Charron of Montauban in behalf of the four victims, but Rousseau, "the friend of men," the author of the Confession of Faith of the Savoyard Vicar which appeared in the very same year, Rousseau answered that . . . he was sick! Rebuffed by Rousseau, Ribotte-Charron approached, without any better success, some Encyclopedists, D'Alembert, Marmontel

and finally appealed to Voltaire! Voltaire, whom Victor Hugo called "Satan"—but poets are often one-sided and Plato banished them from his Republic—Voltaire who always had fever on the anniversary of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Voltaire who fought a life-long and merciless battle against Fanaticism, Voltaire, who almost on the brink of his grave, blessed Franklin's grandson by laying his emaciated hand on the lad's head and saying to him only two words "God and Liberty," Voltaire wrote immediately to Richelieu, startled all Europe over the miscarriage of justice of which the Protestant Calas had just been the unfortunate victim and kindled everywhere a desire for Liberty and Equality.

But on the other hand and in the meantime, however, the Clergy was not inactive and in 1765 its General Assembly said to the King that had the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes been fully carried out, there would be not one Protestant found in the Kingdom; in 1772 the same body brought again before the King "the State's danger arising from associations of heretics." In 1775 the King was coronated and swore upon the Holy Gospel to extirpate heresy. In 1780 the General Assembly of the Clergy of France reminded the King of his sacred pledge and Louis XVI yielding to petitions, promised to carry out his oath, but this was only the faint voice of a weak man sitting upon a worm-eaten throne which was doomed soon to crumble down.

Toleration was in the air. As early as 1754 Turgot who in so many respects, was ahead of his time, demanded already the separation of the two powers and said to the non-Catholics: "You, submit yourselves to Laws, keep on being useful citizens and you will find in me the same protection as all other subjects." Bishop Becdelièvre of the diocese of Nimes, during the forty-five years of his episcopacy, showed a most commendable tolerance and when he died, Pastor Rabaut St. Etienne pronounced his eulogy. Abbé Bourlet Vauxelles said in 1762 before the French Academy: "The God of Peace does not like the slaughtering of those who know Him not." Abbé Audra used his influence to have a Protestant marriage made lawful and valid. Abbé

Bastide sheltered in his house Pastor Paul Vincent who was chased by soldiers. Finally, the Tower of Constance was opened. Oh! that cursed dungeon! It reminds of Dante's *Inferno* on the gates of which were inscribed these dreadful words:

"Lasciate ogni speranza voi che'ntrate."

When the dungeon was opened, fourteen women came out, the youngest being 45 years old, having been secreted since the age of eight years, that is to say during 37 years! She had been arrested for betaking herself to a Protestant assembly. If you ever visit the Tower of Constance at Aigues-Mortes, you will see on the granite of the wall the word *"Résistez"** which the women martyrs carved with the point of a knife. And yet, Mme. de Maintenon had said: "Before long it will be ridiculous to be of that religion!"

In 1786 Baron Breteuil, a minister of the King's household, presented to Louis XVI a paper written up by Rulhière for the purpose of enlightening the Sovereign upon the causes of the Revocation, and later read to him a memoir on the necessity of giving to Protestants citizenship with all its rights.

Louis XVI was slow in making up his mind; his limited intelligence had somewhat a superstitious fear of touching upon the laws passed by his predecessors. While Louis XIV with a stroke of his pen repealed the so-called perpetual and irrevocable Edict of Henri IV, Louis XVI trembled at the idea of correcting the monstrous iniquity of Louis XIV. Could there not be found in France a man who, as a leader, generous, liberal-minded and strong, would champion the noble cause of Justice? Yes, there was such a man: Lafayette; Lafayette who had gloriously fought for the Independence of the Colonies, and with his we must associate the name of George Washington, as the latter had strongly urged Lafayette to become interested in the case of the French Protestants. As American citizens, if we closely unite Lafayette and Washington in a sacred thankfulness, as Huguenots, we unite them also in the revered remembrance of

* The word is misspelt *"Recistez."*

the services which both rendered to our forefathers. Back from America, Lafayette paid a visit to Pastor Rabaut St. Etienne, embraced the pious old man and invited his son Paul Rabaut to come to Paris and plead before the King the cause of his co-religionists. In 1787 the "Notables" of the Kingdom held their meeting, and we learn from the minutes that Marquis de la Fayette moved to beseech His Majesty to grant citizenship to Protestants and also to reform the criminal Laws; whereupon Comte d' Artois—the King's brother—opposed the motion as being not in order, but offered to speak of it to His Majesty if so directed by the Assembly. The motion of Marquis de la Fayette was unanimously carried. Without losing time, an address was immediately drawn up to the effect of calling the kindness of His Majesty upon that large number of his subjects who were wronged by a *régime* contrary to religion, morals, national industry and all the principles of ethical policy.

At last, the "Edict of Toleration" was signed by the King on November 17, 1787. The word "Protestant" was not mentioned, the document referred only to the "non-Catholics" and the first article affirmed again that the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion alone was to continue to enjoy in the Kingdom the privilege of public worship. In fact the new Edict granted to the "non-Catholics:"

1. The right of living and trading in France without any molestation on account of religion.
2. The right of being lawfully married by civil officers.
3. The right of legitimate birth.
4. The right of being dispensed with the services of a Catholic priest for the burial of the dead.

But at the same time the Protestants remained absolutely excluded from public or state positions such as teachers, judges, city counsellors.

Who would believe it? This minimum of concessions aroused a storm of protests, and the Parliament of Paris refused to record the Edict. Mr. De la Cretelle said to that illustrious body that the Virgin Mary had appeared to him telling him to speak

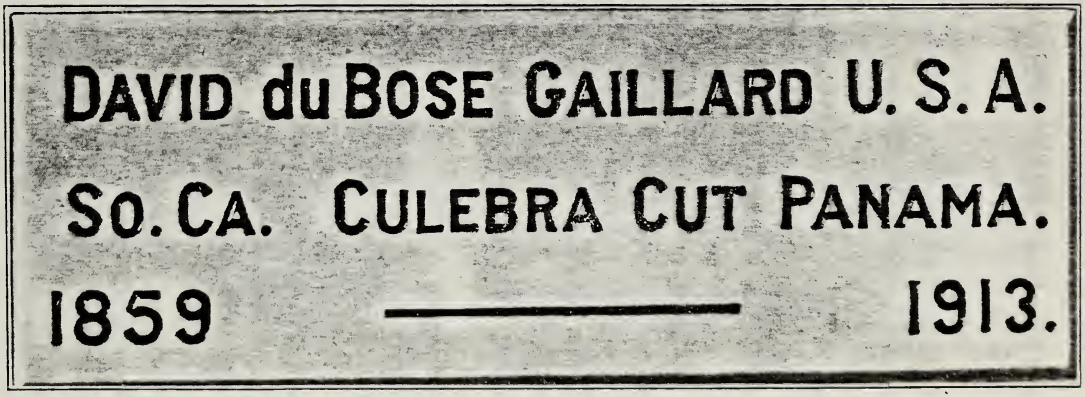
against the Huguenots, and Mr. d' Espremenil pointing out to his colleagues a picture of Jesus Christ exclaimed: "Do you wish to crucify Him once more?" But his oratorical outburst had no bearing and finally the Edict was recorded January 27, 1788. Out of 96 counsellors, 17 voted "nay."

Immediately after, the Clergy changed its attitude and the Archbishop of Narbonne, speaking to the King said: "In giving thanks to Your Majesty for removing from our altars the danger of falsehood or perjury, we shall never question the sweet names of fathers and husbands given to our brethren . . . We bless Your Majesty for restoring the precious harmony which ought always to prevail between the Laws and the Rights of Nature. Remove, Sire, from your ordinance the severe punishments which Reason, Justice and Humanity disapprove."

It is very regrettable that the Bishops waited so long before speaking such a lofty language, as it was even too late, and soon Toleration was no longer acceptable. Indeed, on the twenty-eighth of August, 1789, Rabaut St. Etienne, a constituent from Nimes, the son of the venerable Pastor of the Desert, said amidst the long applauses of the Assemblee Constituante: "Toleration! It is not what I claim; I claim Liberty. Toleration, support, pardon, clemency! Ideas supremely unjust, as long as it shall be true that difference of Religion is not a crime. Toleration! I demand that it be banished—and it will be banished this awful word which represents us as citizens worthy of pity."

The French Revolution ratified this noble language by inscribing on the new escutcheon of France:

Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.



MEMORIAL TABLET TO DAVID duBOSE GAILLARD, U. S. A., IN THE HUGUENOT CHURCH, CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE LATE DAVID DU BOSE GAILLARD

Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army

David duBose Gaillard was a scion of a noted family of South Carolina, which was one of the first to seek refuge in the British Province of Carolina from persecution in France—among other distinguished members of this family should be mentioned (1) John Gaillard, who was a United States Senator from South Carolina, serving from 31st January, 1805, until his death at Washington, D. C., 26th February, 1826, and for fourteen years President *pro tempore* of the Senate; (2) Edward Samuel Gaillard, M.D., of national reputation and a surgeon in the Confederate Army, who died in Louisville, Kentucky, 1st February, 1885; (3) Peter Charles Gaillard, a graduate of the United States Military Academy and for a while a Second Lieutenant U. S. A., Colonel C. S. A., Mayor of Charleston, and Treasurer of Charleston County at the time of his death 11th January, 1889; (4) Theodore Gaillard Thomas, M.D., "the beloved physician," a resident of New York City for many years, who died 28th February, 1903.

On his mother's side, the subject of this sketch was of another noted Huguenot family, *duBose*, now represented by the renowned theologian, Rev. William Peronneau duBose, D.D., residing at Sewanee, Tennessee, (among others).

A son of Samuel Isaac Gaillard and Susan Richardson (neé duBose) his wife, he was born in Clarendon County, South Carolina, on the fourth day of September, 1859, but his parents shortly afterwards moved to Fairfield County, S. C., where his early life was spent. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Sumter County (which originally included Clarendon County), S. C., and he was graduated from that institution on the fifteenth day of June, 1884, and promoted in the army to Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, subsequently passing through all intermediate grades to that of Lieutenant Colonel, which last grade he attained on the eleventh day of April, 1909.

On the sixth day of October, 1887, at Winnsboro', S. C., he was married to Miss Katherine Ross Davis, a daughter of Henry Clarence Davis and Isabel Harper (neé Means) his wife, of Ridgeway, S. C., and a sister of R. Means Davis, late Professor of History and Constitutional Law at the University of South Carolina, and is survived by her and their son David St. Pierre Gaillard. His untimely death happened at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, on the fifth day of December, 1913, when he was near the completion of his great service in connection with the construction of the Panama Isthmian Canal, of which Culebra Cut is his monument—he needs no other—and in justice to his memory the name of this Cut should be changed from "Culebra" to "Gaillard."

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States immediately after his death paid fitting and glowing tributes to his invaluable services and work in connection with the construction of that great Canal.

General Orders, No. 31, issued by command of the Chief of Engineers at Washington, D. C., on the ninth day of December, 1913, enumerates his services to the country, as follows:

"He served with the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point, N. Y., September 30, 1884, to April 18, 1887; as assistant to the officer in charge of river and harbor works in Florida until November, 1891; as member of the International Boundary Commission between the United States and Mexico, November, 1891, to November, 1896; assistant in local charge of defensive works at Fort Monroe, Va., February 12 to October 10, 1895; assistant in local charge of Washington Aqueduct and in charge of Washington Aqueduct and water supply of the city of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1895, to May 3, 1898, except when engaged on survey of Portland Channel, Alaska, August to November, 1896; engineer officer on the staff of Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers, May 6 to June 11, 1898. He was appointed colonel, Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, June 7, 1898, and was in command of his regiment in the United States and in Cuba from June 12,

1898, to May 17, 1899, when honorably mustered out of volunteer service.

"Served as assistant in connection with the Washington Aqueduct, May 22 to September 9, 1899; as assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, District of Columbia, September 9, 1899, to March 6, 1901; in charge of river and harbor works, with station at Duluth, Minn., March 9, 1901, to June 6, 1903; on special duty in connection with the General Staff Corps, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 9, 1903, to January 11, 1904. Member of the General Staff Corps, August 15, 1903, to May 18, 1904; as Chief of Staff, Department of the Columbia, October 13, 1903, to January 9, 1904; assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Northern Division, January 15 to October 31, 1904; on special duty at headquarters of the Northern Division, November 1–13, 1904; under instruction at the Army War College, November 14, 1904, to March, 1905. Member of the General Staff Corps, March 23, 1905, to March 22, 1907; assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Expedition to Cuba, September 29, 1906, to February 21, 1907. Member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, March 22, 1907. Supervisory engineer in charge of dredging in the harbors, of building the necessary breakwaters, and of all excavations in the canal prism, except that incidental to lock and dam construction, April, 1907, to June, 1908; Division Engineer, Central Division (including Culebra Cut), Isthmian Canal, July, 1908, to the date of his death.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

"Colonel Gaillard was the author of Professional Papers No. 31, Corps of Engineers, 'Wave Action in Relation to Engineering Structures.'"

David duBose Gaillard has left a legacy, more valuable than mines of Golconda, not only to his family but also to the Huguenot Society of South Carolina (of which he was one of the most distinguished members) as well as to his State and to the Country at large.

In his honor, the Huguenot Church Aid Society and the Huguenot Society of South Carolina have united in placing in

the Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C., a mural tablet or memorial stone, along with similar tablets to distinguished Huguenots. It is in position on the eastern inside wall of the church, between the tablet to Mathew Fontaine Maury and the tablet to Gen. W. H. F. Lee, and in appearance and form is as herein pictured.

[From "The Daily Telegraph," London, England, of Tuesday, August 26, 1913.]

THE HUGUENOTS

A Fugitive People—Settlement in England—Influence on Character

BY A CORRESPONDENT

The Huguenots. Not many years ago I was a guest at a dinner at the French Hospital, in the East-end. It is a great red-brick building, standing in large grounds of its own, between Victoria Park and Hackney-common; and there a number of the age-worn and out-worn are looked after till the end of their lives. The society is rich, and asks alms from none. It merely carries out the original duties laid upon it by the French Protestant founders, and to this day, from the hour of his admittance, Stephen Brown becomes Estienne Brown in the records of the hospital. Here, significantly enough, is a hand-loom, at which the inmates work or play—good brocade is still made for great ceremonies; and the broad grass lawns and the great trees convey a sense of homeliness that no public park can rival. Well, I was dining there. The plate was old and nobly worn, and there was a sedate and certain comfort combined with a good cuisine—how, indeed, could it be otherwise? Toasts were given in English and in French. At last there came a knock at the door. The chairman replied, and the secretary, who had left his seat some minutes before, opened the door.

A GREAT TOAST

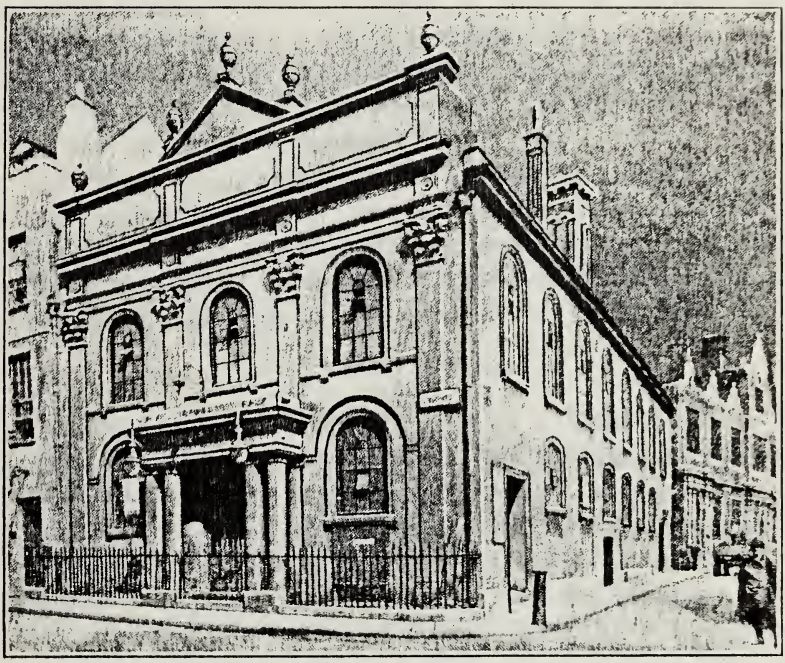
The comedy was exquisite. "Who are you?" said the chairman, as if he had never seen him before. "Sir," answered the secretary, "I am the secretary of the French Hospital, and I beg leave to ask the guests of the hospital to drink of a loving-cup to the prosperity of our society." "Well enough," responded the chairman; and the large silver loving-cup was placed in the secretary's hand. "Stay," said the chairman; "What is it that

you have in that cup?" Then followed one of the most beautiful ceremonies that survive in London today.

"Sir," said the secretary, taking a step forward, "this cup is compounded of many things. In it there is the wine of Bordeaux, to remind us of the country from which our fathers came. There is in it brandy, to tell us of that strong virtue which led our fathers in an hour of trial to prefer their faith even to their Fatherland. There is in it sugar, to bear witness to the kindliness with which our fathers ever treated those who oppressed them so sorely. There is . . ." But I cannot recall the dainty grace with which every one of the ingredients of the cup was used to illustrate some one of the circumstances or the simple excellences of the Huguenots. I can, however, say that no more beautiful ritual is carried out in London today. And it is right that it should be so, for as the cup went round there was not a man who did not realise a little better than before the strong, certain, undeviating character of the men who were driven from France for conscience' sake, and out of necessity, rather than choice, became the salt of England's trade.

THE ORIGIN OF THE HUGUENOTS

Of the actual name, Huguenot, it is impossible to find any certain derivation. It was, however, soon associated with French-speaking refugees into England from the religious persecution of the sixteenth century. At first the greater number came from the dominions of the Holy Roman Emperor. Walloons and Dutch arrived in a considerable body during the reign of Henry VIII. With his usual large views, Henry refused to surrender any religious refugee. From the beginning of his reign to the end he little realised the enormous part that he was playing in the renascence of Christianity, and probably he would have scouted the idea that even at the end of his life he was a sympathizer with Luther. But it was a different matter wherever territorial rights were concerned, and Henry's long, tight upper lip stiffened at the mere whisper of extradition.



AN OLD HUGUENOT CHURCH. NOW THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN ST. MARTIN'S STREET AND ORANGE STREET NEAR LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON WHICH IS ABOUT TO DISAPPEAR.

It was not, however, till Edward VI's reign that definite societies of Huguenots began to form in London and in Canterbury. The first thing they asked for was liberty to trade. After a brief and futile opposition on the part of certain antiquated guilds that had attempted to compete with their special trades the Huguenots almost monopolised the textile industry in London. Their application was incredible, the fineness of their touch beyond anything dreamed of before in England, their taste and originality a source of amazement and inspiration to the plain Londoner, and their economy of life almost as valuable as any other quality they possessed. Did they not introduce ox-tail soup into this country?

So invaluable, indeed, were the capabilities of the Huguenots that, strange as it appears when stated today in black and white, the scarlet hats of Cardinals were made for two centuries in Wandsworth after the dignity itself had been officially repudiated by this country.

TIMES OF TRIAL

The accession of Queen Mary caused a sudden blight in the prospects of these trader-teachers. In Canterbury itself, which was still the magnet of Protestant devotion, thirty-one men and women were burned alive during her reign, and the bewildered refugees largely sought safety in the Netherlands, where the Dutch were slowly making secure their independence. But from the deaths of Mary and Cardinal Pole in 1558 the welcome for Huguenots was certain. Little by little the financiers, the minor but most competent statesmen, the greater merchants, the theologians, and the women to whom faith was greater than worldly advantage came back across the Channel. They understood England as England hardly understood itself, and when the day of trial came in 1588, the trainbands of Canterbury mustered to the roll of Huguenot drums.

So the great tale goes on. Great Protestant families in France formed great families in England. The textile trades connected

with artistry fell inevitably into the hands of the kindly foreigners. The arch-province of Canterbury lent them a habitation and a home in the Undercroft of the cathedral, where it is possible that they were also permitted to carry on their industrial labours.

The massacres of Saint Bartholomew made a turning-point. Among all the insensate, semi-religious crimes that have ever stained the pages of a great race, these will probably claim a high place. But the massacres were not so much a crime as a blunder. They were the final challenge of the Pope—who, to his eternal advertisement, held a special service of thanksgiving in their honour and struck a medal to commemorate them—against Western independence. But the game was already lost for him, and the wave of reaction against the Papacy carried the Huguenots into an industrial and social position that assured their future. The Edict of Nantes in 1598, combined with the military success of the Netherlanders, checked the inflow of Huguenots into this country, but the leaders of the movement understood well enough the ephemeral nature of the announcement, and the stream of émigrés from France soon began again. In 1685, after the revocation of the Edict, it became a flood, and few things in our history are more to our credit than our simple acceptance of the best gift any country has unconsciously made to another.

HISTORIAN'S TRIBUTE

The chapel that is about to be pulled down near Leicester-square has had a chequered career, and only in its earliest stages had it any connection with the Huguenot tradition. But there is a certain interest in any memorial of those spacious days, and one cannot but remember the tribute of the historian Strype. He writes of the Protestant Strangers, "who as in former days, so of late, have been forced to become Exiles from their own Country for their Religion, and for the avoiding cruel Persecution. Here they have found Quiet and Security, and settled themselves in their several Trades and Occupations; Weavers

especially. Whereby God's Blessing surely is not only brought upon the Parish but also a great Advantage hath accrued to the whole Nation, by the rich Manufacturers of weaving Silks and Stuffs and Camlets; Which Art they brought along with them. And this Benefit also to the Neighborhood; that these Strangers may serve for Patterns of Thrift, Honesty, Industry, and Sobriety as well." This is a noble eulogium of the Huguenots, and deserves to be remembered. As a practical proof of the virtues which he here commends so highly, the insistent presence of a line of Huguenot blood in the majority of our greater men today is curious. Wherever one turns, that strain of capacity, courtesy, and uncompromising loyalty still marks the man of Huguenot descent—and these are qualities that we can ill afford to lose in the unstable maelstrom of modern activity. Whether a church remains or not is of small moment, but it is a matter of importance to us that we should still have in our veins the stubborn ability that has played no small part in the elevation to the first rank of the industrial workers of England—and, be it added, of the United States as well.

HUGUENOTS, THE FIRST TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS

The Society is indebted to its valued member, Dr. Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina, for the following article which he has copied from *Histoire et Commerce des Colonies Anglaises dans L'Amérique Septentrionale* (Nouvelle edition), A la Haye, 1755—*De la Caroline et de la Nouvelle Georgie*—(p. 213):—

"Quelques familles s'y sont adonnées à élever des vers à soye. Les profits qui ont été faits dans cette partie de l'œconomie rurale n'ont pas jusqu'ici invité le plus grand nombre à les imiter. Il y en a pourtant qui ont eu jusqu' à 40 et 50 livres sterlings [*sic*] (920 et 1150 livres Tournois) de la récolte de leurs soyes, sans que leurs autres travaux en ayent souffert parce qu'on occupe au gouvernement des vers les Négrillons et Négrites qui seroient incapables de faire rien de plus profitable. Cette soye s'employe dans le pays mêlée avec de la laine. On en fait des droguets. Outre cette manufacture, les habitans de la Caroline ont une fabrique de toiles que les Protestans Français qui s'y sont réfugiés y ont porteé."

TRANSLATION

History and Commerce of the English Colonies in North America (New Edition), The Hague, 1755—concerning Carolina and New Georgia—(p. 213):—

"Some families have applied themselves to raising silk worms. The profits derived from that branch of rural economy have not thus far invited the majority to imitate them. There are some, however, who have made as much as forty and fifty pounds sterling (920 and 1150 Tours livres or francs) from the harvest of their silks, without their other business having suffered therefrom, because in the management of the worms are employed little negroes and negresses who would be incapable of doing anything more profitable. In the country, this silk is used mixed

with wool. From it druggets are made. Besides this industry, the people of Carolina have a manufacture of linen, which the French Protestant Refugees brought there."

The foregoing article shows that the French Protestants were in all probability the first to start textile manufactures in South Carolina—as to which, as well as the culture of the vine and the olive and the manufacture of wine and oil, see "*The History of Methodism in South Carolina*" (pp. 34-35), by the Rev. Albert M. Shipp, D.D., and *also* McCrady's "*South Carolina Under the Proprietary Government 1670-1719*" (p. 321).

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To Perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and of those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

ARTICLE III

Membership

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November, 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SECTION 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SECTION 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SECTION 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SECTION 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SECTION 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian; and an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society, and all ex-Presidents of the Society shall be advisory members of said Committee with all the privileges of members except the right to vote.

SECTION 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an

account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

SECTION 7. The officers of the society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

SECTION 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SECTION 2. The Autumn Meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

SECTION 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SECTION 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 3. At all meeting of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.

6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SECTION 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SECTION 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SECTION 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution) the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SECTION 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeaux.

SECTION 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society: *Provided*, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.
List of Charter members.
List of officers, 1885 to 1889.
Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.
Short sketches of the lives of late members.
President Daniel Ravenel's Anniversary Address.
Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, April 13, 1889.

Transactions No. 2. Published in 1889.

An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D.D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.
Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.
List of officers and new members.
Ivry, a poem by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D.D.
An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894.

Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Anniversary Meeting, April 13, 1891, and list of officers of the Society.
President's Address at Anniversary Meetings of 1893 and 1894.
List of officers and list of members elected since 1890.
Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.
An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their Emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M.D.

Transactions No. 4. Published in 1897.

Papers on some Early Huguenot Families in South Carolina: *a*, The Legare Family; *b*, The Huger Family, with pedigree; *c*, The Marion Family; *d*, The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.
A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D.
Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society.

Transactions No. 5. Published in 1898.

The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.
Hostility of the English Settlers to the French.
Naturalization of Huguenot Refugees.
List of names of French and Swiss Huguenot Refugees in Carolina.
Character of the Huguenots.
The Huguenot Churches in South Carolina; St. John's Parish, Berkley; St. Denis' Parish, "Orange Quarter;" Settlement and Church on Santee River.
The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C.
Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.
Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published in 1899.

An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D., and Gabriel Manigault, M.D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr.

Necrology 1896–1897.

Transactions No. 7. Published in 1900.

Proceedings of the Fifteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 21, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's, Berkley; the Church at Charleston: etc.—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G, DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Published in 1901.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13, 1901.

Anniversary address of President Robert Wilson, D.D.

Resumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, contributed by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Published in 1902.

Minutes of the Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 17, 1902.

The President's address.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

Transactions No. 10. Published in 1903.

Minutes of the Eighteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 15, 1903.

List of officers.

The President's Address.

Report of officers.

Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English.

A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D.

Transactions No. 11. Published in 1904.

Minutes of the Nineteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1904.

Anniversary Address of President Robert Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

INDEX

	Pages
Address of the President 1914	20–25
Address of Rev. Florian Vurpillot, 1914	32–38
By-Laws of Society	52–53
Charter of Society	26–27
Clipping from *The Sunday News*	30–32
Clipping from *The Daily Telegraph*	43–47
Constitution of Society	50–52
Deaths 1913–1914	19
Executive Committee's Report 1914	18–19
Historian's Report 1913	9–10
Historian's Report 1914	18
Huguenots, the First Textile Manufacturers in Carolina	48–49
Minutes of Anniversary Meeting 1913	6–8
Minutes of Anniversary Meeting 1914	12–17
New Members 1913	7
New Members 1914	12–13
Notes of Information to Members, etc	4
Officers 1913–1914	5, 7
Officers 1914–1915	11, 16
Picture of Granite Cross Marking Old Huguenot Goose Creek Church Site	*facing* 31
Picture of Memorial Tablet to Lt. Col. David duBose Gaillard	*facing* 39
Picture of Old Huguenot Church in London	*facing* 46
Prize Essay Notice	3
Publications of Society	54–58
Report of Special Committee to Revise Constitution and By-Laws	13–16
Resignations 1913-1914	19
Sketch Map of Site of Old Huguenot Goose Creek Church	*facing* 28
Sketch of Lt. Col. David duBose Gaillard	39–42
Treasurer's Statement 1912–1913	8
Treasurer's Statement 1913–1914	17

Transactions No. 11—Continued
- Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D. Continued from No. 10.
- Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Published in 1905.
- Minutes of the Twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1905.
- List of officers.
- Report of officers.
- The President's Anniversary Address.
- Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina by Henry A. DeSaussure, Esq.
- A Short Story of Three Brothers, by Ida H. Layard.
- Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
- Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 13. Published in 1906.
- Minutes of the Twenty-first Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 20, 1906.
- List of officers.
- Report of officers.
- Anniversary Address of President.
- The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.
- Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
- Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.
- Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.
- Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.
- Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.
- Notes from Crottet MSS.

Transactions No. 14. Published in 1907.
- List of officers.
- Minutes of Twenty-second Anniversary Meeting.
- Report of officers.
- The President's Address.
- Huguenots on Santee River, by the late Henry A. DeSaussure.
- Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.
- Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut, Miss Eola Willis.
- Ribault's Fort, Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.
- Notes on Gaillard Family.
- Letter from Benj. Mazyck to Capt. Daniel Ravenel, dated June 28, 1776.
- List of members.
- Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 15. Published in 1908.
- List of officers.
- Minutes of the Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting.
- Treasurer's Statement.

Transactions No. 15—Continued
- Report of Historian.
- The President's Anniversary Address.
- Poem. The Bretons.
- Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
- Editorial Notes.
- Notice of René Ravenel, Immigrant.
- The Last of the Huguenots. Stephen Thomas.
- The Isle of Oleron. M. M. de Richmond and M. Paul Thomas.
- List of members, revised.
- Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 16. Published in 1909.
- List of officers.
- Minutes of Twenty-fourth Anniversary Meeting.
- Reports of officers.
- The President's Anniversary Address.
- Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
- The State of French Protestants after 1685.
- Correspondence relative to gift to Society of site of Old Goose Creek French Church.
- Plats showing site of old Goose Creek French Church.
- The French Huguenot Church of the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek.
- List of members, revised.

Transactions No. 17. Published in 1910.
- List of officers.
- Minutes of Twenty-fifth Anniversary Meeting.
- Reports of officers.
- The President's Annual Address.
- Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
- The Huguenots in America. By Hon. A. T. Clearwater.
- Notes on Theodore Sompayrac.
- Letter concerning Rev. Mons. Pouderous.
- Huguenot Lineage of Erroll H. Colcock.
- Book Notices: "Les Frères Gibert." The Journal of American History, Vol. XIX, No. III, 3d Quarter.
- List of members.

Transactions No. 18. Published in 1911.
- List of officers.
- Minutes of Twenty-sixth Anniversary Meeting.
- Reports of officers.
- The President's Anniversary Address.
- Account of Porcher Family, by Mrs. Wickham.
- Book Notices—La Réforme dans L'Isle D'Oleron, Par Paul Thomas, Capacitaire en Droit. Ouvrage Orné de onze illustrations. Lezay. Imprimerie-Libraire H. Canon. 1911.

Transactions No. 19. Published in 1912.
- List of officers.

Transactions No. 19—Continued

Minutes of the Twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting.
Reports of officers.
The President's Anniversary Address.
The French Protestants of Abbeville, S. C., 1761–1765.
List of South Carolina names in the registers of the French Churches in England.
An address on Huguenots in America.
Revised list of members of the Society.

All members in good standing receive the Transactions from the date of their membership without charge.

Price: Copies of back numbers of the Transactions, except Numbers One, Three, Four, Seven, Eight, Thirteen, Seventeen, Eighteen and Nineteen, will be mailed to members of the Society on receipt of 50 cents. To other than members the price is 75 cents each, post paid.

Address communications to Daniel Ravenel, Secretary, 93 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

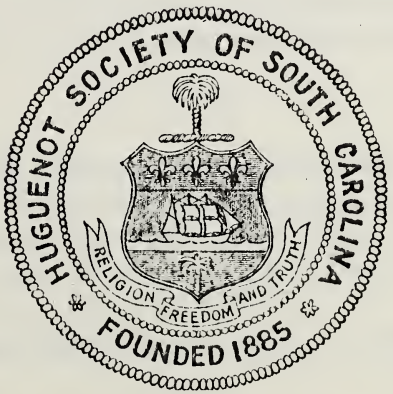
HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 21

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY



(INCORPORATED JUNE 21, 1909)

CHARLESTON, S. C.

1915

NOTES

The Huguenot Society is not local in its scope, its membership including persons of approved Huguenot descent from all parts of the world.

Every member is urged to use the application in the back of this book, and secure for the Society a new member.

Certificates of Membership will be mailed to members immediately after their election.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $2.00 for those enameled on silver, or $4.00 for those enameled on gold. The pin represents the Seal of the Society and is about the size of a quarter of a dollar.

Owing to the large increase in membership in the past two or three years and the demand from libraries in various parts of the world several numbers of the "Transactions" of the Society have become exhausted, and we are anxious to obtain copies of the following numbers 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19.

The Society would appreciate gifts of any of these numbers.

Members of the Society are earnestly requested to notify the Secretary of change in residence and post office address, and change of name by marriage—also, of any deaths of members, which may come to their knowledge.

OFFICERS 1915–1916

President

THOMAS W. BACOT

Vice-Presidents

For Charleston—WM. C. MILLER
For Purysburg—DAVID HUGUENIN
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON

Secretary and Treasurer

DANIEL RAVENEL

Historian

WM. G. MAZYCK

Executive Committee

DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS
C. J. COLCOCK
C. BISSELL JENKINS
ALFRED HUGER
SAMUEL G. STONEY

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Historian are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee—and all ex-Presidents are advisory members.

MINUTES

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13, 1915.

The Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at the hall of the South Carolina Society, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The minutes of the Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting were read. A motion was made by Mr. M. deLisle Haig to amend these minutes. On motion, Mr. Haig's resolution was tabled and the minutes were confirmed.

The address of the President and the annual reports of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer and the Historian were read and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Edward Willis in which she presented to the Society a number of valuable books from the library of her late husband. The Secretary was instructed to express the unanimous thanks of the Society to Mrs. Willis.

The following applicants for membership in the Society, having been favorably reported on by the Executive Committee, were unanimously elected members:

Bagnell, Robert Adams	St. Louis, Mo.
Bostick, Smith Mott	Syracuse, N. Y.
Charles, Miss Emelie Leslie	Darlington, S. C.
Culbertson, Mrs. William S.	Louisville, Ky.
Cumming, Miss Anne Bacot	Wilmington, N. C.
Delafield, Mrs. Wallace	St. Louis, Mo.
DeSaussure, Dr. Richard L.	Washington, D. C.
Doerzbach, Mrs. Belle Rodgers	Sandusky, Ohio
Dudley, Mrs. Juliette L.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Gibert, Alexander Hamilton	Graniteville, S. C.
Gibert, Alexander Hunter	Graniteville, S. C.
Harrison, Miss Adelina	St. Louis, Mo.
Harris-Beall, Mrs. Virginia Overton	Cincinnati, Ohio
Heard, Mrs. Silas Wright	St. Louis, Mo.
Hollister, Mrs. Charles B.	St. Louis, Mo.
Jay, John B.	Charleston, S. C.
Keith, Mrs. Willis Wilkinson	Charleston, S. C.

LaBruce, Alfred T.	Charleston, S. C.
LaBruce, Miss Emily H.	Charleston, S. C.
Lucas, Mrs. James Hunt	St. Louis, Mo.
Meriwether, Miss Hennie	Luling, Texas
Michel, Henry Lafayette	Atlanta, Ga.
Porcher, Miss Anne Allston	Charleston, S. C.
Porcher, J. Faber	Charleston, S. C.
Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre	Charleston, S. C.
Quisenberry, Anderson C.	Hyattsville, Md.
Read, M. Alston	Charleston, S. C.
Seabrook, Mrs. Elizabeth H.	Bennettsville, S. C.
Stemberg, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth	Reading, Pa.
Thomas, Claude	Charleston, S. C.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Earnest	Washington, D. C.

The following motion was offered by Mr. M. deLisle Haig:

Resolved, That "Our distinguished and honored fellow member—Major Theodore G. Barker—who has been an active member of this Society for twenty-five years, having joined it in the spring of 1890, and who for the past fourteen years has served as a valued member of our Executive Committee, but now, feeling the weight of advancing age, has asked that his name be withdrawn and he be excused from serving longer on that Committee.

Now, in order that the members of this Society might express their love and esteem for him and their appreciation of his long service for them, we hereby elect him an Honorary Member of this Society." Being duly seconded, this motion was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Charleston Library Society in order to ascertain if the Society could allow us space for the accommodation of the books belonging to the Huguenot Society, and that the said committee be empowered, in the event of the grant of such permission, to undertake the arrangement of the necessary shelving and to conclude such terms as may be exacted by the Charleston Library Society.

The President named W. C. Miller, Geo. S. Holmes, and Wm. G. Mazyck, to serve on the Committee.

Several letters from Dr. A. H. Hirsch were read by the President, in which he asked that the Huguenot Society of South Carolina take action regarding the sale of his "History of the Huguenots in South Carolina." On motion this matter was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

The Secretary read a letter from the California Genealogical Society, requesting that the Huguenot Society of South Carolina send delegates to the International Congress of Genealogy, to be held in San Francisco the week beginning July 26th. He requested that should any member of the Society be in San Francisco at that time that they secure the necessary credentials and attend the Congress.

On motion of Mr. John B. Reeves it was decided to postpone, until the next meeting, action on the proposed amendments of the Constitution and By-laws.

The President appointed Messrs. Geo. S. Holmes, J. R. P. Ravenel and Theodore Willis a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The Committee nominated the following:

President: Thos. W. Bacot.

Vice-President for Charleston: Wm. C. Miller.

Vice-President for Purysburg: David Huguenin.

Vice-President for New Bordeaux: Chas. Petigru Allston.

Secretary and Treasurer: Daniel Ravenel.

Historian: Wm. G. Mazyck.

Executive Committee: Dr. T. Grange Simons, C. J. Colcock, C. Bissell Jenkins, Alfred Huger, Samuel G. Stoney.

On motion the nominees were unanimously elected.

The President presented Dr. Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina, a member of the Society. Dr. Snowden delivered a most interesting address, at the closing of which he was requested to give the Society the manuscript, in order that the address may be published in the forthcoming number of the Transactions.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting a collation was served.

DANIEL RAVENEL, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Thirtieth Anniversary of our Society finds us in prosperous state, which is in large measure to be credited to our most efficient Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. Daniel Ravenel).

The number of our members now is in the neighborhood of 450, a majority of whom are of many of the States other than South Carolina, a few being of foreign countries.

It has been my hope and expectation to be able to report at this Anniversary Meeting the exact location of the sites of the old French Protestant or Huguenot Churches in the Orange Quarter and St. John's, Berkley, but the condition of country roads consequent upon excessive rains has prevented consummation of plans to locate such sites—the location of the Church sites in French Santee and Purysburg and New Bordeaux are reasonably certain—and I do trust that by our next Anniversary all of them may have been definitely ascertained to the end that in due time each of them may be marked with an enduring monument as already has been done in the case of the Goose Creek site, and that an anniversary or other meeting of the Society may sometime be likewise had at each of them.

Let me mention another matter which will be of interest to you:

I have recently written to Mr. Bonsal, of the Carolina, Atlantic & Western Railway, through Mr. Henry Buist, suggesting that as a matter of history the proposed new station of the railway on the south of and next to the Santee River be named "Jamestown," as the site of old Jamestown of "French Santee" is very near the place where the Railway crosses the river—Mr. Buist informs me that Mr. Bonsal has received the suggestion enthusiastically and that it will probably be adopted.

I bespeak for the Society a prosperous and useful career.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee reports as follows:

Transactions No. 20 have been issued, and a copy has been sent to every member of the Society. The Committee hopes that the lapse of time between the issuance of No. 20 and No. 21 will not be as great as was that between No. 19 and No. 20.

In accordance with a letter received from Mr. D. G. Dwight, requesting the Society to take some action in regard to having the name "Culebra Cut," Panama Isthmian Canal, changed to "Gaillard Cut," in honor of and in justice to the late Col. David duBose Gaillard, the engineer in charge of the digging of that Cut, the President, under the direction of the Committee, wrote to President Wilson on the subject.

The Memorial Tablet to Col. David duBose Gaillard has been erected in the Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C., by the Huguenot Church Aid Society and this Society—a print of this Tablet appears in Transactions No. 20.

The Committee is very glad to report no resignations for the past year—and favorably reports the following thirty-one applicants for membership:

Bagnell, Robert Adams.....St. Louis, Mo.
Bostick, Smith Mott.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Charles, Miss Emelie Leslie.....Darlington, S. C.
Culbertson, Mrs. William S.....Louisville, Ky.
Cumming, Miss Anne Bacot.....Wilmington, N. C.
Delafield, Mrs. Wallace.....St. Louis, Mo.
DeSaussure, Dr. Richard L.....Washington, D. C.
Doerzbach, Mrs. Belle Rodgers.....Sandusky, Ohio
Dudley, Mrs. Juliette L.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Gibert, Alexander Hamilton.....Graniteville, S. C.
Gibert, Alexander Hunter.....Graniteville, S. C.
Harrison, Miss Adeline.....St. Louis, Mo.
Harris-Beall, Mrs. Virginia Overton.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Heard, Mrs. Silas Wright.....St. Louis, Mo.
Hollister, Mrs. Charles B.....St. Louis, Mo.
Jay, John B.....Charleston, S. C.
Keith, Mrs. Willis Wilkinson.....Charleston, S. C.
LaBruce, Alfred T.....Charleston, S. C.
LaBruce, Miss Emily H.....Charleston, S. C.

Lucas, Mrs. James Hunt.....St. Louis, Mo.
Meriwether, Miss Hennie.....Luling, Texas
Michel, Henry Lafayette.....Atlanta, Ga.
Porcher, Miss Anne Allston.....Charleston, S. C.
Porcher, J. Faber.....Charleston, S. C.
Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre.....Charleston, S. C.
Quisenberry, Anderson C.....Hyattsville, Md.
Read, M. Alston.....Charleston, S. C.
Seabrook, Mrs. Elizabeth H.....Bennettsville, S. C.
Stemberg, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth.....Reading, Pa.
Thomas, Claude.....Charleston, S. C.
Wilkinson, Mrs. Earnest.....Washington, D. C.

On the other hand the Committee is grieved to report the deaths during the past year of the following members:

Arthur Mazyck, who was identified with the Society from its inception, and who was elected last year as Vice-President for Charleston.

Philip P. Mazyck.

Isaac Mazyck, a Charter Member.

Maj. J. J. Lucas.

Mrs. C. L. C. Berryman.

Mrs. M. G. DeSaussure, a Charter Member as well as an Honorary Member and also the oldest member of the Society.

Mrs. A. A. VanderHorst.

The matter of a place for the Society's growing library is a vexed question which the Committee brings to the attention of the Society for its action thereon.

Another matter of great interest to the Society is the forthcoming work on "The Huguenots of South Carolina," by Mr. Arthur H. Hirsch, of Collegeville, Pa., who was elected last year a member of the Society—this work is exhaustive and shows great research—the Macmillan Company, which is to publish it, pronounce it "an excellent piece of work," and the Professors of the University of Chicago are said to be "enthusiastic over it." Mr. Hirsch has written to ask that the Society undertake to aid him in the sale of the work, and the Society should take some action thereon.

The following amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws having been adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at a recent meeting of the Committee during the recess of the Society, they must be confirmed at this meeting of the Society under the provisions of Section 8 of the By-Laws:

Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution:—Strike out the clause reading "If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect"—and in lieu thereof insert the following: "If the Committee's report be favorable to any applicants, a majority vote of the members present shall be required to elect such applicants: but, if the Committee's report be unfavorable to any applicants, such unfavorable report shall be considered as confirmed without a vote of the Society, unless three members object, in which case a vote by ballot shall be taken for each of such applicants separately and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be required to reject such unfavorable report and to elect such applicant. Membership shall begin with the Anniversary Meeting (April 13) at which the applicant may be elected, or (if elected at a meeting other than an Anniversary Meeting) then with the Anniversary Meeting next after such other meeting."

By-Laws—Section 6:—Strike out the whole of said Section 6 and in lieu thereof insert the following: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary, in addition to his other duties, to keep a list of the members by card or otherwise, and on such list to write after the name of each member the name or names of the Huguenots through whom he or she claims descent, under Subdivision "Firstly" of Section 1, Article III of the Constitution, as shown by his or her written application for membership—or else his or her qualification for membership otherwise than by descent, under Subdivisions "Secondly" and "Thirdly" and "Fourthly" of Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution."

T. W. Bacot, President, *Chairman of Executive Committee.*

April 13, 1915.

STATEMENT

of

Daniel Ravenel, Treasurer, for the year ending April 13, 1915

Receipts

1914		
April 13		
To balance from last year		$446.93
To members dues April 13, 1914 to April 13, 1915		325.10
To sale of Transactions		15.70
To sale of badges		40.21
To interest on permanent fund for year		17.76
		$845.70

Disbursements

1914		
April 13		
By paid collation at Anniversary Meeting		$31.00
By paid postage		37.35
By paid on ⅔ printing Transactions No. 20		100.00
By paid "The News and Courier" for advertising		4.90
By paid Society Pins		37.50
By paid flowers to funerals of deceased members		2.00
By paid Transactions bought		.65
By paid expenses of Annual Meeting 1914 at Ladson, S. C.		40.35
By paid copying ms. for Transactions No. 20		3.12
By paid printing and stationery		24.20
By paid Huguenot Aid Society donation to monument in Huguenot Church to memory of Col. David Gaillard		25.00
By paid President's dues to Huguenot Soc. of London		5.30
By paid commission to Treasurer on $398.78 collected		39.87
By paid exchange on checks		.65
		$351.89

Balance

Permanent fund	$455.67	
General Fund	38.14	
	$493.81	
		$493.81
		$845.70

REPORT OF HISTORIAN

List of pamphlets, magazines and other periodicals received during the past year from societies and individuals for the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:

Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Some Important Colonial Military Operations, by Frederic Louis Huidekoper.

The Western Reserve Historical Society Tract, no. 93.

The John Bogart Letters, 1776–1782, Rutgers College Publications.

Library Publications, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Reuben Gold Thwaites, by Frederick Jackson Turner.

Antikvarisk Tidskrift for Sverige, from Stockholm, Sweden.

Bowdoin College Bulletin, April, May, February and December, 1914.

James Sprunt Historical Publications, from University of North Carolina.

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, 1913.

South Carolina Historical Society Magazine, April, July and October, 1914.

Twenty-one volumes of The Washington Historical Quarterly, Seattle, Wash.

Kungl Vitterhets Historie Och Antikvitetsakademien, Stockholm, Sweden.

Address given by Harry E. Brittain, Esq., to Royal Colonial Institute.

Life of Nathan Hale, from Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Schenectady County Historical Society, 1913–1914.

Missouri Historical Review, July, 1914, and January, 1915.

Annals of Iowa, April, July, 1914, and January, 1915.

Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, vol. x, no. 3.

The publications of The Huguenot Society of London, vol. xxii, 1914.

About 50 volumes from The Royal Colonial Institute, London, Engand.

Diary of Nelson Kingsley, a California Argonaut of 1849, by University of California, December, 1914.

The Pennsylvania Magazine, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, October, July, 1914, and January, 1915.

Fornvannen, 1913.

The Huguenot Society of London, By-Laws and List of Fellows, 1914.

Louisiana State Museum, Fourth Biennial Report.

United Empire, July, 1914.

Publications from Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.

Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
Tale of the Huguenots.
The Huguenots, vol. i
The Huguenots, vol. ii
Selections from Fenelon.
Pursuit of Holiness, Gouldurn.
Histoire Despagne.
Entire Devotion, Mrs. P. Palmer.
Words and Mind of Jesus, Rev. J. R. MacDuff, D.D.
Oeuvres de Montesquieu
The Huguenots, by Samuel Smiles.
Cross and Crown, Jas. D. McCabe, Jr.
Transactions of Huguenot Society of South Carolina, 15, 17, 18, and 19.

} Gift of Mrs. Edward Willis, Charleston, S. C.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. G. MAZYCK, *Historian.*

April 13, 1915.

THE PLANTERS OF ST. JOHN'S

Remarks of Professor Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina and a Member of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society on April 13th, 1915

What I have to say, or largely to read, this afternoon relates mainly to village life in two Parishes in South Carolina, which for many years retained the characteristics we associate with the early Huguenot emigrants to this State. If your patience be not exhausted, I shall close with a brief character sketch of a representative Huguenot of Charleston nearly two generations ago—a man whom some of you knew well, though none of you honor his memory more than I do.

In his admirable address before this Society in 1894, the late Dr. Gabriel E. Manigault, referring to the various Huguenot Settlements in this State, remarked that all of them with one exception had been, to a large degree, Anglicised; or, if you will "Americanized." With many of the refugees, especially in Charleston, he thinks that, the first impulse, "the strongest desire was to forget France and the terrible treatment they had received there" * * * and that in Charleston "there was no appreciable difference between the children of the refugees and the citizens of English descent."

In Dr. Manigault's opinion, "St. John's Berkeley, the birthplace of Francis Marion, remained the only exclusively French settlement," and he claims that "the thrift and good husbandry of the refugee Huguenots remained a feature of this last settlement for over 100 years!"

One may take issue with that eminent scholar as to the early and almost complete amalgamation of the French with the English and other peoples in this State, but no one familiar with the planters of St. John's Berkeley and the adjoining Parish of St. Stephen's, peopled by Huguenots to almost an equal degree, can doubt that *there* was retained longer than in any part of our State the simplicity of manners and elevation of

character and abundant and elegant hospitality of the French Huguenot; and that time and intermarriage with other stocks has not yet utterly blotted out the dark flashing eyes, the swarth nervous faces, the slight wiry figures inherited from Isaac Porcher from Berri and Touraine; Pierre Gaillard from Poitou; DuBose from Languedoc; Ravenel, from Bretagne; or Gourdin from Artois.

By some lucky chance I copied, years ago, extracts from letters written 1803–1806 by Samuel DuBose at Pineville to his brother William DuBose, a school boy at Newport and afterward a student at Yale. Born in 1784 in St. Stephen's Parish, Samuel DuBose had early been sent to Mr. Rogers's school in Newport, R. I., and his letters show how close had been his observation of the New England character. These intimate letters disclose a beautiful type of character, and by common consent his neighbors, relatives and slaves held him up as a model man during his long life of 75 years. I make no excuse for reading those extracts, grave, gay, lively, or severe.

On November 3, 1805, he writes: "I know not William, whether I am an enthusiast, but I declare myself swelled in the opinion that of the different quarters of the globe America is the happiest, of the different quarters of America Carolina is the happiest, and that Pineville is the most so of any spot in South Carolina."

You may smile at such parochialism, but it is equalled by Emerson's frequent tributes to Concord, and Emerson, provincial to the core, is generally considered the greatest of American writers.

Samuel DuBose, the native, was not singular in his admiration of Pineville. John C. Calhoun in October 1807, in a letter to the lady whose daughter he was to marry, said: "At Pineville, I spent two days. I had the pleasure of meeting a * * * number of acquaintances which made my stay delightful. I never was in a place where there was more apparent equality and friendship among the inhabitants than in that."

Such intense home love is found in all civilized countries, par-

ticularly among the French. In "Gerfaut," a novel written before the Franco-Prussian War, Charles de Bernard represents an Alsatian shepherd as saying: "I am not French; I am Alsatian"—*trait de patriotisme de clocher assez commun dans la belle province du Rhein*," adds the author, "little dreaming," says Dr. Basil Gildersleeve, "of the national significance of that '*patriotisme de clocher.*' "

Riding through the Moloja Pass from Switzerland to Italy, eight years ago, I saw this legend in large letters upon a brick farm house: *Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnis angulus ridet.* "What's that," I asked my scholarly companion, Bishop Northrop, and he replied, "Why don't you recognize the lines from Horace, 'This little corner smiles upon me more than all the world?' "

In June 1806, Mr. DuBose writes: "Old age it appears to me must now very soon take old Saby from this mortal state; although hearty, it is making daily ravages, which are too visible. What a spectacle is he William, for a contemplative reasonable mind to survey! It is more than volumes. Time, which has caused so vast a resolution externally, has not affected his faculties very materially—that wonderful activity of mind he still possesses, and all that industry in attending his little crop he still exercises. He stands up, as it were, and sees generations rise and fall; he looks around at the spot where he is shortly to be laid; he sees the dust he's shortly to be mingled with; he reflects, and the reflection causes a smile! Happy old man; blessed religion! What had he been without you! Sometimes, conversing with him, he tells me he is now ready to die—after a pause, 'No!' says he; 'I am not ready, but with God's grace, will be when once (more) I can see and talk with Mas' Billy,' as he still calls you. However, I have my doubts whether or not he shall ever see you."

Until you reach the closing lines and "Mas' Billy," you imagine that the young planter is writing of some impoverished friend or poor relation, whom the DuBoses had befriended.

The style may appear stilted or sententious to the hyper-

critical; but it comes straight from the heart and rings true. It has given me infinite pleasure to read that extract to several fair minded Northern friends as proof that the slave holder of South Carolina was not always a brute, and that "Saby" the negro slave was an infinitely happier and better man on Bluefort Plantation, that he would have been had he remained in his African jungle—Whittier, Longfellow and Harriet Beecher Stowe to the contrary notwithstanding.

These letters generally picture a condition of "sweet tranquility and unapproachable serenity" that normally characterized many slave holding communities of the Old South; but I would not have you believe that Samuel DuBose was the type of all the planters of St. John's or St. Stephen's or that everything was idyllic thereabout.

Here is an extract (July, 1806), that needs no explanation:

"—— ———, I am sorry to say, had given himself up for several years to every excess and extravagance; he was more than half of his time drunk; he did no business, spent a great deal of money for his father, already distressed in circumstances. He always had a pair of pistols in his room for the purpose of making way with himself. After three or four years course of life such as this, he died miserably, and I believe at his death the only regret was that he had lived so long. Such was the end of a young man who might have been an ornament to his country and a comfort to his relations."

The name I leave blank is that of one of the most eminent Huguenot families in the State, then and now.

I doubt if any of the DuBose family, even if he or she be a descendant of that noble gentleman and be present in this room, will object to my reading Samuel DuBose's announcement, nearly 108 years ago, of his engagement, and of his views as to choosing a bride. He writes:

"In making a choice of a wife I have had in view one grand consideration (in my opinion), to get one whose circumstances and views in life were as near mine as possible, and in this I think I have succeeded. If we will have our fortune to make,

'tis nothing when we have the disposition to do so. I would ask what expectations of happiness can a man have who marries a woman of high notions when he knows his circumstances forbid a probability of one of them being indulged in; and, on the contrary, what has been called marrying a fortune, I have thought of. I find few calculated for entering the list of fortune hunters; there are so many essentials requisite for forming such a character, and, after all, what do you get? A fortune often, without a woman, and seldom happiness! Thus the very step taken for the possession of this inestimable (boon?) is that which throws it at a distance from one! But, enough, —— ——— is the lady I am to take for a wife. I flatter myself she will prove to me a Prize!" (With a capital "P!"). "We must do our part, and leave the rest to that Providence who holds the destinies of us all in his hands!"

"All the world loves a lover," says Emerson, and you will enjoy the conservative views on the choice of a wife by a youth, just turned twenty-three. There is philosophic calm and poise in the exordium; but in the peroration, so to speak, he refers to 'doing our part,' and leaving the rest to Providence, in a vein of pathetic resignation, which Mrs. Pankhurst's husband would have emulated, in these piping times of impending Women's Suffrage!

In April, 1806, Mr. DuBose writes: "I should like to hear how you all go in College (Yale). I hope you are not as rebellious a set as we have in the South Carolina College; only twice since the New Year have those blades of metal thought proper to behave themselves in a seditious and turbulant manner unbecoming lads receiving their education. At the head of these I am informed were C. Stevens and James Gaillard. I did not hear anything relative to T. Palmer and T. Gaillard in this affair, but from my knowledge of them I am led to suspect they had a finger in the Pye(*sic*)."

This is only one of four or five references to Pineville youth away at school or college. In July, 1803, he reports that two Gaillards, a Stevens and a Gourdin have gone to school at

Baskenridge "a place in New Jersey." Apropos of the Emeutes of students at South Carolina College, it is interesting to read this extract from a letter of September the same year:

"I am happy to find by your last that the riot which took place among you is like to terminate so favorably to you. I hardly ever was more surprised than when I read your letter, for I thought of all places New Haven would have been the last to have witnessed such a scene among its citizens. It is a thousand to one if such a thing would take place once in fifty years in Charleston, and yet what different characters are given of the two places."

You have had some true side lights on Mr. DuBose as a master of slaves; as an earnest devout Christian gentleman; as a philosophic lover and prospective husband. The last extract I shall make is from a long letter on political conditions in Connecticut, and a critical but very friendly and fair estimate of the New England character. The date is uncertain, I regret to say. Mr. DuBose writes:

"The local situation (of Connecticut) is admirable, and the republican government under which her citizens have experienced so many blessings for nearly a century and a half could not fail of making her prosperous, and she has attained it. There learning is disseminated through every order of her citizens and her sons are enlightened, the happy effects of a government founded on republican principles. Connecticut in a peculiar degree favors these principles and it behooves her to cherish and foster them, in fine I think they are more congenial to her manners than to most of her sister States of the Union. I take it that there are many less overgrown estates and purse-proud families in Connecticut than in any, at any rate, most of the States which have slaves, and those States which have very large commercial towns which monopolize all trade. In such there are generally a large proportion of foreigners, many of whom, it cannot be expected, are much attached to the glorious principles of our Revolution, although partaking, in common with us, of them. * * * When, therefore, I have seen par-

ticular individuals of vast possessions, individuals ambitious and of superior talents and abilities; others, founding their pride only in proportion to what their ancestors for ages back have been; I say, when I have seen both talents and property in the possession of a few, and that few tainted with aristocratic ideas—where has been the difficulty of accounting for this? But, when we see Connecticut as a State throwing from her the only political principles which her citizens ought to possess, and assuming the garb of aristocracy, it is truly unaccountable! * * * * My dear Brother, I agree with you, I admire their religious habits. I love their industry; but, depend upon it, those very people brought into South Carolina would be guilty of that which they attempt to despise in the Carolinians; they raise a huzza about our possessing slaves; *I do not mean to say it is right*, but, that it is necessary! Soil and climate have made it so; and I am firmly convinced * * * that, if it was their interest to have such property tomorrow, and they could, they would! Those who know them best must know that they are not very remarkable for sacrificing their interest to strict justice. You say in your letter you 'don't believe there is a people more on an equality with each other than those of Connecticut;' so far as respects education and property, my brother, I agree with you. For this very reason it is the more astonishing to me that she should not only be so much opposed to our government and the present administration; but, to show, of late, so intolerant a spirit of political as well as religious persecution! * * * You say you are but a silent spectator of all this; but, I think and hope you are disgusted with such conduct and that you will be a more decided *Republican* than ever you were. You can never be one too soon!"

I doubt if many in this audience appreciate the real significance of that letter. The Huguenots were, not individually, but as a class, the main slave owners in South Carolina; slave owners were, by common consent, the 'aristocracy,' or 'Slave-Barons,'—in the language of a later day. The leading men from South Carolina at that time were Federalists, the only

notable exceptions being Charles Pinckney and William Lowndes, and many regarded Charles Pinckney as a turncoat or demagogue. Samuel DuBose would naturally be expected to ally himself with his class,—and yet, he makes a bold plea for Democracy, and anathematizes Aristocracy! It would be interesting to me to pursue this subject further, for here we find a Huguenot, the owner of many slaves, and an 'aristocrat' by education and environment, protesting against 'aristocracy,' and lauding the erstwhile democracy of Connecticut.

It is in St. John's Berkeley and the adjoining Parish of St. Stephen that a most interesting study might be made of slavery and slave holders in South Carolina, their virtues and their frailties.

Dr. Gabriel Manigault, whom I quoted earlier, said of these St. John's planters:

"As soon as slaves, brought from Africa, could be purchased by them, they continued to provide for all their wants on their plantations, long after the false system of making the cotton crop buy the provisions had been inaugurated elsewhere. Even the use of the hand-loom for clothing had been continued so long, that during the war of Secession there were enough old negroes on the various plantations, who understood its construction and working, for the industry to be resumed during the emergency of the blockade."

None of the great "Slave Barons" of South Carolina before the War between the States, with the possible exception of the Manigaults, were Huguenots. Among the great slave-owners of the Sixties, Nathaniel Heyward, William Aiken, Wade Hampton, John L. Manning, Nicholas Peay, and others, there were no men of French blood, and yet, as a class the Huguenots of 1790 and their descendants were the largest slave-owners in the South.

W. S. Rossiter, the chief clerk of the United States census, in 1909 proved from a study of population growth in the United States (1790–1900), that the average number of slaves, per family, are largest for families of French origin. "This is accounted for by the fact that the total number of families of

obviously French origin, in the United States, was small, and that a large proportion of such families were located in South Carolina, the State in which the average number of slaves per family was highest. It is not surprising, therefore," says Mr. Rossiter, "that the French families led in the proportion which slaveholding families formed of total families, nearly one-third were slaveholders."

The relations between master and slave in St. John's and St. Stephen's were generally kindly for over 100 years. There were cruel slave owners as there are now cruel husbands—and cruel wives!—and cruel slave owners were despised by the community and were known of all men. With the negro race largely preponderant, naturally the laws bore harshly on the subject population. I would be the last to defend all legislation passed for the subjection of negro slaves—and yet I believe, and shall always contend, that in St. John's and St. Stephen's, there was a minimum of cruelty, and that the relations of master and slave were, on the whole, ideal for that time. I find in a letter from my own grandfather, dated "Pineville Oct. 20, 1823," some data that are significant. I would remind you that 1822 was the year of the celebrated Denmark-Vesey-Gullah Jack slave insurrection, when Charleston and the plantations along Cooper River barely escaped a frightful massacre, which would, if successful, have rivaled the horrors of St. Domingo! The only echo of that attempted insurrection I have found in St. John's and St. Stephen's, is in this letter from the Rev. Charles B. Snowden to his brother in Charleston. "* * * The taking up of the crop required my presence at the plantation. I had also to go with the patrol into the swamp after the remnant of Joe's party, and then I had to spend two days attending the court pleading for one of the negroes." (He was a lawyer, before he became a clergyman!) * * * On Friday the 17th Strephon a slave of Dr. Ravenel's was executed near the Canal (Santee) bank, just at the foot of the bridge at Big Camp. He was one of the party which lately infested the neighborhood of the mouth of the Canal. He appeared under the fatal tree unappalled. He

acknowledged that his sentence was just; that he should have been glad if he could have been saved, but must submit to his fate with resignation and with no ill will towards any one. He professed * * * that he had never attempted the life of any person and had strenuously advised Joe in more instances than one not to commit murder. He knelt under the tree, and was engaged in silent prayer for some time, and was twined off almost inaudibly singing a hymn. The Court I believe, gave all due consideration to the circumstances of his case, and delayed the passage and execution of the sentence for several days. The rest of the party being women are to be dismissed, I believe, without punishment." Whether "Joe," the ringleader, was ever apprehended, and what his fate, I do not know. I do know that with the strongest incentives there was no general uprising of the slaves in St. John's and St. Stephen's, this side of what is now known as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. You will pardon an extract from another letter from Charles Snowden to his brother in July, 1822, the preceding year, upon the receipt of the news of the Denmark-Vesey insurrection. He writes in philosophic and pessimistic vein, and doubtless gives the views of some intelligent planters of his class, and he ventures an explanation why slave insurrections are more unlikely in the country than in the cities, which is interesting to students of the slavery régime. "We are henceforth," he writes, "to expect a great deal of such business. The progress of the light of knowledge is such, and the adaptation of man for liberty so constitutional that it will be impossible to keep the negroes utterly in the dark, and utterly tame under the necessary oppression which now weighs them down. It will be long, long indeed, before a completely successful effort will or can be made by them to throw off the yoke of bondage; but efforts and bloody ones, I am afraid, will be continually made until successs at last shall crown them. Reflection, the fruit of leisure, will have place with many black people in the city where hard labour for all cannot be found, and reflection will give rise to action, and action once begun will generate action. In the country we are in less

danger. Our negroes know that labor is essential to subsistence, and that they have nothing to expect at last but a change of masters, and that for the worse. Hence they will never be generally brought into the scrape until it happens from necessity. On a late search for arms there was nothing found indicating anything like a state of hostile preparation."

I happen to have a "Census of the inhabitants of Pineville," taken in August, 1826, giving the names and ages of all the white inhabitants of the village that year, and a "Census of the village of Pineville" taken in 1832,—both of them unpublished. This last document is of special interest for it gives the names of all whites over 15; the number of blacks and their owners, the number of carriages, "chairs," horses, cows, and of newspapers and periodicals taken. The details would be tiresome, but the amazing grand totals of whites and blacks, are significant. Here are the heads of families, and you will note that the French element largely prevails, though many with English fathers had Huguenot mothers or wives: Bonneau, Cooper, Broughton, Calvit, Campbell, Cain, Cordes, Cantey, Couturier, Samuel DuBose, William DuBose, DeVeaux, P. Gaillard, James Gaillard, Harriet Gaillard, Edwin Gaillard, David Gaillard, Mrs. Gourdin, Mazÿck, S. McKelvey, Mrs. McKelvey, Joseph Palmer, Mrs. Marion, Thomas Porcher, F. A. Porcher, Charles Porcher, Dr. William Porcher, Sims Le Queux, John Ravenel, H. Ravenel, Charles Stevens, Mrs. Maria Snowden, John Thomas, Walter Thomas.

The total population of Pineville in 1832, was 789; of which 235 were white, 97 of them children,—and 554 were black! You must remember that over 75 per cent of this population was only there for the summer, taking refuge in the pinelands from the plantations on the Santee and thereabout, and that the 554 negroes did not include the "gangs" left to cultivate the plantation. And not improbably there were several among these Pineville planters of 1832, who had a third establishment; a house in Charleston. Gaillard Hunt of Washington, the eminent litterateur and civilian, in his last work, "Life in America

One Hundred Years Ago," says in his sketch of Charleston: "few families in this ("the ruling") circle had less than twenty household servants—;" and I happen to know that Mr. Hunt, in that statement, in quoting from his Gaillard family annals. Can you find a more powerful economic object lesson against slavery than in those figures: 138 white adults and 97 white children, and 554 blacks!—not beaten to death, but growing fat and sleek, and, in curt phrase, "eating their heads off" and practically doing nothing. A realization of the fact that such economic system was ruinous would have dawned upon the most benighted Southerner before long, even if Mr. Lincoln had not issued the Emancipation proclamation! Always remember: 20 years from now no one will deny, "that Mr. Lincoln did not wage the war to free the slave! He *freed* the slave in order to *wage* the war!"

I conclude this reference to slavery in St. John's and St. Stephen's, with the testimony of Prof. F. A. Porcher, one of the lot owners in Pineville in 1832. He wrote in 1868, after the war and emancipation proclamation, and at or about the time of the reconstruction measures of 1868: "I have lived in free States and in slave States, and I have never known a society which entertained a higher tone of honor, a more deeply rooted moral and religious principle; I have never known women of greater purity and delicacy of thought and feeling, men and women who exhibited greater propriety of conduct both in public and in private."

* * *

And now let me attempt, with the assistance of a Northern journalist, a pen picture of a representative Huguenot of Charleston. Come with me to the constitutional convention held in Columbia in 1865. The personnel of the convention was the highest type of brains and character and manhood which had survived the War. It was not until thirty years later, the Convention of 1895, that there was to be another such gathering. The task before them was well nigh impossible—to frame a constitution which should satisfactorily deal

with the many problems of the day—and even then the dark shadow of Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage impended. As you know, the constitution they framed was swept away by the convention of 1868 held in Charleston, called by Major General E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., in accordance with an Act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

Here is an extract from a report sent to the "Boston Advertiser" and "Chicago Tribune" by their correspondent, Sidney Andrews, a republican of ability, but bitter and scathing in comment as a rule, and an avowed advocate of negro suffrage.

"Mr. Alfred Huger of Charleston, seconded the motion for immediate action. He is over eighty years of age, is tall and not much bent, has a face indicative of great force and strength of character, and wears long white hair—the general appearance of his face reminding one of the pictures of Calhoun, whom the old man eulogized."

I do not recall ever having seen Mr. Huger in my early youth, but I have frequently seen and admired what is said to be an admirable portrait of the old Roman. It has "strength of character," but there is none of the severely plain, rugged force which you will note in every daguerreotype and portrait of Calhoun—there is a sweetness and gentleness which is never seen in the face of Calhoun. Indeed, I have never seen another portrait, except Gen. R. E. Lee's, where more clearly "every God did seem to set his seal."

To return to Andrews' report: "The noticeable feature of the speech was its language of devotion to South Carolina—" "She is my mother: I have all my life loved what she loved, and hated what she hated; everything she had I made my own, and every act of hers was my act; as I have had but one hope, to live with her, so now I have but one desire, to die on her soil and be laid in her bosom. If I am wrong in everything else, I know I am right in loving South Carolina,—know I am right in believing that, whatever glory the future may bring our reunited country, it can neither brighten nor tarnish the glory of

South Carolina. She has passed through the agony and bloody sweat, and we now return her to the Federal Union—let every man do his duty bravely before the world, trustfully before God, remembering each man for himself that he is a South Carolinian. She has been devastated by the invader, reviled by the hireling, mocked by the weakhearted; but she has accepted the invitation to return—accepted it in good faith with the assurance of a word better than a bond; and now, no matter what she gives up, no matter what there is to endure, and to forget, let us all do our duty as becomes her children, counting it our chieftest honor to stand by her in evil report as in good report, honor alike to live with her and to die with her!"

Such sentiments, I sadly fear, fall on your ears like some echo from the haunted past; we don't feel that way nowadays. Had anyone laughed when Mr. Huger uttered those burning words nearly fifty years ago, he would have been kicked out of that Convention, though it was held in the House of God. Had anyone hissed, he would have been strangled. But how would such language affect you today, my friends? You would regard it as arrant demagoguey, pure and simple; it would be received with a "laugh in your sleeve," and would afterwards be the subject of loud Olympian laughter. I doubt if there are ten men in South Carolina who could now give utterance to such sentiment, who would not be regarded as disingenuous if not demagogic.

Andrews, the Republican critic, thus describes the effect then produced: "The scene was in the highest degree dramatic,—the venerable old man standing between the platform and a table, with a supporting hand on each, and speaking in the most impassioned manner, with a clear resonant voice that easily filled the whole Church; every member of the Convention sitting with strained attention, the galleries bending over in silence the better to hear; a clerk standing near the feeble Huguenot Carolinian to pass the glass of water while he spoke, and reach for him his staff when he had concluded."

Upon hearing of the death of his life long friend Petigru Mr. Huger wrote this remarkable tribute:

"Conscientious in matters of truth, he would cavil about a hair. Generous and brave, he would give without measure and ask nothing in return. His probity was never shaken by adversity, and his gentleness and mercy were increased by his prosperity. When he acted with others, it was because they agreed with him. When he was overpowered by numbers, he submitted to the law, never to the victor. * * Preaching the doctrine of an exalted benevolence, his charities kept pace with his teachings, and limited in means, when denial was necessary, he began always with himself."

Unwittingly, the splendid Huguenot citizen in describing his dead friend, the great Huguenot lawyer, had drawn a pen picture of himself!

The following paper by Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch, of Washington, D. C., being the only essay submitted by a member of the Society under the terms of the Prize Essay notice in the last Transactions, is printed in full herein—and to him is awarded the prize of $25.00:—

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HUGUENOTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Before stating what influence the Huguenots have had in the development of America, it becomes necessary to study the Nation from whence they derive their descent. The French, as history teaches, were a nation composed of a Celtic and other strains which became infused with that brave band of settlers known as the Franks, and in the course of time we discover that with a strain of Norman blood a race or family was produced which, taken all in all, had few if any equals. Taking a leading part in the affairs of Europe, "La Belle France" produced many eminent men in various walks of life. Her statesmen were the peers of any upon the continent. Her abodes of learning were sought by many and her language became the language of the

European courts. Even in England the nobility added a "de" to their surnames. In music, in art and architecture, she took a foremost place. She had her warriors who were brave and chivalrous and her surgeons, physicians, engineers, scientists, became the foremost in Europe—in fact, without going into detail and mentioning by name many of her eminent citizens, suffice it to say that France took a leading part in the development of Europe. From such a nation came the Huguenots, firm of purpose, who resolved, rather than give up their liberty and religious convictions, they would for conscience sake seek a new land, where in peace and quietude, although facing a new life full of problems to solve, they would go even if they had to sacrifice wealth and home and leave dear kinsmen behind.

The Huguenots were brave and chivalrous men, and many who settled in America were of noble origin. It is difficult to cite actual facts to prove that their influence was so great as to modify the character of the inhabitants of America. It is, of course, hard to prove that many institutions were alone due to the infusion of Huguenot blood, but when we study the history of France and notice that her people were brave, determined and leaders in intellectual development, witty and of courteous demeanor, and then look into the Huguenot character, it would appear that those who made a home in this country did modify and mould to a certain degree the character of our inhabitants. The Huguenots settled in New York, Virginia, South Carolina, and a few in other States, and made quite an impression. Certain it is, that a race, who furnished lawyers, and statesmen and soldiers and whose blood became blended with that of other races, must have made an impress upon our laws and customs.

As to contributions in aid of development, what names stand higher on the roll of honor than that of the Bayard family of New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware? Who could have founded an institution which, to those afflicted with deafness and dumbness, was more humane than that instituted by Gallaudet? What engineering feat surpassed that of de Lesseps, of France, or of Gaillard, of South Carolina? Who is better known in forestry

than Pinchot, or as a writer than F. Peyere Porcher, M.D., of South Carolina? To whom are we more indebted for our liberty than the brave Marion, of South Carolina. Do we so soon forget the gallant Maury of Virginia? Look carefully into the lists of statesmen and try to see wherein we could have dispensed with the Huguenot. New York, as before remarked, had an infusion of Huguenot blood, and, although it is difficult to say to what extent her institutions have been modified by that race of Frenchmen, when we again review French history can we not discern that New York, the foremost State in the Union, owes a debt of gratitude to the Huguenot?

In South Carolina the evidence becomes more and more cumulative as to the influence exerted by the Huguenot, for in that State where there has been much intermingling and intermarrying one can easily see the impress upon her inhabitants made by the Huguenot. In manners, in hospitality and in many excellent traits of character, the gentleman of South Carolina is unsurpassed by that of any other State. The Huguenot unquestionably had a modifying influence upon the customs, laws and improvement of South Carolina.

It is impossible to go into detail or write in a short article biographical sketches of all the noted men who were born and bred in the State of South Carolina. We will therefore content ourselves with a list of a few, who either as gentlemen, planters, soldiers, lawyers, statesmen, etc., have added lustre to the Commonwealth of South Carolina. What names stand higher on the roll of honor than Godin, Guerard, Mazÿck, Manigault, Ravenel, Porcher, DuBose, Petigru, Gaillard, Bacot, Gignilliat, Gibert, Marion, Horry, Huger, Moragne, Prioleau, and many others? All that is asked is that the genealogist take each name and study it carefully and see if he will not be able to discern that, although all rose not to high positions as statesmen or as scientists, many of them were leading citizens and in various walks of life exemplified the stock from whence they came. Of four artists of considerable merit, one was of French descent, by name of DeVeaux.

In Georgia, the Honorable James DeVeaux, Colonel and Senior Judge of Kings Court, was a man of prominence. His son, Major Peter DeVeaux, aide to Generals Gates and Howe, was a well known man, and from the DeVeauxs the Bulloch family of Georgia descend, so that this blood permeates through many families, and thus it can be seen that the blending of the Huguenot of South Carolina with the English and Scotch has produced many of recognized ability—gentlemen of intellectual attainments, of courage, honor and integrity.

We know that different nationalities present characteristics peculiar to each, and that the French nation have peculiar traits of character and are noted for their vivacity, bravery, graciousness, chivalrous demeanor and intellectual attainments, and the refined features of their nobility.

We are also aware of the sterling worth of the Scot in every way, his determination of purpose and his many excellent qualities. So with the Dutch, the German, and other peoples. We become cognizant of each individual trait, but each one differs in many ways and they are differentiated from each other.

Now, if we can show that there exists amongst the inhabitants of our country certain traits of character belonging to them, which differ from those which characterize the descendant of the Scotch, English or German and have, although with an admixture of each nation, traits peculiarly French, we then are forced to admit that the Huguenot element has been a force in shaping the destiny of the nation.

If we can further show that many of the Huguenot element have arisen to positions of eminence, or at least those with an admixture of that strain, we certainly would then be correct in admitting that the influence of the Huguenot has made an indelible impress upon the customs, manners and destiny of this great Republic.

Surely we cannot help being impressed with the courteous demeanor of the South Carolina gentleman. We certainly must accord to him much which has been accomplished in the making of South Carolina, especially during the early history of the State,

which for a very long period was governed by those who resided in or near the seaboard. In all of these people we discern the peculiar trait of the Huguenot, in their customs, manner, intellectuality, brightness and general appearance, which certainly shows an intimate association with these settlers if not a relationship. But, as a matter of fact, there are probably very few of those who resided in the lower part of South Carolina that did not have a strain of the Huguenot blood in their veins.

Let those who write biographies and genealogies carefully go into detail in the matter and we are sure that the verdict will be that the Huguenot had a vast influence in the upbuilding of South Carolina. In South Carolina we find very early schools, one of the earliest medical colleges and medical societies, early church organizations, interest in education, and men and women of refinement and culture and courteous demeanor. It is not asserted that the Huguenot accomplished alone all of the improvement, but the idea is to convey the impression that the Huguenot was one of the factors. We do know that in church matters her people early took a prominent part. We do know that among the prominent planters of rice we find many Huguenots, and we can show that as statesmen, orators, lawyers, physicians, soldiers and merchants the Huguenots stood in the front rank.

Let the historian be a witness to the following names and see whether he can exclude from any of these families their right in the assertion that they, in part, made the State what it is. South Carolina certainly has been a factor in the making of American history, and the Huguenot, whose blood is infused in the veins of many, was certainly a factor in the making of South Carolina. See the following list of names of families of eminent worth:

Bacot	DeLeisseline	Faucheraud
Bonneau	DeVeaux	Gibert
Chastaigner	DuBose	Gignilliat
De St. Julien	Dupont	Godin
DeSaussure	DeRichbourg	Guerard

Gaillard	LeSerurier	Porcher
Gourdin	Manigault	Postell
Guignard	Marion	Prioleau
Horry	Mazÿck	Ravenel
Huger	Moragne	Robert
Jaudon	Ogier	Thomas
Legare	Pelot	Trapier
Lejau	Peronneau	Trouillart
Lesesne	Peyre	Villeponteaux

As we cannot go into detail in regard to the various prominent members of the family, let us without regard to dates take a cursory glance at a few of those who aided in the development of Church and State and in other ways:

Who was commander of one of the first troops of horse but a Prioleau, and who were among the prominent physicians of Charleston but the Prioleaus?

What better known families can be found anywhere than the planters Porcher, one of whom became a prominent writer and physician, F. Peyre Porcher?

Was it not a Gaillard who was for years President of the United States Senate, and was not one of them, Colonel Gaillard, instrumental in building the Panama Canal?

To whom are we indebted in many ways but to the Ravenels?

Among the eminent merchants of the early period we find a Mazÿck—and a Manigault, who financially aided the State to steer through the stormy waters, whose son, Peter, a former Speaker of the Assembly, was also a Revolutionary soldier.

Was not Benjamin Godin an eminent merchant and agent for South Carolina in England?

A Guerard was member of the Council, another a Governor of the State.

Who but a novice has not heard of those true and tried patriots, (Marion's men) the Horrys, Ravenels, Postells and others of the Huguenot group who kept the foe at bay?

Among the prominent ministers we find DeRichbourg, Trouillart, and others.

The deGignilliats are an old, well-known family.

Dr. Gaillard Thomas and Marion Sims are historic medical personages.

The Chancellors, DeSaussure and Lesesne, need no sketch as to their worth. Petigru and Hugh Swinton Legare were among our foremost men.

The Giberts, Moragnes, Bonneaus are names well known in South Carolina. Then why, when we see these names and know that the blood of the Huguenot courses through many families, not acknowledge a self-evident fact that they were instrumental in the making of the country?

Among other names of note in South Carolina, we find the following:

Bruneau	De Puy	De Cespigny
Chardon	Couturier	De Cherigny
De la Plaine	Guerin	De Lisle
Le Noble	De la Motte	Du Gue
Chastaigner	De Longuemare	Trezevant
Gendron	Cordes	Videau, and others
Du Pré		

Among the notables of the Huger family we find General Isaac Huger, Major Benjamin Huger, United States Senator Daniel Elliott Huger, and Alfred Huger who was one of the first U. S. postmasters at Charleston and who with his predecessor, Thomas W. Bacot, held the postmastership for over seventy years from 1794 (the latter filling the office for nearly forty-one years.)

The Gaillard family was especially noted as the following names and positions will show:

Captain Peter Gaillard, son of Captain Peter Gaillard, Gaillard, the author, Col. Peter C. Gaillard, Mayor of Charleston, Dr. Edward Samuel Gaillard, Samuel Gaillard, officer in the United States Navy, Hon. John Gaillard, years and years United States Senator and President *pro tem* of the Senate, and Col. David duBose Gaillard.

The Ravenel family is one of prominence and was of noble French origin. Among members of the family we find René Ravenel, one of Marion's band during the Revolution, Dr. Henry W. Ravenel, a botanist of international reputation, Dr. Peter Ravenel, Dr. Edward Ravenel, Dr. René Ravenel, and besides these, Captain Henry and Dr. St. Julien Ravenel, and the two Ravenals who have aided the Huguenot Society so well as to enable it to weather adversity and preserve the traditions of this noble people, one of whom, Daniel, is now Secretary of the Huguenot Society.

The Porchers are certainly remarkable in the numbers of men contributed to the profession of medicine and in various ways. Col. Thomas Porcher, Prof. Frederick Porcher, Major Samuel Porcher, Drs. William, Edward, Gough, John Palmer, Edward, F. Peyre, Julien T. Porcher, and others.

Among other well-known names we find those of LeGrand, Pasquereaux, St. Julien, LeNoble, Mercier, Gibert, de Richbourg, and many, many others who as soldiers, planters, lawyers, scientists, physicians, botanists, ministers and statesmen, have advanced the State of South Carolina. We must repeat at times in order to accentuate our stand in the matter. The Hugers, Manigaults, Ravenels, Gaillards, Porchers, Marions and others, if we erase their names from the pages of history, would leave a gap showing a tremendous loss to the State.

What would we do without Pury who founded Purysburg, or Gibert, or deRichbourg, and all those who brought over colonies to this country? If we leave out such eminent botanists as Ravenel, Porcher, Shecut, the learned physician and botanist, or De Veaux, the portrait painter, or Theus, or the eminent Henry Laurens, the Gaillards, Joel R. Poinsett, Hon. Wm. Johnson, Senators Gaillard and Huger, Governor Guerard, Hon. Hugh S. Legare, the Generals Marion and Huger, the Bacots, and many others, how great the loss would be! To the judiciary, legislative and executive the Huguenot has given his quota as well as to the church and during war times. So, then, as we go through the different histories of the States and consult those

historians who have contributed to the history of the Huguenot, we are aware of much that we never dreamed. All honor, then, to Baird, to Brock, to Rev. Robert Wilson, and others, who have placed Huguenot history where the clear light of day shows them to have been *sans peur et sans reproche*.

As we leave the gallant State upon whose history we have so long dwelt, let us briefly take a glance at a few names of Huguenot descent of more or less national importance from different States, who have occupied, in national affairs as presidents, as associate justices, attorney generals, as well as in the professions, prominent positions. We find their descendants holding places of responsibility in law, medicine and other walks of life.

Among the Presidents of the United States, of Huguenot descent, we find John Tyler of Virginia, and Theodore Roosevelt of New York, descended from the Hon. Col. James DeVeaux of Georgia, the Hon. "Henry Laurens, President under the Articles of Confederation."

Vice-Presidents Eldridge Gerry and Theodore Roosevelt, and two Presidents of the Continental Congress, Cyrus Griffin and Henry Laurens.

Secretarys of State, Hon. John Jay, Thomas F. Bayard, Hugh Swinton Legare.

Attorneys General of the United States, Hon. John McPherson Berrien, of Georgia, son of Major John Berrien of Georgia, son of Judge Berrien of New Jersey, Hugh Swinton Legare of South Carolina, Edwards Pierrepont, Isaac Toucey, Reverdy Johnson.

Secretary of War, Hon. Joel R. Poinsett of South Carolina.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Secretary of the Treasury, Albert Gallatin, George B. Cortelyou.

President pro tem of the U. S. Senate for many years, Hon. John Gaillard.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Hon. John Jay of New York, Hon. William Johnson of South Carolina, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, and Hon. Joseph R. Lamar of Georgia.

United States Ministers abroad, Hon. Albert Gallatin, Hon. Henry Rootes Jackson of Georgia, descended from the Jacqueline family of Virginia, and Hon. Alexander Robert Lawton of Georgia, descended from the Rev. Pierre Robert of South Carolina, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, and Gerard of New York.

Confederate States Naval Agents abroad, Capt. James Dunwody Bulloch of Georgia, descended from Hon. Col. James DeVeaux of Georgia, and Commodore Maury, the author of the "Geography of the Sea," descended from the LaFontaine family of Virginia.

Engineers, the noted Col. David duBose Gaillard of the Panama Canal and the gallant Sevier, many times Governor of Tennessee and "Governor of the State of Franklin."

Botanists, and eminent physicians, Henry W. Ravenel of international reputation, Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut, one of the founders of Charleston Museum, Dr. Francis Peyre Porcher, Dr. Wm. Gaston Bulloch.

Ministers, Rev. Joseph Clay Stiles, the Evangelist, descended from the Pelots, the Rev. Moses Hoge, and others.

The Lamar family, who have furnished so many men of prominence to the country, among whom we mention: Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of Texas; L. Q. C. Lamar, United States Senator, Secretary of the Interior and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Associate Justice Joseph R. Lamar of the United States Supreme Court; Joseph R. Lamar, Member of Congress; Col. C. A. L. Lamar; George B. Lamar, Postmaster of Savannah; Col. Albert Lamar, Editor; Col. Thompson B. Lamar of Fifth Florida Regiment, Confederate States of America; and another Attorney General of Florida.

United States Senators: Hon. John Gaillard and D. E. Huger of South Carolina, Hons. James A. Bayard, James A. Bayard, Jr., Richard H. Bayard, and Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, John Tyler of Virginia, George Poindexter of Mississippi, Hon. Wm. Bellinger Bulloch of Georgia, Depew, John McPherson Berrien of Georgia, Reverdy Johnson of Maryland—and Hon. H. A. du Pont, now Senator from Delaware.

Among the various delegates and representatives of the States at different times we find the following Huguenot names:

Laurens, Boudinot, Pierrepont, Edwards, Gerry, Condit, Guyon, Poinsett, Poindexter, DeWitt, Duer, l'Hommedieu, Govan, Gervais, Huger, Trapier, Lecompte, Griffin (Cyrus), Sevier, Duvall, Lamar, DeGraff, DeGraffenreid, Legare, Dellet, Winthrop, Pettit, Delano, Petrie, Boutell, Crozier, Flournoy, Chastain, Rantoul, Berrere, DeSaussure, Noel, Capron.

Although Congress seems to have had more of English and Scotch descent, these names so well known but speak the Huguenot influence.

We are tempted to say, "Why delay longer in our verdict in favor of the Huguenot when we have found such an array of names on the roll of honor as Jays, Bayards, du Ponts, Faneuils, Gallaudets, Gaillards, the LeContes, Aubudon, Maurys, Seviers, Laurens, Sigourneys, Tylers, Bullochs, Bowdoins, Flournoys, Washingtons, Lewis's, Warners, Legares, Hugers, Sigourneys and many others—why delay?" That we may make more perfect our assertion and show by the history of other States that the blood of the Huguenot permeates the whole fabric and has made a superior race in America.

In fact, in all walks of life as physicians, jurists, statesmen, teachers, merchants, the Huguenot influence has been unquestionably felt to a large extent.

In Georgia we find the Huguenot names of De la Gall an officer in Oglethorpe's Regiment. Demere, a French gentleman. James DeVeaux, Colonel and Senior Associate Justice of Kings Court, and his son, Major Peter DeVeaux who held many positions and was a Revolutionary officer and aide to Generals Lincoln, Howe and Gates. Mauve, Morel, Pelot, Anciaux, Flournoy, Guerard, DuBose, Berrien, Lamar, Le Conte. And although, as we see, they were a small number as compared to her sister Colony of South Carolina, it is quite astonishing to discover how the blood of these people permeated many families of the State. These families were well known and most of historic importance who in various ways aided Georgia.

Among these we find a branch of the Adams family of Georgia who descended from the Mauves, as also the following well-known people: branches of the Bryans, Stiles, Kings, Boltons, Habershams, Bullochs, Newells, Footmans and Turners. All of the Bulloch family descended from Col. James DeVeaux, and one branch from the Marions of South Carolina. A branch of Adams from Flournoy. The Kings of Roswell, Georgia, from the de Gignilliats and the Le Seruriers of South Carolina, Col. Noble Jones through Mauve. A branch of Heyward through DeVeaux, and Guerard of Brantley through DeVeaux. A branch of Anderson through Berrien, and the Doctors Charles, John B., and William B. Burroughs through Anciaux who came over in the fleet with d'Estaing. The gallant Dunwody family of Georgia descends from Hon. Col. James DeVeaux. There are descendants of the de la Galls, the Morels, the Demeres and the Pelots still in existence. It was the gallant Pelot who captured the *Water Witch* during the late war between the States. Rev. Joseph Clay Stiles, the Evangelist, was a descendant of the Pelots. A branch of the Lewis's descended from the Mauves, and the Lawtons from Rev. Pierre Robert.

All of these Huguenot families were of more or less prominence in Georgia, and their descendants in male or female line were people well known and several became very prominent, among whom we may mention Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who descended from James DeVeaux, son of Andre DeVeaux, gentleman, a planter in South Carolina.

Although the English, the Scotch and the Saltzburghers aided in making Georgia, we claim that the Huguenot was also a factor. Can a strong strain of Huguenot blood be held in abeyance by other ones? If so, the history of America fails to show that the Huguenot was a factor. Although we are much indebted to the Scotch, the English, the Dutch and other settlers, for their admirable traits as educators, which have become infused in such a manner as to have formed a fine people, it certainly seems quite right to accord to the Huguenots that peculiar courtesy of manner, that independence, that determi-

nation to succeed; that quickness of perception and those other characteristics belonging to them. It is scarcely likely that those men, who held positions of prominence in Church and State, did not leave an impress upon the country.

As before stated, it is impossible to give in a sketch like this the genealogy of families of Huguenot descent or show, in many cases, those individuals which have a strain of this blood in their veins, because we have not the time and space to write biographical sketches of each one; but the idea to be conveyed is not that the Huguenot has been a dominant factor, but that he has so contributed toward the making of history that his influence has been seen and felt upon this great continent.

In the celestial spheres we notice some stars of resplendent brightness, which, although they do not dominate or control the others, yet are of such an element of beauty and of worth that they add lustre to the whole.

If we add certain chemicals to water, we do not necessarily see them, but, although dissolved in this medium, we know that they are existent and that without them the desired combination would be imperfect. These similes may be applied to the Huguenot influence. We know how much Continental Europe lost when these brave and persevering people left the country and how much England and America gained in the arts, professions and various walks of life, in religion, piety, and in many other ways, and to this day France undoubtedly shows this loss.

Besides going into statesmanship and into the arts and sciences, and professions of law and medicine, the Huguenot influence was extended even to the naming of counties of the different States. Although we can see many French names of counties in the West and in Louisiana, we have not enrolled these as they were probably due to Roman Catholic French—hence we only place those on record which show the Huguenot influence. Among them we find the following counties: Abbeville, Berrien, LaFayette, Laurens, DeWitt, Gallatin, DuBois, Aubudon, Menifee, Beauregard, Colbert, Lamar, Marion, Chicot, Desha,

Sevier, Poinsett, Duval, Fauquier, Montague, Maury, Laclede, Gaston, Horry, Chariton, and Brevard—besides counties in Louisiana and Michigan.

We find that the Huguenots settled in New York, Massachusetts, Virginia and other States, *especially* in South Carolina, and established churches in these States.

About 1688 we find, according to Baird, probably two hundred of these settlers in New York, and that some settled in the city of New York and some at New Rochelle and elsewhere. Some went to Boston, Massachusetts, and a few of these eventually to Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware.

Among many names we will only mention a few, but suffice it to say that, for the reasons elsewhere given in this paper, the Huguenot element was a big factor from a standpoint of influence. The names of these are for the most part well known, such as—

DuBois	Allaire	Pintard
Demarest	Bernon	Berman
DeForest	Bowdoin	Valleau
Labarie	Sigourney	Bureau
Boudinot	Robert	Chaille
Peiret	Bernardeau	Gallaudet
DeLancey	D'Harriette	Gallatin
Reverdy	Grasset	Chardon
Daille	Guichard	Delano
Faneuil	Lucas	deVaux

We have already mentioned the noted family of Bayard, who have so much contributed to history and whose blood permeates so many people. The DeLanceys, the Jays, the Faneuils, the Gallaudets, the Bowdoins, from whom descended the Hon. Robert Winthrop, the Delanos, DuBois, du Ponts, Gallatins, Pintards, are names so well known that it is self-evident as to their influence.

At Manikin town, the Huguenot settlement in Virginia, is where we find names of eminent worth and it becomes scarcely

necessary to attempt to outline the influence of the Huguenot in Virginia.

By perusing Brock's genealogy of the family of De la Fontaine, from whom descends Commodore Maury, author of "Physical Geography of the Sea," and the families of DuPuy, Marye, and Chastain, it soon becomes quite evident as to how much the Huguenot blood has been diffused in Virginia. From Bertrand descends Cyrus Griffin, of the Supreme Court of Admiralty, and his brothers. From Dr. Contesse, whose daughter, Ann, married John Tyler, we have John Tyler, Governor of Virginia, and his son, President Tyler of the United States. From the Jacquelines descend the famous Ambler family and a branch of the Jackson family of Georgia. From the ministers Lacy descends the celebrated Divine, Rev. Moses Drury Hoge.

Then, too, we still further discern the descent of Major Lomax from Micou, and find, among others, the distinguished Pasteur family, the Mauzys, and Latanés, Professor Maupin, of the University of Virginia; and that the Duvals furnished a Governor of the State of Florida, who had a county named for him. A Flournoy was Member of Congress and another the Secretary of Virginia. Surely this is enough evidence to prove the influence of the Huguenot in Virginia.

Through the marriage of Col. George Reade, member of the Council of Virginia, who married a daughter of Monsieur Martian and had a daughter, Mildred Reade, who married Augustine Warner, we find an alliance to Lawrence Washington and the Lewises and the Cobbs, thus bringing in the descendants of the Garrards, Glenns, Smiths, Jacksons, Princes, Adams, and many others in Georgia.

In Maryland we find the Chailles, and in the District of Columbia the Johnston family of Georgia descended from Bellamy Roche, a family of note.

We might go on thus showing eminent men through all the States, descended from those who gave up home, country, and kindred for liberty of conscience and freedom of thought and action, to found in the New World a home which, through per-

severance, they made; but enough has been said to show the influence of the Huguenots in the making of America.

[*Note.*—The Society cannot be responsible for mistakes in names and otherwise, which may appear in papers contributed to its Transactions.]

The following paper by Mr. O. B. DuBois, of Weehawken, N. J., who is not a member of the Society and therefore cannot compete (under the terms of the Prize Essay notice in the last Transactions) for the prize offered, is deemed so worthy of publication as to induce its insertion herein:—

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HUGUENOTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

If it were possible to register the force or impetus imparted to Colonial life by the sum total of human units which represented the Huguenot settlers in America, the results would scarcely convey an adequate conception of their influence.

They were the human elements which represented a new principle in world progress, and principles are rather elusive when one attempts to compile them in terms of heroic achievement. Likewise do they evade the square and compass of individual records.

It was not by any means an experimental structure which they brought to America—no fabrication of theories which would vaporize under the stern realities of practice—no visionary system of ethics which was to be launched under utopian conditions. A people singularly free from fanaticism, and wonderfully endowed with common sense.

To underestimate the effect of Huguenot sacrifices in France, upon the minds of other European settlers in America, is to belittle their knowledge of world events. The very fact that France had followed a policy of "Total extermination" prompted the settlers of every other nationality in America to admire, and applaud the spirit which dominated the struggling Huguenot colonies.

The social impulse in man has often prompted co-operation in the establishment of community interests, but such movements are largely altruistic, and seldom dominated by practical minds. Rarely does the community withstand the leaven of materialism when it appears. Whenever this saturated solution of individual selfishness has been attained, the change is as evident as it would be in a chemical reaction—disintegration has followed.

The Huguenot communities were built on a firmer base—the first law of human existence "self preservation"—and it was this elemental impetus which gave their colonial struggles a vitality not always found among other settlers.

However conspicuous their initial failures were under the heroic efforts of Admiral Coligny—they but emphasize the Spartan-like characteristics of these people.

Three successive attempts to establish Huguenot colonies were made by this patriot and seer; for such he was. When we consider that his first colony (Rio Janeiro, 1555) was attempted just seventeen years prior to the fatal night of St. Bartholomew, we gain some insight into his prophetic vision. He "sensed" the trend of French political thought,—divined the chaos, and inevitable disaster which must eventually engulf his co-religionists.

Beyond the seas there was to be an empire in the making, where liberty of conscience would at least dare to exert itself.

Strictly speaking; the origin of Huguenot influence in America finds its inception in those thirty pioneers of Coligny's second colony, who remained at Port Royal, S. C. (1562), when their compatriots sailed away—remained "with such good will, and jolly corage" as Jean Ribaut tells us in his famous account of the enterprise. To gather all the historical data, at our command, which relates to this piteous little colony, would not take long: it is so meagre a story of waiting in idleness and uncertainty—of hunger and mutiny, of despair and desperation, which became so unbearable as to eventually prompt them to put to sea in a craft of their own rude construction, that they might escape the solitude and uncertainty of it all.

Graver dangers, however, awaited them upon the sea, where their crowning horror was the sacrifice of one of their number in their last attempt to prolong life. Although finally rescued by an English vessel, they were nevertheless taken to England as captives. What an inglorious fate was theirs! But who will venture the statement that their efforts were in vain? True, the historical tablets are engraved with the record of their failure as colonists, but tradition, and possibly history, records the fact that Queen Elizabeth's attention was directed toward American colonization through an interview with one of the survivors of this expedition. Thus did the first Huguenot, and first actual American colony, create an influence on English maritime and colonization interests. It is just possible that the cordial invitation issued by Great Britain to Huguenot emigrants at the commencement of the next century had its inception in this incident. At any rate the Huguenots were not only invited, but made welcome in all of England's twelve colonial possessions at the commencement of the seventeenth century.

Up to the time of the Port Royal Colony, the old world had been actuated by many motives in coming to America. Discovery, exploration, conquest, treasure, and trade, each in turn, had been the incentive, but it remained for the Huguenot to attempt the establishment of the first colony where liberty of conscience was to be the dominating factor.

Some twenty-five years later, Sir Walter Raleigh discovered that the founding of a colony was of such difficulty, that it required the aid of many people. The "Lost Colony" of Virginia was undoubtedly the underlying incident, which prompted him to "delegate rights" to his Virginia associates.

Coligny's second attempt to found another American colony, or, more accurately designated, his third attempt in the New World, was equally disastrous, but was probably the incentive which influenced the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine. Under the leadership of Laudonnière they built a fort on the St. John's river in Florida, and named it Carolina, even as the previous settlement in South Carolina had been called. This

settlement was also fated to undergo that initial period of want and distress which seemed so inseparable from all colonization effort. One almost shrinks from a truthful presentation of their sufferings, as it conjures a mental picture which is both morbid and morose.

Their supplies exhausted, starvation confronted them, and they were forced to turn to Nature's crudest forms of animal and vegetable life—roots, sorrel, pounded fish-bones, and even roasted snakes.

"Ofttimes" says Laudonnierè "our poor soldiers were constrained to give away the very shirts from their backs to get one fish. If at any time there were shewed unto the savages the excessive price which they tooke, these villians would answer them roughly; 'If thou make so great account of thy merchandise eat it, and we will eat our fish;' then fell they out alaughing, and mocked us with open throat."

To those who ponder darkly over combinations of circumstances, which may be described as "fatalistic," the historical record of this heroic little colony will furnish a wealth of speculative material. In the hour of their "final extremity" they received, through the arrival of Jean Ribaut, the necessities which were required to place the colony on a firm footing. Their ordeal was ended. A wonderful thing had occurred. They had demonstrated the possibility of surviving the period required to succor them from their base of supplies (France). The Spaniards at Cuba may, or may not have had knowledge of this colony at the time of its inception. If they did, they may have considered it advisable to await developments. Coligny's previous attempts had proven abortive. Perhaps this one would. At any rate, whether by intent or accident, the hour of their decision to exterminate it was co-incident with the arrival of Ribaut (1564).

Menendez, who led the Spanish forces, massacred almost the entire population. Thus ended the colonial ambitions of Coligny, and the first Huguenot settlement in America, or to put it in more striking form—thus ended the first American settle-

ment which was of Huguenot origin. To the student, who gathers the shreds and tatters—the broken threads, and fag-ends of Huguenot history and traditions—these colonies have a paramount value. Their influence on American affairs was not by any means negative. History supplies us with a record of numerous failures which seem to rebound, and the Coligny failures are among them. Had his efforts done no more than to set before the Huguenots of France an idealized conception of political freedom, they would not have been in vain. They did more than this. They gave absolute promise of the ultimate establishment of a new social order, wherein they might play their part.

While the great exodus of Huguenots did not take place until a later date, and even when it did occur, they were not allowed to settle in French colonial possessions. The striking fact in connection with the Coligny colonies is this: none of their failures prompted a desire to cast their lot with the French in Canada, where Cartier had established a trading post (Montreal) some thirty years before Coligny sent out his first band of colonists. Apparently, their object was to place as much distance between themselves and Cartier as possible. At least six thousand miles of wilderness.

The Huguenot's conception of liberty was diametrically opposed to all French standards of that period, and it is this fundamental principle of democracy, based on liberty of conscience, which has contributed a strong influence in American affairs.

If liberty of conscience was the logical sequence of events to follow the establishment of the printing press in Europe, it is safe to assert that the Declaration of Independence followed liberty of conscience in America, and the next great document to follow the Declaration was our Constitution.

The present generation scarcely realizes the political chaos, which preceded the adoption of this cardinal document—the lack of unity in the several States. However, it eventually emerged from the National councils as the supreme "Magna Charta" of America, and triumphed over the great civil conflict of a later date.

Thus have men ever hastened to the conflict when they felt that their personal rights were being assailed, and immediately after the victory they have always been equally as quick to publish the document which proclaims their authority. These documents are the monuments of our civilization. The Edict of Nantes—The Declaration of Independence—The Constitution of the United States.

In the conflicts, which have been waged to weld the eternal principles of these "rights" into visible and authoritative form, you can number Huguenots by legions. It has ever been their desire to create this documentary evidence of their political and religious rights, and America has been quick to acknowledge the debt due them in transferring religious authority from Church and State to the documentary authority of Holy Writ.

Among all those early colonists, none better than the Huguenots could appreciate those immortal lines "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The significance of this particular sentence is more striking when we associate it with the fact that, out of the seven Presidents of the Congress of Philadelphia, three were of Huguenot parentage.

Experimental democracy had no place or part in the forms of government set up by these people in their colonies. Their conception of the principle was concrete. There was an absolutism in their judicial and executive forms, which bordered on the monarchial in their severity. They rigidly adhered to the fundamental principles of a government, which derived its powers solely from the consent of the governed.

An illustration of this democratic spirit is to be found in the documents which have come to us from the Huguenot settlement of New Paltz, New York. There is a directness and simplicity about them, which pays a magnificent tribute to the ideality of the men who constructed them. Their purpose does not admit of speculation or debate. A sense of justice and equity, that is compatible with the highest standards of jurisprudence, underlies each document. The rights of the individual are asserted

with an exactitude that admits of no other interpretation, and community interests are safeguarded for the advancement of the common weal.

The first government inaugurated by this colony was patriarchal, in that the heads of families met to frame regulations for the general welfare; and the suggestion of Old Testament influence in this form is worthy of consideration. In this connection it is also interesting to note the names, which the leader of this colony gave to his children: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Sarah, David, Solomon, Louis, Matthew. The two last names were evidently concessions to family claims, as Louis was the father's name and Matthew was a family name on the maternal side.

As we collect the fragments of historical data, such as the foregoing, it assists us in the attempt to analyze the influence of Huguenot life upon those early "political forms," which were hammered out on the forge of stern necessity—forms which went into the corner stones of our Republic. It also shortens the search when we attempt to locate the foundations of pure democracy in America; and if, as we claim, democracy is indebted to Huguenot thought, then how marvelous that France should have displayed such splendid enthusiasm over the Declaration of Independence when Franklin expounded it there in 1776! One can not help but conclude that the history of France might have been different, if the Huguenots could have propagated their doctrines on their native soil. How different the French Revolution might have been, if this great middle class of Frenchmen could have acted as buffer between the aristocracy and the rabble.

Before dismissing the New Paltz settlement, it will be of interest to add that, some years after the establishment of their patriarchal government, they substituted a form equally democratic, which was known as "The Government of the Dusine" or twelve men, who were elected annually with power to act and set in order and unify certain affairs. This is the only form of its kind that colonial history records.

The Editor of The New Paltz Independent, who is also the

author of "History of New Paltz and Its Old Families," calls attention to the fact that more homesteads have been handed down from generation to generation in this Huguenot town than in any other part of the country. In these days of steam-heated flats and moving vans at three minutes' notice, his remarks are duly impressive. We beg the privilege of quoting from his valuable work: "In the house in which I was born, my father lived before me. My grandfather spent his days there. My great grandfather dwelt there. A few rods off my great-great-grandfather's house was built."

The influence of the Huguenot in the religious and political life of America is so strongly defined that we sometimes lose sight of his many social characteristics. By nature, he was an optimist. Circumstances neither dominated him, or conspired for his defeat. Like the vine and olive of his native land, he required sunny, genial skies, and sought the magic of mirth to clear them. Withal he knew how to balance his genial French disposition with the stern Calvinistic doctrines of his faith.

Statistics, even though they were available, would fail us in an attempt to determine in what degree American character has been influenced by this Huguenot trait. It is from more subtle and almost elusive material that we must gather our evidence. One thing is certain—the Huguenot differed from the austere Puritan. The latter was a reformer, while the Huguenot evinced naught of this spirit. He himself was a product of religious intolerance, and besides that he was a Frenchman—quick to separate the essentials from the non-essentials, but adamant in defending his standards—once they were formed.

Whatever the Huguenots' contribution to this characteristic American trait of "Bounding Optimism," the fact remains that no Nation possesses it in the same degree. Perhaps we are influenced by the thought that, no matter how serious an evil may become, it can always be eradicated by the judicious use of the ballot. It is safe to assert that no other country could have marshalled so many adherents to the tenets of Christian Science in so short a period—a religion of "Bounding Optimism."

One of optimism's most gracious gifts to her devotees is the quality of adaptability, and the history of the American Huguenots presents numerous instances of their ready compliance with circumstances as they found them. This inherent quality finds expression at New Rochelle, New York, where the Huguenot Society now occupies the Tom Paine homestead as their headquarters, where one can find Huguenot relics and Tom Paine relics, side by side.

What a wondrous change time has wrought! Tom Paine, who thundered so mightily against the Scriptures—under the same roof with the Huguenot Society! A tribute to the organization, which true to traditional methods of thought, has distinguished between Tom Paine, the Theist, and Tom Paine, the Patriot.

As further evidence of this quality of "adaptability" it is interesting to recall the fact that during the first half of the seventeenth century there were some eight hundred Huguenot churches in France, and in all the principal cities they maintained Huguenot colleges, but their church affiliations in America were with every denomination. The natural assumption would be, that, owing to the disadvantage they were under in not speaking the language of the various colonies in which they settled, a stronger effort would have been made to establish Huguenot congregations—but there is little evidence of such an attempt. There was a French church in New York, and one in Boston; the history of which is replete with melodramatic interest, but they were evidently established as a matter of expediency, rather than a deliberate attempt to form the nucleus of a National Huguenot Church. It does not require an exhaustive search into denominational history to reveal the extent of French Protestantism in the several bodies. Taking a single illustration—the Episcopal Church of America is indebted to Huguenot stock for many of its prominent names, among both the clergy and the laymen. Among these we find the names of Bishop Delany, of the State of New York, and Samuel Provoost who was Chaplain of the first Continental Congress—also Mr. Neau, who was instrumental in founding Trinity School in New York.

If it were necessary to present additional evidence of this valuable characteristic of temperamental flexibility, it certainly could be found in the action of the General Court of Massachusetts in their gift of a tract of land eight miles square at Oxford, and a cordial invitation to the Huguenots to settle there. This act is worthy of more than passing notice when we recall the attitude of New England toward the Quakers, and the rigid discipline they enforced upon the slightest evidence of departure from orthodox standards. They evidently considered that this Huguenot colony would be a valuable acquisition.

It was this colony that gave Massachusetts the name of Baudon (Bowdoin) and the college of that name. Likewise did the Commonwealth honor the son of this Huguenot refugee by making him their governor. There is another name, of which this State will ever be proud, and the honor of which has extended throughout the Union—Peter Faneuil, who on September 10, 1742, delivered the key of the building which bears his name to the Selectmen of Boston. Faneuil Hall will ever be the Mecca of the American patriot, the cradle of liberty, the political shrine before which we bow and know not whether our emotions quicken through liberty-loving impulses or because we sense the religious significance of this historical old building.

Another name which deserves close association with that of Faneuil, is John Jay, President of Congress 1779, Governor of the Empire State, Chief Justice of the United States, Representative of his country at the Court of Louis XVI, President of the American Bible Society, and President of the Society for the Emancipation of the Slaves.

Few Americans have left behind them a record more honored. None have been actuated by finer motives.

Preceding John Jay, the presidency of the Bible Society was held by Elias Boudinot, another Huguenot of that long list who have served their country so nobly.

In attempting an analysis of Huguenot influence in America there is one feature which should not be omitted. Their numbers were comparatively few, but, whatever the numerical loss,

it was made up by the compensating value of quality. No American of Huguenot ancestry need offer an apology for stating this fact, because it is capable of demonstration and beyond the possibility of being classified as "ancestral pride."

Ample opportunity was given to every French Huguenot to recant, to declare the error of his way, and return to the Roman Catholic fold. It would be foreign to the intent and purpose of this article to recall the inhuman methods resorted to in France to bring about this recantation. The important fact for us is that the Huguenot made his decision a conscience test. It was no battle for a weakling, but called for the exercise of those supreme virtues which reveal men of heroic mould. The Puritan had far greater latitude and room for compromise with his conscience. His problem at home was one of dissatisfaction, not destruction—extenuation, not extermination. The Puritan would erect a new structure upon the old foundation, but the Huguenot's "all" was swept from under him—structure, foundation, and site.

It was this supreme test of ethical and religious standards, which culled the weakling, broke the will of those who dared to waver, and gave to America only those who had withstood the "Conscience test."

Perhaps the most sublime example of optimistic faith, that any sect or nationality can boast of, is to be found in the record that Judith Manigault, of the South Carolina Colony, has bequeathed to us. "Since our leaving France," she wrote, "we have experienced every sort of affliction, disease, pestilence, famine, poverty, hard labour. I have been six months without tasting bread, working like a slave, and I have passed three or four years without having it when I wanted it, and yet God has done great things for us in enabling us to bear up under so many trials."

As we read such testimony, we can understand the spirit which prompted some of the Huguenots to inscribe the motto "*Tiens ta foy*" (Hold to thy faith) on their armorial ensigns.

No city in our country reflects to a greater degree the influ-

ence of Huguenot culture and thrift than Charleston. At one time there were as many as 16,000 Huguenot residents in this community. Their charity was proverbial, while their elegance of manners created standards of deportment which have left an indelible impression on the social atmosphere of this aristocratic southern city. Their plantations were magnificent, and the husbandry of the State is indebted to them for the introduction of many forms of plant and tree life, known to France, but not native to the American soil. Their descendants have enriched the citizenship of every State in the Union, To know the full extent of their influence in educational, legislative, and commercial pursuits, one must necessarily turn from public records to the more intimate family traditions of this sterling Huguenot stock.

No essay or sketch of Huguenot life and influence in America would be complete without a word relative to their industrial activities, and, however cursory such an allusion must necessarily be in a paper of this length, the subject demands a moment of thought.

The heroic efforts made by France to detain the Huguenot on French soil is one of the strange events in connection with their awful persecution. Charles Dickens admitted his fascination for this phase of French history, and has given us, in one of his immortal sketches, an insight into the workings of the great governmental and military net which was spread over the entire country for the purpose of detecting those who would escape. Dr. Baird has also embodied one of these intensely "human interest" stories in his exhaustive work.

The motive is self-evident, and complimentary in the highest degree to Huguenot efficiency. France had not counted upon losing the back-bone of her industrial and professional life. Persecution was one thing, but escape was quite another. Her weavers of silk, dyers, printers, merchants, bankers, physicians, barristers, professors, farmers—all were fleeing France not by thousands, but by millions. It began to be apparent that the religious movement was disturbing business. There

were the furriers and hatters of Caudebeck—they had disappeared to a man, and the Cardinals of the Holy College had to send to England, whither they had gone, for their red hats. So completely had this branch of industry ceased to exist, that the art was lost to France for forty years—in fact, it did not return until it was stolen from England. The cloth makers of Champagne likewise vanished. There were no more linens of Normandy, or silks of Tours and Lyons. The tan yards of Touraine were vacant, and the paper-makers of Auvergne gone. In 1669 by actual count there were 44,200 woolen weavers in France, and the industry was almost a monopoly of the Protestants. It is not by any means a flight of imagination to state that France, in certain provinces, still suffers from the loss of her Huguenot citizens. To cite a given instance—Normandy, which in the fifteenth century was exceedingly prosperous, became devastated by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. From 1815 to 1855 it improved, but since that time it has gone backward.

Thus by gleaning here and there from history's pages do we gain some conception of the very bone and fibre of French character and industrial capacity, and while it was the agriculturally inclined Huguenots who came to America in greatest number, the foregoing item throws an immense "spot light" on the economic school in which they received their training.

One of the literary surprises, in connection with Huguenot dispersion, is to find a German work of seven volumes upon this subject; and one can readily appreciate German interest in and sympathy for the French Huguenots when we recall that the reformers were first called Protestants in Germany.

As the "in conclusion" paragraph of this article draws near, there are certain phases of the Huguenot religion which are entitled to comment before closing.

We are living in an age which is witnessing the disintegration and decay of the stern Calvinistic doctrines of former days. The Catechism is also going into the discard, and it is not the intent of the writer to defend orthodox standards or deplore

their fallen estate; but one thing is certain, and that is, that strong men were nurtured under those rigid doctrines—men of sterling character—men, whose names will be revered by future generations. Kindly, gracious women too were trained in the same school of church discipline—women, who knew that hospitality did not consist of ostentatious display and that charity became cold and bleak when divorced from personal interest.

With all modern systems, cults, and "isms" we have no debate, but simply advise that their advocates give some attention to the cardinal principles of a religion which has enabled a veritable "hand full" of people to occupy so many exalted seats in the councils of a great nation.

A CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

(Contributed by A. S. Salley, Jr., Esquire.)

The following certificate of the naturalization of The Huguenot refugees as citizens of England is recorded in Book 1672–1692 of the Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, which is in the custody of The Historical Commission of South Carolina, on page 269. Two of the refugees so naturalized, Paul and Henry Bruneau, subsequently settled in South Carolina. (See *Liste des Francois et Suisses* and *Translations*, No. 10).

"I Nicholas Heyward Notary and Tabellion Publique dwelling in London admitted and Sworne Doe hereby certifye and Attest unto all whom it may concern that I have seen & pused certaine Lres Pattents of Denization Granted by our gratious Soveraigne Lord King James the second under the broad Seale of England Dated the 20th day of March in the first yeare of his Maties Reigne wherein amongst others are incerted the names of Paull Bruneau Josiah Marvilleau and Henry Bruneau who though borne beyond Sea are made his Maties Leige Subjects and to bee held reputed and taken as Subjects of the Kingdome of England, And as Such may purchase buy enjoye sell and Dispose of any Lands tenem^{ts} or Hereditam^{ts} and that the said Paull Bruneau Josiah Marvilleau & Henry Bruneau by Vertue of the said Lres Pattents are to enjoye all Libertyes Priviledges and ffranchises of a ffree Subject of this said Kingdome Without any disturbance impediment or Molestacon as by the said Lres Pattents relacon being thereunto had may more at large appeare, of all which Act being required of mee the said Notary I have granted these p^{r}sents to serve & availe the said Paul Bruneau Josiah Marvilleau & Henry Bruneau & every of them in tyme & place convenient and as of right shall appertaine London the 1st May Anno 1686/

In Testimonium veritatis Signo mei manual:

Solito Signai. et Tabellion et mei Sigilli apposui rogatus.

(seale) Nic: Hayward Not^{r} Pub"

AN INTERESTING AND VALUABLE OLD RECORD

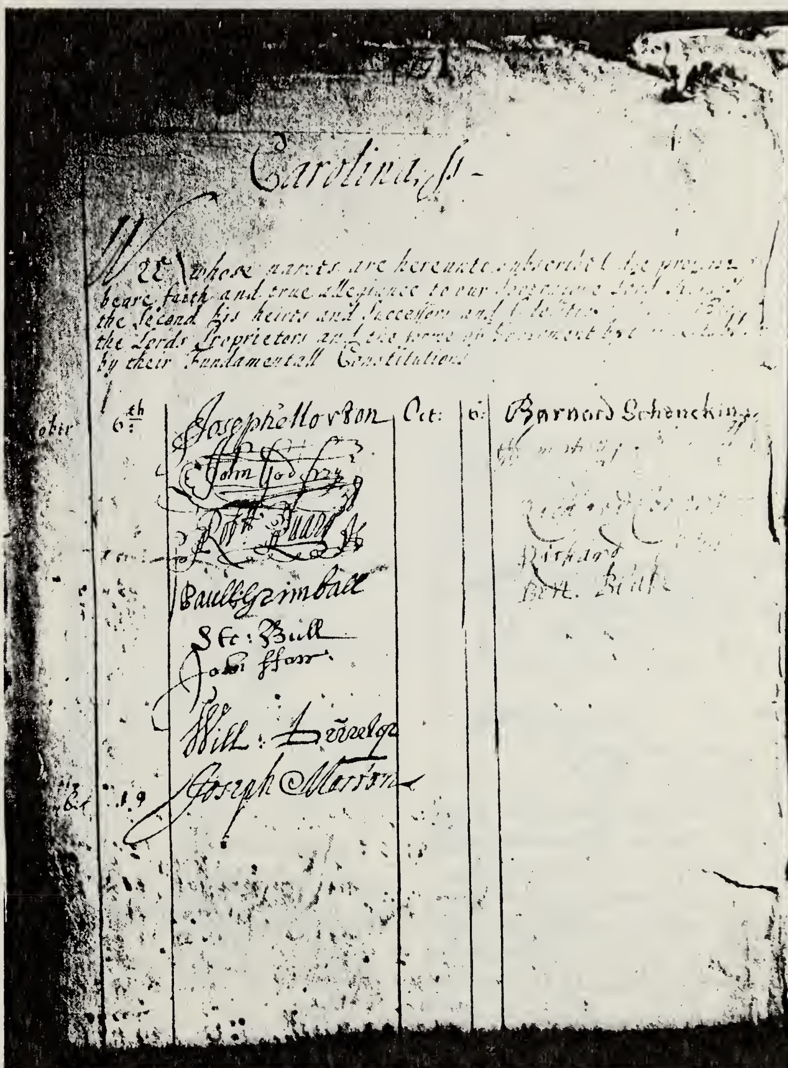
The following is a copy of an original record appearing in an old Record Book from 1692 to 1700 (labelled "1692–93") in the office of the Probate Judge (formerly the Ordinary) of Charleston County, South Carolina:—

"CAROLINA, SS.

"Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed doe promise to beare faith and true allegiance to our Soveraigne Lord King James the Second his heires and Successors and fidelitie and submission to the Lords Proprietors and the forme of Government by them established by their Fundamentall Constitution.

1685					
October	6th	Joseph Morton	Oct:	6	Barnard Schenckingh
		John Godfrey			Humphrey Primatt
		Robt Quary Jr.			Richard Conant
		Paull Grimball			Richard Baker
		Ste: Bull			Ben. Blake
		John Farr			
		Will: Dunlop			
November	19	Joseph Morton			

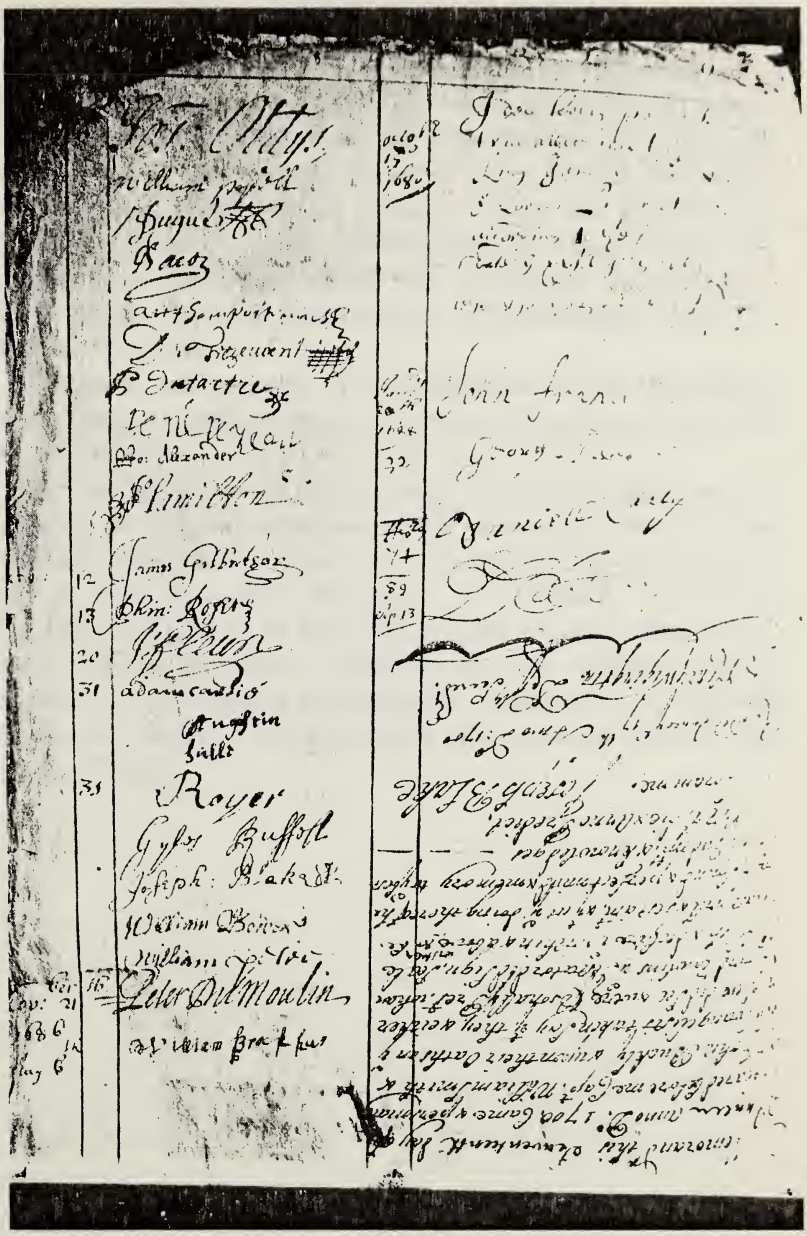
Oct. (?)	6	Jos: Oldys		I doe hereby promise to
		William Popoll (?)	Octobre	bare faith & true alliegi-
		I. Dugué	19°	ance to or Soveraighne
		P. Bacot	*1686*	Lord King James ye
		Anthoin Poitevin (?)		Second his heyres &
		D. Trezevant		Successors & fidellity to
		P. Dutartre		ye Lords Proprietors of
		René Rezeau		Carolina according to ye
		Jno: (?) Alexander		fundamentall Constitu-
		Jo. Hamilton		tion dated ye xxist July
Octo:	12	James Gilbertson		1669
	13	Phin: Roger		And: Percivall
	20	I. Fleury	Janry 20th	John Francis DeGignilliat
	31	Adam Caslié (?)	*1688*	
		Augustin Girllé (?)	22	George Pawley
	31	Royer	Febry 14	Daniell Carly
		Gyles Russell	89	
		Joseph Blake	Ap: 13	D. Hooglunt
		William Bower		
		William Yeler (?)		
Novber 21th		Peter DuMoulin		
1686				
May 6th		William Brockkus		



Carolina ss-

WEE whose names are hereunto subscribed [illegible] promise [to] beare faith and true allegiance to our Soveraigne Lord King [illegible] the Second his heirs and Successors and [illegible] the Lords Proprietors and the forme of Government [illegible] by their Fundamentall Constitutions

[illegible]obir	6th	Josephe Morton	Oct:	6:	Barnard Schenckingh
		John Godfrey			[illegible]
		Robt Quary			Richard [illegible]
		Paull Grimball			Benj. Blake
		Ste: Bull			
		John Farr			
		Will: Dunlop			
[illegible]	19	Joseph Morton			



The thirteen or more French Protestant or Huguenot subscribers to the above are (1) Pierre or Peter Bacot, (2) Adam Caslié (?), (3) Jean François de Gignilliat or John Francis Gignilliat, (4) Isaac or else Pierre or Peter du Gué or Dugué, (5) Augustin Girllé (?), (6) Pierre or Peter Du Moulin, (7) Pierre or Peter du Tartre or Dutartre, (8) Isaac Fleury, (9) Anthoine or Anthony Poitevin (?), (10) René Rezeau, (11) Phin. Roger (?), (12) Noé or Noel or Noah Royer, and (13) Daniel Trezevant.

The dates set opposite to the signatures of the subscribers would seem to indicate that they were in Carolina at the said respective dates.

The foregoing print is a *fac simile* of the said original record, showing the original signatures of the subscribers thereto—the written memorandum, however, at the foot of the second page of the print, just below the name "D. Hooglunt," and reading from the bottom of the page up, has no connection whatever with the promise of allegiance and its subjoined list of signatures (such written memorandum belonging to an old will of Edward Rawlins and continuing from another page of the Record Book).

AN INTERESTING OLD DOCUMENT

The subjoined extract from the Appendix to Wm. James Rivers' "Sketch of the History of South Carolina to the Close of the Proprietary Government by the Revolution of 1719" (page 447) is very interesting and valuable:—

"S. P. O. N°. Carolina, B. T., Vol. 3, p. 177

From Charles Town in South Carolina.

14 March, 1698-9.

	People
The Number and quantity of the French Protestants, Refugees of the French Church of Charles Town, is	195
The quantity of the French Protestants of the French Church of Goes* Creek, is	31
The quantity of the French Protestants of ye Eastern branch of Cooper River,† is	101
The number and quantity of the French Protestants of the French Church of Santee River, is	111
Total of the French Protestants to this day in Carolina,	438

* * * * * * * * * * * *

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Per me

PETER GIRARD."

*Goose Creek.

†"The Orange Quarter."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and to those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

ARTICLE III

Membership

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenots families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenots congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SECTION 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SECTION 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

Section 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

Section 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

Section 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society. If their report be favorable, the candidate shall be considered as duly elected; but if demanded, the election shall be by ballot, and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be necessary to elect. Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

Article IV

Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each original Huguenot centre or settlement in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian; and an Executive Committee composed of the President, Vice-President, the Secretary and Treasurer, the Historian, and five members elected by the Society, and all ex-Presidents of the Society shall be advisory members of said Committee with all the privileges of members except the right to vote.

Section 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in the name of the Society. Out of these sums he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to re-

ceive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society, to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contèmplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

SECTION 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

SECTION 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SECTION 2. The Autumn Meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the date of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

SECTION 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SECTION 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transactions of business.

SECTION 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Reports of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SECTION 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SECTION 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SECTION 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names (on signing the constitution) the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

SECTION 7. The original Huguenot settlements in this State, each one of which is entitled to a vice-president, are as follows: Charleston, Purysburg and New Bordeaux.

SECTION 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society: *Provided*, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.

List of charter members.

List of officers, 1885 to 1889.

Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.

Short sketches of the lives of late members.

President Daniel Ravenel's Anniversary Address.

Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, April 13, 1889.

Transactions No. 2. Published in 1889.

An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D.D., Pastor; with picture of Church and list of Pastors from 1686 to 1890.

Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.

List of officers and new members.

Ivry, a poem by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D.D.

An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894.

Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Anniversary Meeting, April 13, 1891, and list of officers of the Society.

President's Address at Anniversary Meetings of 1893 and 1894.

List of officers and list of members elected since 1890.

Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.

An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their Emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M.D.

Transactions No. 4. Published in 1897.

Papers on some Early Huguenot Families in South Carolina: *a*, The Legare Family; *b*, The Huger Family, with pedigree; *c*, The Marion Family; *d*, The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.

A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D.

Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society.

Transactions No. 5. Published in 1898.

The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.

Hostility of the English Settlers to the French.

Naturalization of Huguenot Refugees.

List of names of French and Swiss Huguenots Refugees in Carolina.

Character of the Huguenots.

The Huguenot Church in South Carolina; St. John's Parish, Berkley; St. Denis' Parish, "Orange Quarter;" Settlement and Church on Santee River.

The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C.

Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.

Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published in 1899.

An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D., and Gabriel Manigault, M.D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr.

Necrology 1896–1897.

Transactions No. 7. Published in 1900.

Proceedings of the Fifteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 21, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's, Berkley; the Church at Charleston: etc.—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Published in 1901.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13, 1901.

Anniversary address of President Robert Wilson, D.D.

Résumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, contributed by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Published in 1902.

Minutes of the Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 17, 1902.

The President's address.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

Transactions No. 10. Published in 1903.

Minutes of the Eighteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 15, 1903.

List of officers.

The President's Address.

Report of officers.

Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English.

A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D.

Transactions No. 11. Published in 1904.

Minutes of the Nineteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1904.

Anniversary Address of President Robert Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D. Continued from No. 10.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Published in 1905.

Minutes of the Twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1905.

List of officers.

Report of officers.

The President's Anniversary Address.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina by Henry A. DeSaussure, Esq.

A Short Story of Three Brothers, by Ida H. Layard.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 13. Published in 1906.

Minutes of the Twenty-first Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 20, 1906.

List of officers.

Report of officers.

Anniversary Address of President.

The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkeley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.

Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.

Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.

Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.

Notes from Crottet MSS.

Transactions No. 14. Published in 1907.

List of officers.

Minutes of Twenty-second Anniversary Meeting.

Report of officers.

The President's Address.

Huguenots on Santee River, by the late Henry A. DeSaussure.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.

Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut, Miss Eola Willis.

Ribault's Fort, Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.

Notes on Gaillard Family.

Letter from Benj. Mazyck to Capt. Daniel Ravenel, dated June 28, 1776.

List of members.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 15. Published in 1908.

List of officers.

Minutes of the Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting.

Treasurer's Statement.
Report of Historian.
The President's Anniversary Address.
Poem. The Bretons.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
Editorial Notes.
Notice of René Ravenel, Immigrant.
The Last of the Huguenots. Stephen Thomas.
The Isle of Oleron. M. M. de Richmond and M. Paul Thomas.
List of members, revised.
Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 16. Published in 1909.
List of officers.
Minutes of Twenty-fourth Anniversary Meeting.
Reports of officers.
The President's Anniversary Address.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
The State of French Protestants after 1685.
Correspondence relative to gift to Society of site of Old Goose Creek French Church.
Plats showing site of old Goose Creek French Church.
The French Huguenot Church of the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek.
List of members, revised.

Transactions No. 17. Published in 1910.
List of officers.
Minutes of Twenty-fifth Anniversary Meeting.
Reports of officers.
The President's Annual Address.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
The Huguenots in America. By Hon. A. T. Clearwater.
Notes on Theodore Sompayrac.
Letter concerning Rev. Mons. Pouderous.
Huguenot Lineage of Erroll H. Colcock.
Book Notices: "Les Frères Gibert." The Journal of American History, Vol. XIX, No. III, 3d Quarter.
List of members.

Transactions No. 18. Published in 1911.
List of officers.
Minutes of Twenty-sixth Anniversary Meeting.
Reports of officers.
The President's Anniversary Address.
Account of Porcher Family, by Mrs. Wickham.
Book Notices—La Réforme dans L'Isle D'Oleron, Par Paul Thomas, Capacitaire en Droit. Ouvrage Orné de onze illustrations. Lezay. Imprimerie-Libraire H. Canon. 1911.

INDEX

	Page
Address of the President	9
Address of Prof. Yates Snowden	16–30
An Interesting and Valuable Old Record (Promise of Allegiance)	60–61
An Interesting Old Document	62
Application Blank	after Index
By-Laws of Society	65–66
Certificate of Naturalization	59
Constitution of Society	63–65
Deaths, 1914–1915	11
Essay by Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch	30–45
Essay by O. B. DuBois, Esq.	45–58
Executive Committee's Report, 1915	10–12
Historian's Report, 1915	14–15
Minutes of Anniversary Meeting, 1915	6–8
New Members, 1914–1915	6–7
Notes of Information to Members, etc.	3
Officers, 1915–1916	5
Print of Old Promise of Allegiance	facing 60–61
Publications of Society	67–71
Treasurer's Report	13

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 22

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY

(INCORPORATED JUNE 21, 1909)

CHARLESTON, S. C.

1916

NOTES

The Huguenot Society is not local in its scope, its membership including persons of approved Huguenot descent from all parts of the world.

Every member is urged to use the application in the back of this book, and secure for the Society a new member.

Certificates of Membership will be mailed to members immediately after their election.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $2.50 for those enameled on silver, or $4.50 for those enameled on gold. The Pin represents the Seal of the Society and is about the size of a quarter of a dollar.

Owing to the large increase in membership in the past two or three years and the demand from libraries in various parts of the world several numbers of the "Transactions" of the Society have become exhausted, and we are anxious to obtain copies of the following numbers, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19.

The Society would appreciate gifts of any of these numbers.

Members of the Society are earnestly requested to notify the Secretary of change in residence and post office address, and change of name by marriage—also, of any deaths of members, which may come to their knowledge.

OFFICERS 1916-1917

President

THOMAS W. BACOT
29 Broad Street
Charleston, S. C.

Vice-Presidents

For Charleston—WM. C. MILLER
For Purysburg—DAVID HUGUENIN
For New Bordeaux—CHAS. P. ALLSTON

Secretary and Treasurer

DANIEL RAVENEL
54 Broad Street
Charleston, S. C.

Historian

WM. G. MAZYCK

Executive Committee

DR. T. GRANGE SIMONS
C. BISSELL JENKINS
ALFRED HUGER
SAMUEL G. STONEY
D. E. HUGER SMITH

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Historian are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee—and all ex-Presidents are advisory members.

MINUTES

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14, 1916.

The Thirty-first Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at the hall of the South Carolina Society this afternoon at five o'clock. The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Reverend Florian Vurpillot.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last Anniversary Meeting which were confirmed.

The President then read his annual report, and also the report of the Executive Committee.

The Historian read his report, and the Treasurer read his annual statement. All these reports were ordered spread upon the minutes.

Messrs. Eugene N. Simons and T. H. Willis were named a committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

The Committee, appointed at the last meeting to try and secure space in the Charleston Library for the books of the Huguenot Society, reported that they were unable to make any arrangements whatever with the Charleston Library, owing to lack of room. The President stated that it was probable that some arrangements could be made with the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, and on motion he named the following committee to take the matter up with the Chamber of Commerce, and report to the Executive Committee as soon as they could, viz., Messrs. C. Bissell Jenkins, William C. Miller, and William G. Mazyck.

On motion the following resignations were accepted: Miss Kate C. Waties, Miss M. Legare O'Hear, Mrs. Chas. P. Henry, Mrs. W. D. Long, Mr. W. D. Long, Mr. W. Ballard Long, Miss Louise S. Burton.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, one hundred and thirty-eight (138) new members were unanimously elected. (See list in Report of Executive Committee at page 11 *post.*)

Dr. T. Grange Simons offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That consideration of all pending amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws be postponed to a special meeting to be held for the purpose on the fourth Monday in May, 1916.

Dr. T. Grange Simons offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, as recommended by the Executive Committee, the Society hereby endorses the work of Dr. A. H. Hirsch, entitled "History of The Huguenots in South Carolina," and urges its members individually to buy the book when published.

Mr. John P. Thomas made a motion that the chair appoint a committee of three to suggest officers for the ensuing year, which was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following: J. P. Thomas, Wilmot D. Porcher, and W. C. Wilbur.

The Committee suggested the following officers:

Thomas W. Bacot, *President.*

Wm. C. Miller, *Vice President for Charleston.*

David Huguenin, *Vice President for Purysburg.*

Chas. P. Allston, *Vice President for New Bordeaux.*

Daniel Ravenel, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Wm. G. Mazyck, *Historian.*

Executive Committee, Dr. T. Grange Simons, Messrs. C. Bissell Jenkins, Alfred Huger, Samual G. Stoney, D. E. Huger Smith.

The Committee's suggestions were accepted, and the said officers unanimously elected.

The President then introduced the Honorable Alexander R. Lawton of Savannah, Ga., who delivered a very able address which was greatly enjoyed by all the members present.

At the close of the address the President asked Mr. Lawton for his manuscript, in order that it may be published in the forthcoming Transactions of the Society.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

After the meeting, a collation was served.

DANIEL RAVENEL, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

April 14, 1916.

Fellow-members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are to be felicitously congratulated upon the flourishing condition of our Society, the membership of which has increased more than a hundred-fold since the last anniversary meeting, as the Report of the Executive Committee will show—it is a fact that it is the largest Huguenot Society in the world today—its members numbering five hundred and sixty-six. Interest in the Society and its Transactions is wide-spread throughout this country especially, and grows more and more under the stimulus of its motto, "Religion, Freedom, and Truth."

Let me read the following extracts from a letter of April 3, 1916, received by me from Mrs. Caroline Dupuy Bassett of Windsor, Mo., one of our oldest and most enthusiastic members:

"I have sent Mr. Ravenel nine applications this winter and spring, and one last summer—ten in all—and hope to send one or two more before the 13th, your Anniversary Meeting.

"On the 14th, I celebrate my 78th birthday, and hope to do more next year for the Society than I have been able to the past year.

"I was delighted to hear of the large increase in the membership in the last ten months—my sincere wish is that the membership may be doubled in another year.

"I enjoy 'Transactions' very much indeed, and regret I did not know of the Society when it was founded 1885—then I could have had all the Nos. of 'Transactions,' and perhaps could have secured many, many more members for the grandest Society in America.

"With all good wishes for your success in the noble work in which you are engaged, I am,

Very sincerely yours,"

How encouraging and inspiring such words, and not words alone but deeds of this "Ancient Lady" and gentle and loyal Huguenot!

And also let me read from a recent enthusiastic letter of Mrs. Mary Wilson Barnet of Chicago, who signs herself "in the Huguenot bond."

In my last address I mentioned the probability of the adoption by the Carolina, Atlantic & Western Railway Co. (now the Seaboard Air Line Railway Co.) of the name "Jamestown" for its railway station which is very near the site of old Jamestown of "French Santee" and which had been named "Wren"—it is now with very great gratification and pride that I can say to you, "*C'est un fait accompli.*"

Our sincere thanks are justly due to Mr. W. R. Bonsal, Vice-President, and to Mr. Charles R. Capps, First Vice-President of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, not only for acceding to our request and suggestion but especially for their lively interest in the matter as an historical one and the hearty spirit with which they entered into and effected it.

In fruition of the hope and expectation expressed in my address of last year, you will be glad to know that, through the great courtesy and kindness of Mr. Fred G. Davies in carrying by automobile Judge H. A. M. Smith and Mr. D. E. Huger Smith and myself to the "Orange Quarter" in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis, the site of the old French Protestant or Huguenot Church there has been located with sufficient exactness to justify the Society in erecting a monument to perpetuate such site, as has heretofore been done in the case of the site of the old French Protestant or Huguenot Church in the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek—without the assistance of Judge Smith (to whom we can not forget that we are indebted for the ownership of the Goose Creek "God's acre") and also of Mr. D. E. Huger Smith and of Mr. Davies, such result would have been difficult to accomplish. Before our thirty-second anniversary meeting comes around, let us hope that the site of the old French Protestant or Huguenot Church in St. John's, Berkley, Parish can and will be located and be reported for a similar memorial.

May our future keep pace with our past!

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee reports as follows:

Transactions No. 21 (1915) have been issued, and every member of the Society has been sent a copy thereof. Copies have also been sent to fifty of the largest libraries in the United States. Interesting material is in hand for succeeding Transactions, and resumption of publication of Wills of Huguenots and also of List of Members (showing the names of original Huguenot families from which they descend) is in contemplation.

The Committee is delighted to report that in response to the letter of the Society's President to President Wilson (referred to in the Committee's Report of last year and supplemented by personal interview) the name "Culebra Cut," Panama Isthmian Canal, has been changed by an Executive Order to "Gaillard Cut," in recognition of the successful services of the late Colonel David du Bose Gaillard, U. S. A., who from July, 1908, to the date of his death on December 5, 1913, was Division Engineer, Central Division (including that Cut), Isthmian Canal.

The Society at its last anniversary meeting referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act, the matter of the publication of Dr. A. H. Hirsch's "History of the Huguenots in South Carolina." The Committee has given careful and earnest consideration of this matter, for Dr. Hirsch's work is a fine literary production, skillfully conceived and arranged, rich in very valuable material, and well worthy of publication, and ought to be in the hands of every Huguenot family—but on account of the expenses of publication, which are more than Dr. Hirsch can and should himself bear, the Committee, though having power, is uncertain how to act and is of the opinion that the Society itself should act in the matter; and so the Committee recommends that the Society endorse the work and urge its members individually to buy the book when published.

The following applicants for membership in the Society are favorably reported:

Adams, Arthur.....Hartford, Conn.
Bacot, Miss Flora McIver.....Charleston, S. C.
Bacot, Miss Louise W.....Charleston, S. C.
Bacot, Daniel Norborne.....Charleston, S. C.
Barnet, Mrs. James B.....Chicago, Ill.
Bassett, Dr. Samuel T.....St. Louis, Mo.
Bassett, Paul A.....Waterloo, Iowa
Benry, Mrs. Helen C.....Macdonald, W. Va.
Bennett, Mrs. Susan S.....Charleston, S. C.
Blackburn, Mrs. George A.....Columbia, S. C.
Blackshear, Miss Anna Baber.....Macon, Ga.
Blackshear, Miss Mary Baber.....Macon, Ga.
Bonneau, Miss Marguerite.....Clemson College, S. C.
Boyd, Mrs. Mary R. C.....Yatesville, S. C.
Brown, Dr. William S.....Charleston, S. C.
Butler, Mrs. M. C.....New York, N. Y.
Brunson, Miss Sophia B.....St. Matthews, S. C.
Carlisle, Mrs. H. B.....Spartanburg, S. C.
Charles, R. Keith.....Timmonsville, S. C.
Child, Mrs. Jesse,.....Richmond, Mo.
Cockrell, Mrs. Minnie W.....Louisville, Ky.
Coleman, Mrs. W. H. .....Columbia, S. C.
Cole, Charles L., Jr.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Collins, Miss Phyllis.....Charleston, W. Va.
Conlon,Mrs. John J.....Hannibal, Mo.
Crow, Mrs. Madison.....San Antonio, Tex.
Dargan, George Edwin.....Darlington, S. C.
Dargan, A. S.....Darlington, S. C.
Davis, Mrs. E. M. A.....Lexington, Mo.
deVane, Miss Lillian.....Red Springs, N. C.
DeSaussure, Dr. H. W.....Charleston, S. C.
Downing, Mrs. George C.....Frankfort, Ky.
DuBose, Allison P.....Easley, S. C.
DuBois, Orin B.....Weehawken, N. J.
Elliott, Miss Annie Huger.....Washington, D. C.
Eliott, Miss Kate.....Washington, D. C.
Flikinger, Mrs. Louis.....Little Rock, Ark.
Gaillard, Peter C.....Fergueson, S. C.
Gayle, Mrs. E. O.....Shreveport, La.
Geiger, Mrs. D. D.....Huntington, W. Va.
Gibert, Paul Carrington.....Augusta, Ga.
Guerard, Albert Sidney.....Asheville, N. C.
Guerry, DuPont.....Greenville, S. C.
Guerry, Edgar Lynne.....El Paso, Tex.
Hall, William S.....Hannibal, Mo.
Halsey, Mrs. D. S.....Charleston, S. C.
Hamacher, Mrs. Mary Bassett.....Kansas City, Mo.

Harris, Graham H.....Chicago, Ill.
Harvin, J. Bates.....Charleston, S. C.
Harvin, Stephen T.....Charleston, S. C.
Henley, Miss Elizabeth W. D.....New York, N. Y.
Henderson, Walter F.....Fulton, Mo.
Hillhouse, Miss Susan J.....Calhoun, Ga.
Hocker, Miss Willie K.....Pine Bluff, Ark.
Hodges, Mrs. James B.....Spartanburg, S. C.
Howe, Gedney M.....Charleston, S. C.
Hunt, Gaillard.....Washington, D. C.
Kaminski, Mrs. E. S.....Georgetown, S. C.
Keim, Miss Julia M.....Philadelphia, Pa.
King, Mrs. Ernest W.....Charleston, S. C.
Kinzie, John H.....Charleston, S. C.
Kirk, W. M. F.....Charleston, S. C.
Kirk, F. de L.....Charleston, S. C.
Kirk, Mrs. L. L.....Charleston, S. C.
Knight, Gerald B.....Waycross, Ga.
LaCoste, Miss G. C.....Warrenton, N. C.
Lebby, Mrs. S. Lee.....Charleston, S. C.
Lewis, H. Latone.....Washington, D. C.
Long, Mrs. W. W.....Clemson College, S. C.
Lucas, Mrs. Grange S.....Santee, S. C.
Lyons, Mrs. P. M.....Memphis, Tenn.
Martin, Benjamin, Jr.....Muskogue, Okla.
Mastin, Mrs. George R.....Lexington, Ky.
Mastin, Miss Lamar.....Lexington, Ky.
Matthews, Mrs. J. W.....Spartanburg, S. C.
Meserole, C. V.....Englewood, N. J.
Mikell, Franklin T.....New York, N. Y.
Mixon, Mrs. Robert M.....Williston, S. C.
Moreland, Miss Caroline.....Charleston, S. C.
Moreland, Rt. Rev. William Hall.....Sacremento, Cal.
McCue, Mrs. M. L. C.....Charleston, S. C.
McKeithan, Mrs. S. A.....Darlington, S. C.
Nelson, Mrs. Richard Adams.....Williamson, W. Va.
Norwood, S. W.....Marion, S. C.
Palmer, Philip G.....Summerville, S. C.
Pettigrew, Miss Alice L.....Catonsville, Md.
Peelle, Mrs. Stanton C.....Chevy Chase, Md.
Player, James Y.....St. Louis, Mo.
Player, James Y., Jr.....San Antonio, Tex.
Player, George P.....Jefferson City, Mo.
Player, Tompson T.....Houston, Tex.
Porcher, Lieut. C. G.....Mobile, Ala.
Price, Mrs. Irene W.....Harrogate, Tenn.
Quin, Mrs. Percy E.....Washington, D. C.

Ravenel, Miss Annie S.....Tryon, N. C.
Rheams, Mrs. Edna P. H.....Kenner, La.
Robert, Dr. J. C.....Centreville, Miss.
Sampson, Miss S. M. L.....Georgetown, S. C.
Savage, Mrs. W. L.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Scarpa, Mrs. E. S. F.....Charleston, S. C.
Seviers, Miss Rosa V.....Tallulah, La.
Seviers, Mrs. Robert.....Versailles, Ky.
Sharkey, Mrs. Robert W.....Florence, S. C.
Scull, Mrs. G. H.....New York, N. Y.
Scruggs, Mrs. Martha Watkins.....Kansas City, Mo.
Schmeltzer, Mrs. H. R.....San Antonio, Tex.
Smith, Miss Edith W.....Denver, Col.
Smith, John Palmer.....Charleston, S. C.
Steedman, Charles R.....Providence, R. I.
Stoney, Miss Louisa McCord.....Charleston, S. C.
Stoney, Miss Harriet Porcher.....Charleston, S. C.
Stoney, Augustin T. S.....Charleston, S. C.
Sublette, Dr. S. O.....Versailles, Ky.
Sylvan, Mrs. J. B.....Columbia, S. C.
Taylor, Mrs. Lena P.....Shawhan, Ky.
Taylor, George W.....Demopolis, Ala.
Terrell, Mrs. W. E.....Holden, Mo.
Thomas, Miss Annie E.....Charleston, S. C.
Thomas, J. Waties.....Columbia, S. C.
Tyler, Lyons G.....Williamsburg, Va.
Van de Sande-Bakuyzen, Mrs. Adrian.....New York, N. Y.
Ward, Mrs. Samuel M.....Georgetown, S. C.
Watson, Mrs. A. Briggs.....Beaufort, S. C.
Weathersbee, Mrs. M. F.....Williston, S. C.
Wienges, O. H.....St. Matthews, S. C.
Winges, Frederick L.....St. Matthews, S. C.
Whitman, Edward Bostick.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Wilds, John L.....Chicago, Ill.
Williams, Mrs. Arthur M.....Georgetown, S. C.
Williams, Trezevant.....Washington, D. C.
Wilson, W. W.....Savannah, Ga.
Wilson, Mrs. M. S.....Boston, Mass.
Witherspoon, Warren V.....Lexington, Ky.
Woodson, Matthew.....Middleboro, Ky.
Woodson, Henry N.....Kansas City, Mo.
Woodson, E. Dupuy.....Pineville, Ky.
Woodson, Grattan C.....Middleboro, Ky.
Yates, Miss Elizabeth W.....Columbia, S. C.

The following is a list of the resignations:

Mrs. Charles P. Henry.
Miss Kate C. Waties.
Miss M. L. O'Hear.
Mrs. W. D. Long.
Mr. W. D. Long.
Mr. W. Ballard Long.
Miss Louise S. Burton.

The deaths since the last annual meeting are as follows:

Miss Arabella Mazyck.
Mr. Stephen Thomas.
Dr. J. Bachman Chisolm (an Honorary Member).
Mrs. E. C. Legare.
Rev. F. A. De Rosset.
Miss Eleanor Porcher Ravenel.
Mr. Edw. P. Guerard, Jr.
Mr. W. E. Bonneau.

During the past year we have received the above 138 applications, on which action is taken at this meeting. While we have lost through death and resignation and have dropped for non-payment of dues 23, our net gain is 115, making the total membership of the Society 566.

From the latest lists sent us of our two sister Societies, The Huguenot Society of America and The Huguenot Society of London, it seems that our Society now has a membership of more than the combined membership of our said two sister Societies.

T. W. Bacot, President,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

April 14, 1916.

STATEMENT

of

Daniel Ravenel, Treasurer, for the year ending April 14, 1916

Receipts

1915 April 13	
To balance from last year	$493.81
To members dues April 13, 1915–April 14, 1916	553.35
To sale of Transactions	15.50
To sale of badges	54.15
To interest on permanent fund for year	18.48
To donation	4.00
	$1,139.29

Disbursements

1915 April 13	
By paid for collation Annual Meeting	$40.00
By paid balance on a/c Transactions Number 20	68.24
By paid rent of hall Annual Meeting	7.00
By paid Society Badges	37.50
By paid books purchased	3.65
By paid Dr. Bulloch for Prize Essay	25.00
By paid daily papers for advertising	5.30
By paid flowers to funerals of deceased members	2.50
By paid printing and stationery	28.85
By paid postage, telegrams and express	83.00
By paid typewriting	31.00
By paid expense of Dr. Snowden to Charleston	6.40
By paid trip to St. Thomas and St. Denis	2.00
By paid printing Transactions Number 21	174.54
By paid exchange on checks	1.00
By paid commission to treasurer on $635.48 collected	63.54
	$580.52

Balance

Permanent fund	$494.15	
General fund	64.62	$558.77
		$1,139.29

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY

From April 13, 1915, to April 13, 1916

The Washington Historical Quarterly, Seattle, Washington.
Transactions No. 4, No. 7, No. 8, No. 13, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19 (Misses Porcher).
Library of Congress Washington Papers.
Kungl Vitterhets Historie Och Antikvitetsakademien, Stockholm, 15.
Pamphlets from The Royal Colonial Institution, London.
The Pennsylvania Magazine, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, April, October, 1915 and January, 1916.
The Huguenot Society of London, By-Laws and List of Fellows, 1914.
South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C., Volume XVI, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
Georgia Historical Society, Annals, 1915.
Georgia Historical Society, Volume 12.
The Trezevant Family in the United States, by John T. Trezevant.
Bowdoin College Bulletins, Brunswick, Maine.
Kansas State Historical Society, Nineteenth Biennial Report July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1914.
Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, May, 1915.
The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, July, 1915.
The Huguenot Society of London, By-Laws and List of Fellows, 1915.
Missouri Historical Review, The State Historical Society of Missouri.
Proceedings of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
Annals of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa, 3 numbers.
Wisconsin Historical Collections, Index, Volume I–XX.
Annual Report American Historical Association, 2 volumes.
Volume I, Annual Report, 1913, Volume II, Papers of Jas. A. Bayard.
The Old North Western Genealogical Quarterly, Volume XV, Nos. 3, 4.
Pomeroy Genealogy and Family.
Report of the Council, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1914.
The Missouri Historical Review, April, July, October, 1915, January, 1916.
New York State Historical Association, Volume XIII, 1914.
Library of Congress Annual Report 1915.
Huguenot Society of London Proceedings, Volume XI, Number 1.
University of North Carolina, The James Sprunt Historical Publication, Volume XIV–XV.

Respectfully submitted,
Wm. G. Mazyck, *Historian.*

MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING

CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 22, 1916.

A special meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at six o'clock this afternoon at the Hall of the South Society to consider the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws as recommended by the special Committee, whose report appears at pages 13 to 16 of Transactions No. 20 (1914). A quorum being present the meeting proceeded to business.

The following letters of application having been favorably reported by the executive committee, a motion was made and they were elected members of the Society:

Mrs. Gertrude Garrard Harris, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. Francis Wilson McIntyre, Pasadena, Cal.
Miss Anzolette P. Gadsden, Lexington, Va.
Miss Ellinor Porcher Gadsden, Lexington, Va.
Mr. Mathew R. K. Biggs, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. Robert G. Kenan, Savannah, Ga.

The President stated to the meeting that, as he was a member of the committee appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws, he would prefer some one taking the chair while they were voting on the proposed amendments. He thereupon requested Mr. Samuel G. Stoney to take the chair, and Mr. Stoney presided over the meeting while the proposed amendments were discussed and voted upon.

1. The proposed amendment to Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution was rejected.

2. The proposed amendment to Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution was rejected.

3. The proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution was adopted.

4. The proposed amendment to Section 2 of the By-Laws was rejected.

5. The proposed amendment to Section 6 of the By-Laws was adopted.

6. The proposed amendment to Section 7 of the By-Laws was adopted.

The following amendment to Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution (by changing the clause "If their report be favorable, etc."), which had previously been adopted by the Executive Committee during the recess of the Society, was confirmed:

"If the Committee's report be favorable to any applicants, a majority vote of the members present shall be required to elect such applicants; but, if the Committee's report be unfavorable to any applicants, such unfavorable report shall be considered as confirmed without a vote of the Society, unless three members object, in which case a vote by ballot shall be taken for each of such applicants separately and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be required to reject such unfavorable report and to elect such applicant. Membership shall begin with the Anniversary Meeting (April 13) at which the applicant may be elected, or (if elected at a meeting other than an Anniversary Meeting) then with the Anniversary Meeting next after such other meeting."

The following amendment to Section 6 of the By-Laws (by addition thereto), which had been previously adopted by the Executive Committee during the recess of the Society, was confirmed:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary, in addition to his other duties, to keep a list of the members by card or otherwise, and on such list to write after the name of each member the name or names of the Huguenots through whom he or she claims descent under subdivision "Firstly" of Section 1, Article III of the Constitution, as shown by his or her written application for membership—or else his or her qualification for membership otherwise than by descent under subdivisions "Secondly" and "Thirdly" and "Fourthly" of Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution."

On motion it was unanimously resolved that the foregoing changes in the Constitution and By-Laws take effect at the next anniversary meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

DANIEL RAVENEL, *Secretary.*

THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION ON HUGUENOT COLONIZATION

Address by Alexander R. Lawton

"Credulity is a monarch upon whose kingdom the sun never sets. The cradle and the grave are its frontiers, the entire human race its subjects.

"The mind of man has not as yet been able to invent any theory, creed, or religion, which, being earnestly proclaimed, is met with unconditional and unanimous rejection. The more complete the absence of proof, the more fervent the voice of faith. In a matter involving a bushel of corn or an acre of land, no person surrenders his liberty of judgment. Upon a question involving the soul's salvation for all eternity, the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve accept the creed in which they happen to be born, and give to the most vital of all subjects less examination than they would give to the age of a horse they are about to buy. Tremendous propositions in theology are accepted without question, because they are the hereditary beliefs in the family. We take our religion as we take the family lands, tenements, and hereditaments; they belonged to our father, and we are the next of kin.

"Most of us are Christians because our fathers before us were Christians. Upon the same reasoning your born Turk is always a Mohammedan, and your born Buddhist devoutly believes in Gautama."

Thus does the author of the Story of France open his chapter on the Reformation with two propositions apparently in conflict, but both well founded in fact; the blind unquestioning faith with which man generally accepts the religion of his environment, and the willing acceptance by at least a sprinkling of the population, of any religious dogma that is new.

Probably nothing has exerted greater influence on the history of mankind than these two qualities of the human mind.

Had the rule of heritable religion been universal and without exception, the history of the world from the beginning of

time would have to be rewritten, and most things that are would not be. Had man from generation to generation been content to follow in religion the rule that what was good enough for his father was good enough for him, there would have always been but one creed, and we should have had no schisms, no controversies, no inquisitions, no persecutions, no spreading of new gospels or suppression of old ones with fire and sword. Eliminate these from history and we have left nothing but surmise. Had the followers of Luther and Calvin in France been permitted by their French brethren of the ancient Catholic faith, and their more ardent and more bigoted Spanish enemies of the same faith, to depart in peace from the beaten path, it is by no means impossible that the entire Atlantic coast of North America from Labrador to Mexico might now be peopled by a race of Frenchmen, Protestant Frenchmen, descendants of the brave and industrious Huguenots whom France in her blindness lost, and whose beneficent influence on the destinies and progress of our country are so clearly set forth by Mr. Dubois in the last volume of your Transactions.

Religious persecution is recorded in the earliest history of mankind. Its most conspicuous illustration is coincident with the beginning of the Christian era, and the instrument of torture on which the holy victim perished is the symbol of the creed and the spirit which have been the inspiration and the life of all the greatest, and of many of the most infamous, deeds of earth. It was only by the unflinching martyrdom of the followers of Christ that the early Christian church was first established. As its strength increased it branded as heretics all who ventured beyond the prescribed limits of established dogma, and persecuted them. Laws against heresy are of ancient lineage. During the fourth century under Valentinian I and Theodosius I (whose chief claim to distinction from his predecessors and his successors is his pious submission to St. Ambrose) they became more frequent and more stringent, and at this period as many as sixty-eight are known to have been

enacted within about half a century. They were, however, in the main, directed not at faith but at practices, not at doctrine but at form of worship. Nor were the punishments so universally cruel or so widespread as in later years. In the seventh century occurred the Hejira from which the Mohammedan era is dated. It was the flight from persecution of Mohammed, himself the leader and the founder of the religion of the sword. It is recorded, however, that his followers who controlled Spain for so many centuries set her an example of religious toleration which to this day she has declined to follow.

After the lapse of the first ten centuries of the Christian era executions for heresy in the Holy Roman Empire, in France, in Italy, in England were frequent. The extermination of the Albigenses under Philip Augustus and Louis VIII early in the thirteenth century, when practically a whole province was destroyed and all its inhabitants were butchered or burned, is one of the terrible tales of history. And the butcher was Simon de Montfort, first of the name, whose son and namesake succeeded to the earldom of Leicester, fought and imprisoned his king, summoned a new parliament in 1264, and by including in the summons two citizens from each borough established a first precedent which proved to be the foundation of the British House of Commons.

The terrible Inquisition first appears by name in the appointment in 1232 of a monk as *inquisitor hereticae pravitatis.*

John Wycliffe, first translator of the Bible into English (A.D. 1382), was carried off by paralysis before his orthodox religious enemies could burn his living body, but nearly half a century later, by decree of the Synod of Constance, his bones were exhumed and burned and the ashes sown broadcast on the waters. This Synod was not always so careless or so unlucky as to be forestalled by bodily disease in the race for victims. About twenty years after Wycliffe's inconsiderate death, it burned his two great followers John Huss and Jerome of Prague. No chances were taken. They were burned at Constance while the Synod was in session, notwithstanding the promise of safe

conduct in their attendance. Savonarola, whose preaching of reform was so effective that, like Calvin in Geneva, he became practically dictator of Florence, was strangled and burned in 1498.

Suppression of heresy and the resultant persecution were in the air. They were part of the atmosphere which the people breathed. When it was not practiced by both sides, it was because only one side was sufficiently strong. The French Huguenots who gained control in Montpellier in 1562, not only prohibited the solemnization of the Mass, but burned the Catholic churches. John Calvin fled from France to Geneva to escape persecution, and became apostle and founder of the great school of religion which bears his name and *de facto* ruler of the republic. Bancroft refers modern republican liberty to "the influence of the little Republic of Geneva and Calvinism." He engaged in bitter controversy with Servetus, physician (discoverer of the short circulation of the blood), theologian, geographer, and mathematician who, while still claiming to be a Catholic, denied the doctrine of the Trinity. Calvin denounced him to the Catholic Inquisition, announced that if he came to Geneva he would not permit him to depart alive, and seven years later kept his word by burning him at the stake. The French heretic burned the Spanish heretic because the particular doctrine which the Spanish heretic attacked was one which the French heretic continued to accept.

How universally the right to persecute for religious differences was accepted by Catholics and Protestants alike is conspicuously illustrated—I might say ludicrously illustrated, were the consequences not so grave—by the Religious Peace of Augsburg. Wearied of the internecine wars growing out of the then seething Reformation, the German states concluded a treaty of peace in 1555 whereby each reigning sovereign, so long as he sat on his throne, should be free to adopt whichever form of religion he preferred, and, without interference from other governments, to force it upon his subjects. As this royal religious liberty necessarily extended to the successors of the

participants, it exposed the unfortunate subjects of these cruel rulers to endless shifting persecutions, with the comforting knowledge, however, that a change of sovereigns might convert the persecuted of today into the persecutor of tomorrow.

I fear the millenium will come before the religious intolerance of the individual will disappear. It is confined to no class of persons or beliefs. The noted apostle of infidelity, Robert C. Ingersoll, was as intolerant in words as was Philip II in deeds. But the atmosphere of freedom of conscience in which we live makes it difficult to realize that official, governmental intolerance has survived very close to us to very recent years, and in one of the large Christian nations is the policy of today.

While Protestant Virginia welcomed her Huguenot immigrants by erecting their settlement into a separate parish, and relieving them from taxation for seven years, Protestant South Carolina so interfered with their divine worship that they were forced to appeal to the Lords Proprietors, and she long refused them the rights of citizenship. For many years after the settlement of the colony, the vestrymen of St. Phillips' Parish, in whom were vested certain governmental functions, were required by law to make oath on qualification that they rejected the doctrine of transubstantiation. It was not until 1858 that the great English Universities would confer any degree upon one who could not subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles, and this burden was not removed from the Master's Degree until 1871. But today a Jew sits as Lord Chief Justice of England!

But a century has elapsed since the abolition by papal decree of torture as one of the authorized implements of the Inquisition. Ferdinand and Isabella, not satisfied with the pontifical inquisition, had established the noted Spanish Inquisition as a separate institution in 1480. It continued to have official sanction until Napoleon entered Madrid in 1808 and abolished it. The Spanish Cortes and Ferdinand VII restored it in 1813 and 1814; the revolution of 1820 again destroyed it; it was revived in 1823, and finally abolished by royal decree July 15, 1834. Not until

1869, however, was the principle of religious liberty "proclaimed" in Spain. There soon followed a provision of the Constitution of 1876 (still in force, I believe) which forbids "external signs or public manifestations of all religious confessions" except that of the state. A governmental decree of the same year officially construed this as applying only to external signs and symbols on church edifices; but, as late as 1902 this interpretation was formally annulled by royal decree. To you who meet to commemorate a great struggle for religious liberty there is comfort in this striking evidence that the most conspicuous modern instance of the decay of influence and power is found in the only Christian state in which man may not worship his God according to his conscience.

When America was added to the geographical world, the atmosphere was saturated with bigotry and intolerance. They presided at its birth and it was impossible that its destiny should not be affected by them. Ferdinand and Isabella, founders of the Spanish Inquisition, had ascended the thrones of Aragon and Castile as joint sovereigns of United Kingdoms but thirteen years earlier. Luther was a boy of nine. Calvin was to see the light seventeen, and Servetus nineteen, years later. It was but a generation before Henry VIII, shortly after the Pope had conferred upon him the title of Defender of the Faith, procured the passage of the Act of Supremacy which permanently separated England from the Pontificate. Granada fell and the Moslem was finally driven from his last stronghold in Spain in the very year of the Great Discovery. In the same year Jews were expelled from Spain. Savonarola perished six years later.

It was in 1517 that Luther launched the Reformation by posting on the church door at Wittenberg his ninety-five theses. Calvin was then a child of eight. So rapidly did the cause advance that at the age of thirty-two Calvin was not only the spiritual father, but practically the dictator of Protestant Geneva. Shortly after the close of the first half of the sixteenth

century there were districts in France in which the celebration of the Catholic Mass was wholly discontinued, and it is conservatively estimated that, despite opposition and persecution of the crown, one-tenth of the population of France was Huguenot. This number included but few of the proletariat, to whom the accompanying abandonment of form and ceremonial did not appeal, nor did it include a proportionate representation of the nobility, whose extraordinary privileges would be endangered by a breach with Catholic royalty. Most of them were merchants and artisans, so distinctly the backbone of the industrial arts and the commerce of France that, when Louis XIV either slew them or drove them to other lands, he gave to the commerce and industry of France a stinging blow, the effect of which was apparent for many generations.

Among the small band of nobles who embraced the new faith and stood by it was Gaspard de Coligny, High Admiral of France, leader of the Huguenots during the religious wars, and most conspicuous victim of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. He came into the world in the same year in which the monk of Wittenberg nailed his theses to the church door, and grew to manhood in an atmosphere of religious controversy. His differences with his sovereign impaired neither his loyalty nor his patriotism, but he placed God and conscience above king and country. Loving both his church and his state, he dreamed of empire for both, and his mind turned to the new El Dorado where he believed that France could extend her empire, and Protestantism could permanently establish her shrine, forever freed from persecution and even from controversy.

France had been among the first to turn to the new world. It is seriously claimed that one Cousin of Dieppe, driven by adverse winds on a voyage down the African coast, had beheld the new hemisphere four years before Columbus had touched its outlying islands. It is well established that the hardy Breton fishermen had frequented Newfoundland fisheries before 1517, probably as early as 1504, and possibly before 1497.

Nicholas Durand de Villegagnon was a Knight of Malta, a

soldier-monk, with a splendid record of military and naval achievement. He was a scholar, a controversialist, an orator, and a scoundrel. Parkman calls him "this Crichton of France," which seems an injustice to the "admirable" and famous youth born shortly after Villegagnon's return to France. He used his arts upon Henry II to persuade him to found an empire for France on the coast of Brazil, despite the monopoly claimed by Spain and Portugal. He enlisted and secured the support of Coligny by suggesting that the expedition should be composed of Huguenots, thus holding out the realization of the great man's dream. To the king he was a Catholic, to Coligny a heretic. The exploit enlisted the support of Calvin. Villegagnon gained the royal assent, and two vessels under his command sailed July 12, 1555, with motley crews of earnest Huguenots, equally earnest Catholics, adventurous, poverty stricken young nobles, reckless artisans, and piratical sailors. The company included three Scotchmen. They landed in the beautiful Bay of Rio de Janeiro, and named it Ganabara; and the island on which they settled still bears the name of their infamous commander. He soon showed his true colors. He marked the growing ascendency at court of the Catholic party, and curried favor by persecution, cruelty, and murder of his Huguenot colonists. Finally, deserting them on the pretense of obtaining re-enforcements, he returned to France and engaged, with credit to his abilities as a controversialist, in an elaborate theological contest with Calvin, whom he had previously dubbed a "frightful heretic." We cannot stop to follow the fortunes of this ill-fated first American colony of Frenchmen. What Villegagnon failed to do was begun by hostile Indians and completed by the Portugese, who destroyed the remnants of the deserted colony within three years after its establishment.

Coligny did not despair. He still dreamed his dream of empire for church and country. His second venture was more auspicious in its origin and, had its fate depended upon the qualities of its commander, might well have ended in success. Jean Ribaut was a seaman of Dieppe, a staunch Protestant, a

skilled navigator, a brave leader endowed with character and courage. With two ships carrying sailors, a band of veteran soldiers, and some young nobles (but no tillers of the soil, no artisans), he sailed from Havre February 18, 1562, for Florida, which, in the nomenclature of the day, comprehended practically the whole of the known continent of North America.

After planting a stone monument at the mouth of the St. Johns River, near the site of the future Fort Caroline, and lingering near the site of Fernandina, Ribaut crossed the bar of Port Royal Sound May 27, 1562, and planted on South Carolina soil the first French colony of North America. He did not discover this splendid harbor. The Spaniard Vasquez de Ayllon touched there about 1526, leaving behind him no record but the name of Cape St. Helena, and rapidly proceeding to found his short-lived colony at Jamestown, Va.

One cannot read the early history of the new continent without paying tribute to the skill, the daring, the zeal, and the irresistible determination of the Spanish Conquistadores. It almost makes one forget their intolerances, their cruelties and their selfish greed for gold. Four Spanish explorers of the early decades of the sixteenth century, Narvaez who explored Florida, Ponce de Leon who penetrated hundreds of miles into the interior, Ayllon who touched at Port Royal and settled at Jamestown, and De Soto who reached the Mississippi, perhaps as far up as its junction with the Missouri, all lost their lives in the adventurous tasks they had assumed. The body of De Soto was brought by his companions down the great river which he had explored.

Ribaut remained at Port Royal but a fortnight, and, sailing for France, left behind him thirty men commanded by Albert de Pierria. "From the North Pole to Mexico there was no Christian denizen but they."

This small colony was distinctly military, lacking all the other qualities necessary to the success afterwards attained by the hardy, industrious pioneers of Jamestown and Plymouth. While the Indians were on the whole friendly, they soon ceased

to fear or respect men who became dependent on their bounty for the daily food which they themselves were too proud or too indolent to secure by timely forethought and useful labor. Albert de Pierria proved to be a stern and cruel martinet and was murdered by victims of his onerous discipline. His successor, Nicholas Barré was equally unable to inspire his dwindling band with appreciation of the dignity of labor as a means of sustaining the colony, but all finally united in herculean effort to use the raw materials and the scanty implements available to them in building a ship to bear them back to France, applying in their desperation energy and industry which, sooner applied with wisdom and judgment to tilling the soil, might have established the colony on a firm basis. The vessels on which they thus embarked was unseaworthy, their supplies of food inadequate. One of their number, chosen by lot, was sacrificed to satisfy the hunger and avert the starvation of his mates, and the survivors, captured within sight of their native land by the English, became prisoners of Queen Elizabeth; their captors first putting ashore those whose illness was so desperate as to make them undesirable.

Thus perished in 1563 the second Huguenot colony of the new world, and the first on the continent of North America. Port Royal Sound, always one of the finest harbors on the North Atlantic, lost its opportunity of sheltering the first permanent colony on our shores. In 1670 Sayle's expedition inspected it and settled by preference in Charleston harbor. Lord Cardross established there a colony in 1683, which was destroyed by the Spaniards within three years. For near a century and a half after the sailing away of Barré and his luckless band, its great natural advantages failed to attract and sustain a permanent settlement, and to this day there is no satisfactory answer to the question why there is no development of its great facilities, why, in the wonderful growth of our commerce, this great natural port was so far outstripped in the struggle for material advancement and development by her neighbours not so well favored by nature.

And still the great Coligny did not despair. In 1564 the Peace of Amboise had brought a lull in the Religious Wars of France, in which he had so distinguished himself, and he was again restored to favor. Still dreaming of colonial empire for his country and his church, he promoted a third expedition. He was a patriot and a zealot, but alas he was no colonist! Again he selected soldiers, a few artisans hired by them to spare them the ignominy of labor, and young nobles who sought only adventure; but no tillers of the soil. Only in name were they all Huguenots. The commander was Réné de Laudonnière, a nobleman of Poitou attached to the house of which Coligny was the head; an excellent and pious mariner, who seemed worthy of the great responsibility which he assumed. On June 25, 1564, Laudonnière's squadron anchored at the mouth of St. Johns River, Florida, then called the River of May, where Ribaut had planted his stone monument two years before. Le Moyne, who attained fame as a painter, was a member of the band, and he and Laudonnière, both of whom ultimately escaped the destructive carnage of the Spaniards, have left to us the story of this ill-fated venture. Save for the catastrophe which extinguished it but fifteen months after the planting of Fort Caroline on St. John's Bluff, a few miles below the site of Jacksonville, it is but a repetition on a large scale of the story of Port Royal: no stable foundations, no well ordered plans for permanency, no agriculture, unwise dealings with the Indians resulting in murder and war, attempts at piracy, mutiny, first the buying and then the begging of food from the Indians, temporary relief towards the end from the visiting squadron of Sir John Hawkins, the great English Admiral; a sad and interesting story charmingly and graphically told by Parkman in his *Pioneers of France in the New World*. The end of the story begins with the arrival on August 28, 1565, of Ribaut, founder of the Port Royal colony, with seven ships and re-enforcement of three hundred men, to find the colonists preparing to return home in a ship which Laudonnière had purchased from Hawkins.

Possibly Ribaut had learned a lesson in colonization from the experience of Port Royal; and we may surmise that his timely arrival with men and supplies, aided by his personal qualities as a commander, might have turned the tide and brought a sound beginning to the realization of Coligny's dream. But it was not to be. Just seven days after Ribaut's arrival, Menendez, the "pious cut-throat," appeared at the mouth of the River of May.

Pedro de Menendez was a picturesque type of the Spaniard of his day. Born of an ancient Asturian family, he was from his boyhood a daring adventurer. He was a skilful soldier and mariner, and as commander of an expedition to the Indies, had acquired great wealth. He was an earnest and a zealous Catholic, and conscientiously believed that the effective promotion of the Kingdom of Christ required the ruthless extermination of all who dissented from the dogmas of Rome. Unlike his French contemporary Villegagnon, he was no scholar and no hypocrite. He avowed his purpose to expel the French and to slay all heretics, but laid earnest stress upon the christianizing of the Indians whose souls would otherwise be lost. Philip II made him "Adelantado of Florida" for life, with the right to name his successor. The kingdom thus given to him, with liberal rights of trade with other Spanish colonies (a privilege usually denied) extended from Labrador to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the unknown inland depths. His scheme was ambitious, covering among other points a garrison on Chesapeake Bay, then thought to connect with the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The force which he organized was formidable, more than thirty ships and more than four thousand men. The flagship was of near one thousand tons burden. But this adventurous zealot was impatient and, anxious to forestall Ribaut and reach Fort Caroline before him, he sailed in June, 1565 with eleven of his larger ships, leaving the smaller ones to follow. The fact that when Philip II launched this expedition Spain and France were at peace shows that the want of international morals is not peculiar to our twentieth century.

In the fights and massacres that followed Menendez' arrival on September 4, 1565, at the mouth of the River of May with five ships and over eight hundred men, he asked but one question of each band with whom he came in contact: "Are you Catholics, or are you Lutherans?" With brutal frankness, and clearly with deep religious conviction, he announced that his mission was "to hang and behead all Lutherans whom I shall find by land or sea according to instructions from my king so precise that I have power to pardon none; and these commands I shall fulfill as you will see . . . . every heretic shall die." His first attack was unsuccessful and he sailed southward. Uniting with three more of his ships at the mouth of an inlet which he named San Augustin, he founded St. Augustine, the oldest town on the continent.

Ribaut sailed from Fort Caroline to attack the Spaniards at St. Augustine, but his squadron was scattered and his ships wrecked by an unprecedented storm. Meanwhile the bold Menendez, taking advantage of the assistance of the elements (which he declared to be the intervention of God) and the unprotected condition of Fort Caroline through the absence of Ribaut's fleet, marched overland through the dense forests to the Huguenot settlement, surprised the fort and butchered the entire garrison, except a handful who escaped to one of Ribaut's ships left behind and a small number captured alive. These prisoners he hanged on trees, and placed above their heads his justification: "I DO THIS, NOT AS TO FRENCHMEN, BUT AS TO HERETICS."

A like fate betook the brave Ribaut and the soldiers and sailors who followed him. Cast successively in groups upon the shore near St. Augustine, Menendez met them, parleyed with them, told them that he waged war against all Lutherans "with all cruelty," and that, if they surrendered, he would do with them as God should give him grace, received their surrender, bound their hands, and butchered them on the spot. But the last small band he for some reason spared, and Philip condemned them to the galleys. A few had refused to surrender and escaped to Indians in the forest.

When this terrible story reached France, there was naturally much indignation. But the influence of Coligny and his Huguenot following had waned, and the weak and vacillating Charles IX was completely under the influence of Spain. The king would do nothing. But France had one citizen, probably a Catholic, certainly not avowedly a Huguenot, "a simple gentleman of Mont de Marsan," Dominique de Gourgues, who, smarting under recollection of the sufferings he had endured as a Spanish galley slave, undertook to avenge this great wrong inflicted by his mortal enemy. He concealed his purpose by obtaining a commission to kidnap negro slaves from the Niger, sold his patrimony, mustered three small vessels and one hundred and eighty men, and sailed for Fort Caroline August 22, 1567, nearly two years after the butchery of Ribaut's and Laudonnière's companies. Disclosing to his crew at sea his real purpose, he met with a hearty response, and finally anchored North of the River of May, in either the St. Mary's or the Satilla. Here he enlisted the aid of the Indians of whom the Spaniards had made enemies by successive outrages, and attacked Fort Caroline. He was completely successful, and, except for a few prisoners purposely kept alive, slew the entire garrison. Menendez was not among them. The prisoners he hanged on the same trees on which his compatriots had been hanged by Menendez, and over them he wrote: "NOT AS TO SPANIARDS, BUT AS TO TRAITORS, ROBBERS AND MURDERERS."

This "simple gentleman of Mont de Marsan," having accomplished his gruesome mission and being too weak to attack St. Augustine, returned to France, lived in obscurity and hardship for years because of the influence of the Spanish minister, but was finally restored to favor. His merits induced Elizabeth of England and Don Antonio of Portugal to offer him place and power, but he died of a sudden illness before he could once more fight his ancient enemies.

France came again to found colonies in America, but not Huguenot colonies. There were Huguenots in the colonies in Nova Scotia and on the St. Lawrence, but, save for brief periods, Catholic influence was always in the ascendant. The Great Champlain, the Father of New France, who first firmly established his country in America, was an earnest Catholic, and when the brilliant Jesuits came, they soon became masters of the situation. Nor did France again venture onto the Southern coast. Except for one short-lived settlement in Maine, destroyed by the English from Virginia, she confined herself to the present Dominion of Canada, the northwestern interior, and the domain included in the Louisiana purchase. How the first two were wrested from her by England, and how the last was acquired by the United States from the great Napoleon, are familiar history of our own country.

With the vengenace of Dominque de Gourgues ends not only the story of Huguenot colonization, but also all contest between Spain and France on the North American continent. Spain's last struggle on the Atlantic mainland was with England, and, small as were the numbers actually engaged, was decisive in its results. The chief aim of England in founding the colony of Georgia in 1733 was the protection of South Carolina, then sixty-three years old, from the aggressions of the Spaniards from the south. Notwithstanding the philanthropic features of the plans which the Trustees formed and undertook, Georgia was founded distinctly as a military colony. The chosen commander was a young soldier, and an able one, who had distinguished himself under Marlborough and Prince Eugene. It was in the late years of his long and useful life that General Oglethorpe acquired his fame as a philanthropist, though his love for his fellow man was clearly a controlling influence when he succeeded in bringing to Georgia among his first colonists a number of unfortunates confined in the debtor's prisons. It was but seven years after the founding of the colony that the first contest for supremacy began. Realizing that the best way to repel invasion may be to invade, Oglethorpe in 1740, re-enforced by

troops from South Carolina, laid siege to St. Augustine. He was unsuccessful and was compelled to abandon the exploit. Two years later, by royal command from Spain to the Captain General at Havana there was launched a counter attack on a large and elaborate scale under immediate command of Montiano, commander at St. Augustine. But instructions, not only as to the scope of the expedition, but as to military and naval tactics by which success should be assured, came in great detail from the king's officers. They included not only the complete destruction of every fort and settlement in Georgia, but, moving on to the older colony, a like fate for Port Royal and Charleston. Spain intended it to be decisive, and it was: for when Oglethorpe met on St. Simon's Island and routed a small body of Montiano's men at the famous little battle of Bloody Marsh, the entire formidable expedition withdrew and never returned. This was the last contest between England and Spain on this continent, and finally saved Georgia and South Carolina from the terrible fate which had overtaken so many of the enemies of Spain in America. Nevermore did Spain set hostile foot upon the soil of a British colony.

Spain held on to Florida from the day on which Menendez settled at St. Augustine; but it was not the Florida of the sixteenth century extending from Labrador to Mexico, but rather the Florida of today. Save for Florida she never established her rule on the Atlantic mainland. She held Louisiana for seventeen years by session from France, and held a large portion of the present United States as part of Mexico. What she has not been forced to sell, she has lost by conquest, and in 1898 she was finally driven from the Caribbean. The discoverer of the Western Hemisphere who first sent her bold adventurers to explore and exploit it—always for gold, never for development—and who long controlled the half of it, has no longer even a small island which she can claim as her own. It is a terrible lesson, this humbling of a great nation. England learned from the American Revolution her costly lesson in the treatment of colonies, and is today receiving her reward in the enthusiastic

loyalty and devotion which they yield her in her hour of need. Spain could never learn.

It is regrettable that history should teach us, as it does, that persecution, when sufficiently continuous and persistent, will effectively suppress freedom of religious thought and practice. Persecution in France, notwithstanding the severity of it while it was practiced, was not as firmly and continuously persistent as it was with her neighbours, and yet she has but one Protestant to fifty Catholics. Italy was much more persistent and has one Protestant to over three hundred Catholics. Spain has never faltered in her bigotry and has but one Protestant to every four thousand Catholics. Yes, persecution can be made effective, but, happily the lesson does not stop there. The Moslem countries and Spain are its most persistent and conspicuous exponents, and it is not illogical to say that their experience teaches that the prosperity and advancement of nations are in inverse ratio to their bigotry and intolerance.

Had the forces of religious bigotry and persecution not interfered, would Coligny's dream have been realized? Would the French Huguenot have continued to plant his colonies on our Atlantic coast, and would his conspicuous qualities of thrift and sterling character have sustained and expanded them as did the English? We are not justified in concluding that the failure of these broad plans was due to persecution alone, but it is clear that the immediate proximate cause was the discouragement and opposition which harrassed and persecuted the colonists abroad and their supporters at home, and the murderous destruction wrought by the pious Menendez abroad. We can at least say that, had the age been one of religious tolerance, it might have been.

What if Coligny had succeeded? The conception involves such fundamental changes in what we now see, that speculation on results is only interesting, not instructive. Had this been a group of French colonies, would there have been an American Revolution? Would some Frenchman have been our Wash-

ington? What would have happened in America during the French Revolution? How would we have fared in the redistribution of the world when Napoleon fell? Would we have then sought our independence? Would we have been spared the distress of our own Civil War? Would Lee and Jackson have lived their lives in obscurity, or lived at all? Would we have tried to keep pace with the kaleidoscopic changes of government in France between Waterloo and the *debâcle* of 1870? Would Germany have sought us as part of her indemnity at the end of the Franco-Prussian war? Would she have gotten us, and would we have been submissive? Would we be now actively engaged in the Great European War? We may ask a thousand such questions, but there is no answer.

Speculate as we may on what might have been, revere as we may the virile Huguenots whose blood runs in our veins, we are content with our British traditions and our British institutions; but we are not sorry to reflect that if fate had decreed for our country a parentage that was not British, the affection and the sympathy which we zealously accord to those whose blood—the blood that is thicker than water—courses through our own veins, would be given to France, to beautiful, glorious France, where beauty is enthroned as one of the cardinal virtues, where patriotism is a passion. And how proud we should be of her today!

THE MARION FAMILY

The following sketch of the MARION FAMILY and some descendants has been adapted from an account lent me by Mrs. Richard Kirk, *nee* Mitchell, and was originally extracted from a periodical published by William Gilmour Simms in Charleston, S. C., A.D. 1845, in the numbers for March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and October, written by Richard Yeadon, Esq., which numbers of the magazine were owned by Mr. Yates Snowden.

While the arrangement of the following sketch differs from that of the above account, the facts are presented as stated therein, with addition of some descendants of Esther Marion.

CHARLES J. COLCOCK,
Charleston, S. C.
June 14, 1909.

1

JEAN MARION m. Perinne Bategnon (or Batagnon or Boutignon) and were both citizens of the kingdom of France ante 1685.

They had issue at least one son:

2. i. Benjamin Marion whose history see below.

2

BENJAMIN MARION (son of Jean) was b. at Chaumé, in Poitou, a province of France bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, who to escape religious persecution emigrated with his wife to South Carolina A. D. 1690. He married, first, Judith Baluet of France who accompanied her husband to Carolina. He settled as a planter in St. James, Goose Creek Parish, Berkeley, on a tract of land believed to have been a part of the northern portion of "The Elms," formerly the county seat of the Izards, later owned by Dr. Eli Geddings of Charleston, S. C., bounding north on "Crowfield," the property of Henry A. Middleton.

The original grant to Benjamin Marion was 100 acres at the head of Goose Creek, formerly styled "Yeaman's Creek, and is dated 14 March, A. D. 1704.

He enlarged this possession on the 5th April, 1720, by purchase of 230 acres from John Gibbs of Berkeley (125 acres of which he sold to Ralph Izard) and by purchase of 22 acres from Isaac Fleury, while on the 25th June, 1711, he took out a grant of 500 acres in Berkely, bounded northwest on land granted the same day to his son Gabriel Marion, from which tract he sold 200 acres to Captain Nathaniel Broughton, presented 200 acres to his son Paul Marion, and retained the remaining 100 acres until his death.

By his first marriage, he had three children mentioned below along with 8 others by a second wife, Mary ———, whose surname is not known. For mention of his first wife and children, see "List of Huguenot Emigrants" made for the purpose of naturalization between 17 May, 1694, and 27 September, 1695, found among the papers of Mr. St. Julien, and in possession of Mr. Ravenel of "Wantoot Plantation," St. John's, Berkeley, translated and published by the late Daniel Ravenel of Charleston, S. C., sometime in the "50's."

His will is dated 13 January, 1734, and proved 2 May, 1735, between which dates he must have died, in which will he mentions two grandchildren, viz., Esther Gignilliat and Nancy, probably the daughter of either his son John or his son Benjamin, each of whom had a daughter Anne. By both marriages he left 11 children mentioned below—the first three of whom were by Judith Baluet, and the remaining eight by his second wife Mary ———.

Issue by both wives:

3. i. Esther Marion, whose history follows presently;
4. ii. Gabriel Marion, history follows presently;
5. iii. Benjamin Marion, history follows presently.

By second wife:

iv. John Marion, of St. John's, Berkeley, m. Frances ——— and had children:

i. John,
ii. Ann,
iii. Frances,
iv. Mary.

His will is dated 23 February and proved 5 March, 1739.

v. Paul Marion, of St. James, Goosecreek, received from his father a gift of 200 acres of land at Wassamassaw, adjoining lands belonging to Mr. Broughton, which deed was dated 13 May, 1733. On the 7th July, 1735 he took out a grant of 400 acres of land on the east side of Wassamassaw Swamp, bounded east by Peter Marion's land. His will dated 27 October, 1737 was proved 27 January, 1738, He m. Elizabeth and mentions sons—Paul and Peter.
   i. Paul,
   ii. Peter.

vi. Peter Marion, of Charleston, S. C., m. ——— and d. s. p. a widower.
The inventory of his estate is dated 19 November, 1795.

vii. James Marion, of Goosecreek, St. James, was the youngest son. He m. May ——— and is supposed to have been the father of three sons:
   i. James,
   ii. John,
   iii. Benjamin.

viii. Mary Marion, of her and three following sisters nothing known,

ix. Anne Marion,

x. Elizabeth Marion,

xi. Judith Marion.

3

Esther Marion (daughter of Benjamin, son of Jean) was b. between 1690 and 1695, for the emigrant parents, Benjamin and Judith Marion, had no children on their arrival, and three are mentioned in the "Lists of Huguenots" who were naturalized between the foregoing dates, viz., Esther, Gabriel, and Benjamin Marion.

She m. Henry Gignilliat, son of Susanne le Serrurier (daughter of Jacques or James Le Serrurier by his wife Elizabeth Leger, French Huguenots) by her husband Jean Francis de Gignilliat who was granted 3000 acres of land as the first of the Swiss nation to settle in America, son of Mary de Ville by her husband Abraham Gignilliat who came to America July 30, 1685, ante The Revocation of The Edict of Nantes..

Esther Marion by her husband Henry Gignilliat, had at least the following children:

i. Esther, mentioned in her grandfather's will;

ii. Judith Gignilliat, b. A. D. 1724, m. 31 May, 1752, at the house of Mrs. Mary Glaze near Dorchester, William Maine. He d. at his home in Prince Williams Parish, 12 March, 1776, and she d. 31 May, 1789, at the age of 65 years.

Issue:

i. Esther Maine, b. 13 March, 1756, d. 13 January, 1821; m. 18 October, 1773, Colonel Thomas Hutson of Cedar Grove who was b. 9 January, 1750, and d. 4 May, 1789. Thomas Hutson had the following brothers and sisters, Mary Hutson who m. Arthur Peronneau of Charleston, Elizabeth Hutson m. Col. Isaac Hayne the Martyr, Richard Hutson the Chancellor and first Intendant of Charlestown, Esther Hutson m. William Hazzard Wigg, Anne Hutson m. General John Barnwell—all of whom except Richard left posterity. Thomas Hutson was a son of the Rev. William Hutson, son of Thomas and Esther Hutson of England, by his wife Mary Woodward daughter of Sarah Stanyarne b. 20. November, 1690 (daughter of James Stanyarne b. 1661, d. 1703, by his wife Rachel said to have been a daughter of Jonathan Fitch) by her husband Richard Woodward, the son of Dr. Henry Woodward by his wife Mary the daughter

of Col. John Godfrey—John Godfrey, Henry Woodward, and Jonathan Fitch were members of the Council of the early colony of Carolina. Esther Maine by her husband Thomas Hutson had the following issue:

i. Mary Woodward Hutson, b. 23 November, 1774, m. Judge Charles Jones Colcock, from whom descend the family of Colcock in South Carolina—vide *S. C. Historical Magazine;*

ii. William Maine Hutson, b. 13 January, 1777, m. Martha Hay, from whom descend a branch of the family of Hutson;

iii. Esther Hutson, b. 5 January, 1779, m. Alexander Fraser Gregorie, from whom descend a branch of the family of Gregorie;

iv. Thomas Hutson, b. 3 September, 1784, who with his adversary was killed at Beaufort, S. C., 15 September, 1807, in a duel with Mr. Smith;

v. Richard Woodward Hutson, b. 17 October, 1788, and m., first, Martha O'Reilly Ferguson, daughter of Mr. Ferguson by his wife who was a daughter of Eliza Milner Colcock by her husband Daniel Bacot. From them derive a branch of the family of Hutson of South Carolina.

4.

Gabriel Marion (son of Benjamin, son of Jean) b. about 1693, d. sometime between the years 1747 and 1751; and was survived by his widow and five sons and one daughter.

He m. between the dates 1711 and 1716, Esther, daughter of Dr. Anthony Cordes of St. John's, Berkeley, who had emigrated from France with his wife Esther Madeline Baluet, sister to

Judith Baluet who m. Benjamin Marion, thus Gabriel Marion m. his first cousin maternally.

Between the year 1733 and 1735, he removed to Georgetown, S. C. and after his death his widow removed from Georgetown to St. John's, Berkeley, living with her sons Gabriel and Francis who are shown by the old muster rolls to have enlisted in a company 31 January, 1756.

Her will is dated 7 October, 1757 and proved 28 January, 1758, about which time she must have died.

Gabriel Marion by his wife Esther Cordes had issue:

i. Isaac Marion, who d. 31 May, 1781, and was buried in the church yard at Georgetown, and his widow Rebecca b. 12 May, 1722, d. at Georgetown in April, 1790. He was a man of great physical strength; and it is related that during the War of the Revolution when the British captured Georgetown, he was taken prisoner, mounted upon an old horse facing the tail, and driven for several hours up and down the street that the enemy might extort from him information as to where his brother, General Francis, was concealed, The only satisfaction he rendered them was the taunting threat that only too soon for them would they see his brother if they would remain still long enough to look upon him. He m. about the year 1739, Rebecca, daughter of William Allston by his wife Esther La-Bruce. Her portrait pierced by a British bayonet was in the year 1845 in possession of the Hon. R. F. W. Allston, and I believe is to be allotted by drawing straws to one of her descendants in the present year 1909. He left no will.

Issue:

i. Isaac Marion, d. in infancy;

ii. Rebecca Allston m. Samuel Dwight, from whom derive many descendants of the families of Dwight and others with which they intermarried.

ii. Gabriel Marion, was the second son of Gabriel and Esther; late in 1755 or early in 1756, he removed with his mother and brother Francis Marion from Georgetown to St. John's, Berkeley, where he and Francis enlisted in the old St. John's company. They settled for one year on "Frierson's Lock" on the present Santee Canal according to James, General Marion's biographer, and the following year removed to Belle Isle in St. Stephen's parish, the residence of the late Robert Marion. Here he woed and won an heiress, Catherine, daughter of Robert and Catherine Taylor, his father-in-law having been the original grantee of Belle Isle—thus Gabriel became the owner of a fine estate and beautiful residence, and thus Francis gained that knowledge of the Santee lowlands which later earned for him the soubriquet "The Swamp Fox" and turned the tide of fortune in the Revolution to the side of the colonists—there are no trifles in our lives. The miniature of Mrs. Gabriel Marion, in the year 1645, hung in the hall at Belle Isle, showing her to have been a lady of great beauty and suggestive of great intelligence. Mr. Taylor was a connection of the Ravenels and lived back of "Pooshe," later the property of Mr. Henry Ravenel. He was a warden of St. Stephen's Church in 1765 and a generous subscriber to the St. Stephen's Brick Church, but his name does not appear in the church records after 1766. He was generous and gave liberal assistance to his brother Francis who was poor, and is described by the Hon. William DuBose of St. Stephens as holding equally aloof from Mars and Venus, both of which characteristics were later to undergo a transformation. There is no definite evidence to prove that Gabriel with his provincial company took part in the war for independence but he bore a captain's commission in the Cherokee War, and it is to be presumed must have

rendered what service he could in 1776 until his death in 1777, dying in Charlestown, and was buried in Belle Isle. His property was divided between his sons Gabriel and Robert, the former receiving the St. Stephen's and the latter the St. John's property of "Walnut Grove" later owned by Mr. James Gaillard. Gabriel Marion by his wife, Catherine Taylor, left issue:

i. Gabriel,
ii. Robert,
iii. Benjamin,
iv. Catherine,
v. Charlotte m., first, Anthony Ashby by whom a daughter, Charlotte Videau Ashby m. Richard Singleton of Sumter District. Mrs. Anthony Ashby m., second, her first cousin Samuel Theodore Marion, son of her uncle Job Marion, and had a daughter Elizabeth Marion m. Samuel DuBose, Esq., of St. John's, Berkeley.

NOTE.—Miss Mary McDuffie, the second wife of Gen. Wade Hampton, was the daughter of General McDuffie by his wife, Miss Singleton, a daughter of Richard Singleton and his wife, Charlotte Videau Ashby.

iii. Benjamin Marion, third son of Gabriel by his wife Esther Cordes, was a wealthy planter of St. James and St. Denis. His will was dated 7 December, 1775, and proved 9 December, 1778, a few months after his death 20 September, 1778. He m. twice; m. first, Martha, daughter of John Allston of Georgetown and after her death he m., second, 1752, Esther Bonneau, widow of Peter Bonneau of St. Thomas Parish, and daughter of Peter Simons of Berkeley District.

He left issue no sons and the following daughters:

i. Ann Marion, m. 31 December, 1778, Thomas Roche of St. Marks Parish; d. s. p.

ii. Martha Marion m., first, Patrick Roche of St. John's, Berkeley—m., second, Paul Warley.

iii. Catherine Marion, m. Thomas Whitehouse of Charlestown, S. C., an Englishman who deserted his wife.

iv. Elizabeth Marion, m. Peter Porcher of St. Stephen's, by whom issue:

i. Peter who d. in childhood,
ii. Elizabeth,
iii. Catherine,
iv. Marianna,
v. Martha,

By these daughters Elizabeth Marion Porcher was the ancestress of a numerous progeny.

iv. Job Marion of St. John's, Berkeley, fourth son of Gabriel by his wife Esther Cordes, removed to St. John's, Berkeley, between 1772 and 1775. He m., first, Elizabeth, daughter of Paul St. Julien of Hanover, St. John's, who brought him the plantation called "Goshen" later owned by Mr. Thomas Porcher of Whitehall; he m., second, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Theodore Gaillard, Sr., and had one son by each wife. With his brother Francis, he represented St. John's Parish in the Provincial Congress of 1775. His will dated 8 June, 1778, was proved 29 January, 1779, in which he bequeathed to his son Theodore Marion 300 acres on which he lived called "Salamton" of "Harbin's Spring," a tract adjoining Harbin's and Mrs. Monck's plantation which he bought from Gabriel Marion, 150 acres called "Johnny's Oldfield" which he bought of George Hague, a tract containing 276 acres, another containing 500 acres and known as "Stewart Town," 150 acres which he bought of his brother Gabriel who purchased it of Peter Gourdin, two tracts containing 80 acres bought from Martin LeGrand, 47 acres bought from John Boley or Baley making in all eight tracts

of land adjoining "Harbin." He also devised to this son his house and lot in Charleston bought of John Harleston, Isaac Harleston, and John Corbot, attorneys of White Outer Bridge, southeast corner of Queen and Archdale Streets, and also eight English blood horses and colts.

He had issue:

By first wife

i. Job St. Julien Marion, m. Elizabeth Gaillard, and had by her a son—

i. Theodore S. Marion m. Charlotte daughter of Gabriel Marion and widow of Anthony Ashby, and their daughter Elizabeth Marion m. Samuel DuBose and their son Theodore S. DuBose m. Jane Porcher.

By second wife:

ii. Lydia Marion who died young;

iii. Theodore Samuel Marion married and left many descendants together with his brother Job St. Julien.

v. Esther Marion, daughter and eldest child of Gabriel by his wife Esther Cordes, bore the given name of her mother. She m. first, John, eldest child of John and Deborah Allston, by whom issue:

i. Martha Allston, m. Benjamin Young of Georgetown;

ii. Elizabeth Allston m. Benjamin Simons of St. Thomas;

iii. Esther Cordes Allston d. at eighteen years;

iv. Eleanor Allston m. Peter Simons brother of Benjamin;

v. Ann d. an infant;

vi. John Allston d. in infancy.

After the death of John Allston 1751, Esther Cordes Marion m., second, Thomas Mitchell of Georgetown and had issue:

vi. Sarah Mitchell d. young;

vii. Sarah Mitchell the second who m., first, Dr. William Alexander Hyme of Georgetown or St. Paul's, and m. second, Benjamin Culler of Boston, Mass.;

viii. Elizabeth Mitchell m. Dr. Thomas Waring of Georgetown;

ix. Charlotte Mitchell d. young;

x. Thomas Mitchell who was aide to his uncle Gen. Francis Marion. Thomas Mitchell m. 13 August, 1778, Ann E. Rothmaler and had issue:

i. Ann d. an infant;

ii. Charlotte m. her cousin Thomas Mitchell, son of Anthony Mitchell by his wife Mary Grier of Pedee, and who had issue, Nelson Mitchell, a distinguished lawyer of Charleston, S. C., and Ann Mitchell m. Dr. William Nelson of Albemarle, Va.

iii. Thomas Rothmaler Mitchell, member of Congress;

iv. Nannette Mitchell d. unmarried;

v. Edward Mitchell, m., first, 9 July, 1782, Mary Moore of St. Thomas, and m., second, Anna Bowen, daughter of Dr. Ephraim Bowen of Providence, R. I. Edward Mitchell d. 16 April, 1798, and by his first wife had issue:

i. Edward Mitchell, M.D., of Edisto Island, who m. Elizabeth Grimball Baynard and had children—John Elias Moore Mitchell; Wm. Grimball Baynard Mitchell; Francis Marion Mitchell m. Eudora Dwight; Julian Augustus Mitchell, lawyer, of the firm of Mitchell and Smith, Charleston, S. C.; Mary Baynard Mitchell; Rachel Louise Mitchell m. Wil-

liam Whaley of Edisto Island, later a lawyer in Charleston; Ann A. Mitchell; and Esther Marion Mitchell.

Edward Mitchell by his second wife Anna Bowen had two children:

Thomas Clarke Mitchell; and

Anna Elizabeth Mitchell m. Thomas Newbold of London, England.

vi. General Francis Marion, was the youngest son of Gabriel Marion by his wife Esther Cordes. He m. Mary Videau but they left no issue. He later adopted a nephew or great-nephew Francis Dwight and made him his heir on condition that he take his name. The life of General Marion has been written by "Weems" by "James" and by "Simms" and is so well known to all students of the Revolutionary War and American History that we shall not here elaborate it.

5

Benjamin Marion (son of Benjamin the Emigrant, son of Jean) was the third child and second son of Benjamin Marion by his wife Judith Baluet, and with his sister Esther, and brother Gabriel, was registered upon the "liste" in possession of Mr. Ravenel, and was b. between the years 1690 and 1695.

He m. Elizabeth, daughter of William, son of Thomas Cater and it is probable he survived his wife.

His will dated 4 August, 1775, was proved 12 March, 1778, in which he mentions the following children:

i. Benjamin Marion,
ii. Charles Marion,
iii. Paul Marion,
iv. Thomas Marion,
v. James Marion,
vi. Joseph Marion,

vii. Elizabeth wife of Joseph Greenland,
viii. Ann Marion,
ix. Mary Marion.

Some of these must have left descendants but no mention is made of them.

END.

WILL OF BENJAMIN MARION

(At pages 162–5 of Will Book 1732–37 in Probate Court Charleston County)

Au Nom du Pere Et du Fils Et du St Esprit Amen. Sachent quil ni a rien de plus sertain que La mort ni de plus Insertain quelle Lheure Disselle me Trouvent grace au seigneur sain de Jugement et Dentendement Jay fait mon Testament comme il sent suit Premmierement Je recommande mon Ame a Dieu le prient de me faire misericorde pour La mour de mon Sauveur Jesus Christ A lé gard de mon Corps Je La bandonne a La terre laisen le soin de ma setpulture a ma femme et mes Enfans

Article Premiere

A Légard de mes biens Jordonne Premierement que mes Executeurs Donneront au Pauvre Cinquante Piece a ceux que mes Executeurs Jugeront en auvoir Le plus de besoin Jordonne ausy que toute mes Légetimes Deptes soit toute Paÿéé

Article Seconde

Je Declare que Lors que Jaÿ etably mon fils Gabriel et ma fille Gignilleat Je Leur ait Donné en Consience tout ce que Je pouvois Leur Donner Alors mais De plus Je Donne A mon fils Gabriel une obligation de Deux Cent Cinquante Piece et toute Linterrest Il sera quite avec mes Enfens Et a Légard de ma fille Gignilleat Jauvois Promiss un Naigre a ma pettite fille Ester Ginilleat Lors quelle seroit En Age ou Mariéé, mais ayant Jugée mieux Apropos davoir Plutot une Jeune Naigraisse que Le Naigre meme Le pere La Choisÿ Il Lon Nome siles Je la donne Dont a ma pettite fille Ester Ginilleat En Dispose come Bon luy semblera

Article Troisieme

Je declare avoir Etably mon fils Jean Et mon fils Benjamin Je Leur ait Donnéé a chacun sents & Cinque acre de terre des terre Que Javois Ageté de Mr John Gibbs avec chacun trois Naigre Besteau Brebis Cheuvaux Cauvalle Enfain tout ce qui

faut pour une Nouvelle Plantation mais quand Il arrive aprés quelque Annéé mon fils Jean ne Peuvent Rien faire, de sus a vendu sa terre a Mons Izard Et Nayent Plus de terre Jay aité obligé de Lui Lesser Avoir Lusage de cent Acres que Jay a Wasmesaw Joignent Celle que Jay donnée A mon fils Poul Jusque a ce quil soit Pourueux ont Conseruera les Chaine Blanc Et Rouge que Jennay Grand besoin Pour Lusage de Cette Plantation Icy

Article Quatrieme

Je declare qua Légard de mon fils Benjamin Je Lui ait Donnéé tout Autems Come Jay fait a mon fils Jean En Naigre En terre En toute Autre chose mais Quand Il Arrive Il La Ausy vendu sa terre de Cent Et Cinque Acres de terre pour La some de six Cent Piece que Jay Achetté de Lui maime or voicy Le Payement premierement Il me deuvoit Deux Cent Piece dont Je Le tient Quite Et ses Herittiers Et a Légard des Quatre Cent pieces voicy Comme ont fait Benjamin Devoit Au Enfens de Defaite Pierre guerain Quatre Cent Piece Le Reste dune Bande de huit Cent Piece Sy Bien que le: Reste de Cette obligations qui ait Quatre Cent Piece Je La Pren sur moy Pour En faire Entierrement le payant ou mes Heritiers Ainsy Je tiens quite mon fils Benjamin et ses Herritiers le Dechargen Entierrement des Six Cent Piece Et ses Heritiers Ainsy La terre de Cent & Cinque acres de terre Retourne a moi Pour en disposer selon ma volonté

Article Cinqueieme

A Legard de mon fils Poul Je Lui ait Donéé deux Cent Acres de terre a Wasmesaw Goignent Celle Que Jay vendu A Monsieur Brathon A disposer A sa volonté Il a eu ausy autems de Naigre Et toute Autre Choses Come ses on Eu

Article Sixeme

A Legard de ma fille Marie Je declare En La Marrient que Je Lui donne Un Naigre qui sappelle Gools Et sa femme Susÿ et

trois Enfens Presmes Seray et fillÿ Et Les autres Enfans quelle Poura Avoir Je Les ait Donnéé Avec Autres Choses Pour son Menage Le tout A ma fille Marie Pour En Disposer selont sa volonté

Article Septieme

tous Mes Enfens qui sont dehors Et Qui ont Eu Leur Portions Ne Doivvent Attendre un Joto Dauvantage de se qui Reste Jordonne quon a Chete A Ma Pettite fille Nensÿ une June Naigresse de son age Et Quon Lui donne Son Entretiens Et son Eccole,

Article Huitieme

A Legard de mes Autres trois filles Savvoir Ane Elizabeth Et Judic En Les marrient Chacune aura tout autant que Leur Soeur Marie ou la Valeurs

Article Neuveieme

A Lesgard de ma Chere femme Je Lui Donne papa Ginÿ Et ses deux Derniers Enfans savoir Isaac Et Lissete a en Disposer selon son Plaisir Mais voicy une rude Article Et ne Puis Men Disposer Cest que Sy ma femme venoit a ce Marrier quil faut Quelle sorte Avec Ce que Je luÿ ait Donnéé Ses Chevaux Et son Menage Ne seroit Il Pas Chose Injuste qun Aitranger viendroit Dissiper Le bien quil Na point gannéé Mais Jay Meilleur Opinion de ma femme Et Croy quelle demeurera Veuve Veurtueux Gouvernent sa famile En La Crainte de dieu Comme Elle A toujours faite sy Elle fait Cela Comme Je Lespere Je La Constitue Executrix Administratisse avec mon fils Pierre Et mon fils Jaque Lors quil sera En Age, de plus Je Donne a ma famme tout Les Agneaux Et Vaux Et Et Autre Viande qui se vendera au Boucher pour avoir ses Petite Commodité, sur toute choses mon Cher fils Pierre Je vous ordonne de Ne Lesser Menquer ni vos seurs selon Leurs Condition, Ny votre cher

Mere Qui vous A Elevéé Avecque Un Sy Grand Douceurs si vous Le faite le seigneur vous En Benira Et orés Une Bonne Reputation En Ce monde Et Cy vous le faite Pas Les Pettis Corbeaux du Desert viendront vous Aracher Les yeüẍ,

Article Dixeme

Touchent Quelque Argenterie de Reale bage Pierrerie tout ses Petites Choses sont A ma femme Et pour ma tasse dargent Je La Donne a Mon Pierre Et Pour les Huit Eceus De Poche Et Cachette Pierre Et Et Jaques Les Partageront Pour Mes Boucle Dergent Je Les Donne a Mon Fils Jaque Et Lors que Dieu Ora Retiré votre Mere de ce Monde vous ne menqueras pas de Lenterrer Contre Moy

Article 11eme

Apres donc La Mort de ma femme mon fils Pierre Et mon Jaques Oront tout Je Leur donne toute mes terres qui sont Icy En Gooskrïc Et Les cent Acres A Wasmesaw tous Les Naigre Avec tous Seux qui Sacheteront Jusque au Partage tout Le betail Brebis Cheuvaux Et toute Autre Meuble Et Unmeuble Pierre doit Avoir Le Choix de deux Plantations Et si Jaque venoit A Mourrir sen Enfans Le tout sera A Pierre Meuble Et Inmeuble Mais La Memme Chose doit Aitre Ausÿ que si Pierre meur sen aitre mariéé Le tout sera ausÿ Meuble Et Inmeuble A mon fils Jaque si Mon fils Pierre veut se marrier Se la ne Doit Nullement En Paicher Sa femme sera En La Maison La meme Chose que ma femme Et mes filles, fait En Caroline sur ma Plantation ce 13eme Janvier 1734

Article Derniere

Je Declare que Cecy Ait Mon derniers testament Et que toute autre sera de nulle valeur Et Veut quil soit Exequte de

Point en Point En foy de Quoy Jay Signéé Et Selé de Mon Present seau En Presence de

B: MArion L. S.

Signéé Et Séllé En Presence
De
Peter Guerin
Jas. Sanders
Daniel Gáliot

Before the Hon. Thomas Broughton, Esqr., Lieutenent Governer, by virtue of a Dedimus to Him Directed, by his Excellency the Governour, May 2nd, 1735—Personally came and appeared Peter Guerin and Daniel Galiot, being two of the Evidences to the last will and testament above written, and being Duly sworne on the Holy Evangelist, declared they were Present and saw the above named Benjamin Marion the testator sign seal publish and declare the above Instrument to be and contain his last Will and Testament and that he was at the same time of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, to the best of the deponents knowledge and belief and that they severally subscribed their names as witness together with James Sanders the other witness In Presence of the said testator and at his request.

Thos. Broughton, *Presdt.*

[Translation of the Will]

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, Amen!—Knowing that there is nothing more certain than death, nor more uncertain than the hour of it; finding myself, thanks to the Lord, sound in judgment and understanding, I have made my will, as follows: First I recommend my soul to God, praying Him to have mercy on me for the love of my Saviour, Jesus Christ. With regard to my body, I commit it to the earth, leaving the care of my burial to my wife and my children.

Article 1

With regard to my property, I direct, in the first place, that my executors shall give to the poor fifty pieces, whom my executors shall judge to have the most need of them. I direct also that all my lawful debts be all paid up.

Article 2

I declare that when I settled my son Gabriel and my daughter Gignilleat, I gave them in conscience all that I could then give them, but I give, moreover, to my son Gabriel, a Bond of Two hundred and fifty pieces and all the interest,—he shall be acquitted with my children. And with regard to my daughter Gignilleat, I promised a negro to my Grand-daughter Ester Gignilleat, when she should be of age, or marry. But having deemed it more fitting that she should have rather a young negress than the said negro, her father has chosen one named Siles. I give her therefore to my grand-daughter Ester Gignilleat to dispose of as to her shall seem good.

Article 3

I declare that I have settled my son John and my son Benjamin. I gave them each one hundred and five acres of the land that I bought of Mr. John Gibbs, with three negroes each, cattle, sheep, horses, fillies, in short every thing necessary for a new plantation. But what has happened, after some years? My son John, not having been able to make anything of the same, sold his land to Mr. Izard, and he having not more land, I was obliged to let him have the use of a hundred acres that I have at Wasmesaw joining that which I gave to my son Paul, until he should be provided. He must preserve the white and red oaks, for I have great need of them for the use of this plantation here.

Article 4

I declare, that as regards to my son Benjamin, I gave him every thing the same as I gave my son John, in negroes, in land, in all other things. But what has happened? He also has sold his tract of one hundred and five acres of land for the sum of six hundred pieces, which I bought of him myself; and here is the payment—In the first place, he owed me two hundred pieces of which I wholly acquit him and his heirs; and with regard to the four hundred pieces, here is how it was managed: —Benjamin owed the children of the deceased Peter Guerain four hundred pieces, the balance of a bond of eight hundred pieces—so the residue of the bond, which is four hundred pieces, I take on myself to make the entire payment, or my heirs—so I hold my son Benjamin and his heirs acquitted, thus discharging him and his heirs entirely from the six hundred pieces. So the tract of one hundred and five acres of land returns to me, to be disposed of according to my pleasure.

Article 5

With regard to my son Paul, I gave him two hundred acres of land at Wasmesaw joining that which I sold to Mr. Brathon to dispose of at his pleasure. He has had also the same, in negroes and all other things, as his brothers have had.

Article 6

With regard to my daughter Mary, I declare on her marrying that I gave her a negro called Gools, and his wife Susy and three children Premes, Seray and Filly, and the other children that she may have, I gave them to her with other things for her household—the whole to my daughter Mary to dispose of according to her pleasure.

Article 7

All my children who are not under my roof, and who have received their portions, must not expect one jot more of what

remains. I direct that there be bought for my grand-daughter Nensy, a young negress of her age and that she be given her maintenance and her schooling.

Article 8

With regard to my other three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth and Judith, on marrying, they shall each have every thing the same as their sister Mary has had, or the value.

Article 9

With regard to my dear wife, I give her daddy Giny and his two last children, namely Isaac and Lissete, to dispose of them according to her pleasure. But here is a hard article and I cannot dispense with it—if my wife should happen to marry [again], she must depart with what I have given her, her horses and her furniture. Would it not be an unjust thing that a stranger should squander property that he had not earned? But I have better opinion of my wife—I believe that she will live a virtuous widow, governing her family in the fear of God as she has always done. If she does so as I hope, I appoint her my executrix, with my son Peter, and my son James when he shall be of age. Moreover, I give to my wife all the lambs and calves and other provisions which shall be sold to the butcher to have her little conveniences. Above all things, my dear son Peter, I enjoin you never to let any thing be wanting, neither to your sisters, according to their condition, nor your dear mother, who has reared you with such a great loving kindness. If you do so, the Lord will bless you and you will have a good reputation in this world, and if you do not, the young ravens of the desert will come and pick out your eyes.

Article 10

Touching some sterling plate, rings, precious stones—all these little things are for my wife; and as to my silver cup I give it to my [son] Peter; and as to the eight pocket-crowns and

seal, Peter and James shall share them. As to my silver buckles, I give them to my son James;—and when God shall take your mother from this world, you will not fail to bury her by my side.

ARTICLE 11

After the death of my wife, my son Peter and my [son] James shall have every thing. I give them—all my lands which are here in Goosecreek, and the hundred acres at Wasmesaw—all the negroes, with all those that shall be bought until the division—all the cattle, sheep, horses and every thing moveable and immoveable. Peter is to have the choice of the two plantations; and if James should happen to die without children, the whole will be for Peter, moveable and immoveable. But the same thing must take place also if Peter die, without being married—the whole shall be also, moveable and immoveable, for my son James. If my son Peter wish to marry, this should in no wise prevent—his wife will be in the house the same thing as my wife and my daughters. Made in Carolina, on my plantation, this 13th January 1734.

ARTICLE LAST

I declare this to be my last will and any other shall be of no effect; and I wish that it be executed to the very letter. In faith thereof I have signed and sealed with my present seal in presence of—

B. MARION. [L. S.]

Signed and sealed in presence
of
PETER GUERIN
JAS. SANDERS,
DANIEL GALIOT.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly. To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and to those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

ARTICLE III

Membership

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SECTION 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SECTION 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SECTION 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SECTION 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SECTION 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society.

If the Committee's report be favorable to any applicants, a majority vote of the members present shall be required to elect such applicants; but, if the Committee's report be unfavorable to any applicants, such unfavorable report shall be considered as confirmed without a vote of the Society, unless three members object, in which case a vote by ballot shall be taken for each of such applicants separately and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be required to reject such unfavorable report and to elect such applicant. Membership shall begin with the Anniversary Meeting (April 13) at which the applicant may be elected, or (if elected at a meeting other than an Anniversary Meeting) then with the Anniversary Meeting next after such other meeting.

Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each of the seven original Huguenot centres or settlements in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and a Chaplain, and an Executive Committee composed of the President and the seven Vice-Presidents and the Secretary and Treasurer and the Historian (and all ex-Presidents of the Society shall be advisory members of said Committee with all the privileges of membership except the right to vote).

SECTION 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society, and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in

the name of the Society. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society, to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this constitution, and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the constitution.

SECTION 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but if any vacancy occur during the year the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

SECTION 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SECTION 2. The Autumn Meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the day of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall have the power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

SECTION 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SECTION 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Report of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SECTION 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SECTION 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SECTION 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary, in addition to his other duties, to keep a list of the members by card or otherwise and on such list to write after the name of each member the name or names of the Huguenots through whom he or she claims descent under subdivision "Firstly" of Section 1, Article III of the Constitution, as shown by his or her written application for membership—or else his or her qualification for membership otherwise than by descent under subdivisions "Secondly" and "Thirdly" and "Fourthly" of Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution.

SECTION 7. The original Huguenot centres or settlements in this State (each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President) are as follows: (1) Charleston, (2) Goose Creek, (3) Orange Quarter (St. Denis), (4) French Santee, (5) St. John's, Berkley, (6) Purysburg, and (7) New Bordeaux.

SECTION 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society: *Provided*, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

LIST OF MEMBERS

Members will please inform the Secretary of all changes of residence or address, to insure receipt of Transactions.

The names in italics at the end of each entry are those of the original Huguenot families from which the member derives descent. Any mistakes in the names of such original Huguenot families, or otherwise, should be called to the attention of the Secretary.

Names in large capitals are Huguenots of the pure blood after two and a quarter centuries.

* Charter Member.

r. Resigned.

d. Died a member.

H.M. Honorary Member.

l.m. Life member.

c. Ceased to be a member for non payment of dues.

April 14, 1916..Adams, Arthur, Hartford, Conn.....*Ballinger*

April 19, 1911..Alexander, Mrs. Ethel Witherspoon, Boston, Mass....*Trabue, Verreuil.*

April 13, 1910..Alexander, Mrs. Mary E. Richardson, Bath, S. C.....*Mayrant.*

April 19, 1911..Allen, Mrs. Kathrine Bostick, East Orange, N. J....*Robert.*

April 2, 1885..Alleman, Frances H.,* *d*.....*Legare.*

April 13, 1885..Allston, Rev. Benjamin,* *d*.....*Gibert.*

April 2, 1901..Allston, Chas. P., Georgetown, S. C.....*Gibert.*

May 28, 1897..Alston, Miss Rebecca H., Charleston, S. C., *d*..*Motte, LaBrosse.*

April 22, 1908..Ames, Mrs. Mary Boykin, Baltimore, Md..*LeChevalier, de la Plaine.*

April 20, 1906..Anderson, Miss Claudia Bennett, Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPre.*

April 19, 1911..Armstrong, Mrs. Josephine Gresham, Galveston, Tex..*Pickens.*

April 17, 1902..Aymar, Mrs. Jane V. H., Jersey City, N. J....*Simons, LeSerurier, Gignilliat, Dupre.*

April 16, 1913..Bacot, Madame Celine Bonnet Dorion, Sedan, France.....

April 14, 1916..Bacot, Daniel Norborne, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1914..Bacot, Miss Ellen M., Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, deBerniere, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1885..Bacot, Daniel Huger, Charleston, S. C.*.....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 14, 1916..Bacot, Miss Flora McIver, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 15, 1912..Bacot, George Williams, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 15, 1912..Bacot, Miss Harriet Wainwright, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 14, 1886..Bacot, John Vacher, Morristown, N. J.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau, Vacher.*
April 13, 1904..Bacot, Jules deR., Isle of Hope, Ga., *d*.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 15, 1912..Bacot, Miss Julia Huger, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot, Julius Motte, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1914..Bacot, Miss Louisa deBerniere, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, deBerniere, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1916..Bacot, Miss Louise W., Charleston, S. C...*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot, Miss Maria Fraser, Kenosha, Wis.,* *d*.....*Bacot, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1886..Bacot, Robert Cochran, Jersey City, N. J., *d*.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot, Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1910..Bacot, Robert Dewar, Charleston, S. C. .....*Bacot, deBerniere, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1904..Bacot, Samuel Holloway, Darlington, S. C., *d*.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 15, 1912..Bacot, Miss Sarah Louisa, Charleston, S. C.....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Bacot, Thomas Wright, Charleston, S. C.*.....*Bacot, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1899..Bacot, Mrs. Thomas Wright (Louisa deBerniere), Charleston, S. C.....*deBerniere.*
April 13, 1915..Bagnell, Robert Adams, St. Louis, Mo.....*Flournios.*
April 13, 1914..Bagnell, Mrs. Sally Ann Adams, St. Louis, Mo.....*Flournios.*
April 5, 1909..Ball, Mrs. Elias, Charleston, S. C....*Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSururier.*
Mar. 31, 1890..Barker, Theodore G., Charleston, S. C., *H.M*.....*Cordes, Gendron, Serre, Gaillard.*
April 14, 1916..Barnet, Mrs. James B., Chicago, Ill.....*Quintard.*
April 15, 1912..Barnes, Mrs. Eva M., Atlanta, Ga.....*Riverdiex.*
April 13, 1905..Barr, Mrs. Mary McDonald, *c*.....*Macon.*
April 18, 1909..Bassett, Mrs. Caroline DuPuy, Windsor, Mo., *d*.....*DuPuy, LaVillain, La Prade.*
April 14, 1916..Bassett, Paul A., Waterloo, Iowa.....*DuPuy.*
April 14, 1916..Bassett, Dr. Samuel T., St. Louis, Mo.....*DuPuy.*
April 14, 1890..Bayard, Hon. Thomas F., *d*.....*Bayard.*
April 13, 1915..Beall, Mrs. John M., Cincinnati, Ohio .....*Maupin.*
April 16, 1913..Beckman, Dr. G. E., Jacksonville, Fla.....*Gras.*
April 17, 1902..Beckman, Miss Julia Reese, Charleston, S. C.....*Gras.*
April 13, 1885..Beckman, Miss Serena B., Charleston, S. C.*, *d*.....*Gras.*

April 13, 1910..Beckwith, Mrs. Videau Marion Legare, Charleston, S. C..*Legare, Marion, Gendron, Cordes, Porcher, deMarboeuf, Cahusac, Mazyck, Couturier.*

April 20, 1906..Belcher, Mrs. A. C. F., St. Louis, Mo.....*Macon.*

April 17, 1902..Bennett, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas...*Bonneau, DuBliss, deLonguemare, Roi.*

April 14, 1916..Bennett, Mrs. John, Charleston, S. C...*Turquand, Courtonne.*

April 14, 1916..Benry, Mrs. Joseph E., Macdonald, W. Va.....*Horry.*

April 19, 1911..Berryman, Mrs. Charlotte Cazenove, Alexandria, Va., *d*..... *de Cazenove.*

April 16, 1913..Berliner, Mrs. S. L., Texarkana, Ark.....*Porcher, DeBlancs.*

May 22, 1916..Biggs, R. K., Jr., Aux Vasse, Miss.....*Desasurde, Perrorette, de Crocketagne.*

April 15, 1909..Black, Miss Emma C., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*deLesleine.*

April 14, 1916..Blackburn, Mrs. George A., Columbia, S. C.....*Girardeau.*

April 14, 1890..Blackman, Mrs. E. L., Greenville, S. C., *d*.....*Robert.*

April 14, 1916..Blackshear, Miss Anna Baber, Macon, Ga.....*Porcher.*

April 14, 1916..Blackshear, Miss Mary Baber, Macon, Ga.....*Porcher.*

Mar. 8, 1895..Blackshear, Mrs. J. R., Macon, Ga., *r*.....*Gignilliat.*

Oct. 22, 1898..Bondurant, Dr. E. D., Mobile, Ala.....*DuBose.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, F. N., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Bonneau.*

April 14, 1916..Bonneau, Miss Marguerite, Clemson College, S. C.....*Bonneau.*

April 2, 1890..Bonneau, W. E., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Bonneau.*

April 14, 1890..Bostick, A. McQ., Bamberg, S. C., *d*.....*Robert.*

April 19, 1911..Bostick, Benjamin Robert, New York, N. Y.....*Robert.*

April 13, 1915..Bostick, Smith Mott., Syracuse, N. Y.....*Robert.*

April 17, 1902..Bounetheau, Harold DuPre, Boston, Mass...*Bounetheau, DuPre.*

July 14, 1896..Bounetheau, Henry D., *d*.....*Bounetheau.*

June 25, 1894..Bowley, Mrs. J. V. G., Charleston, S. C....*DuPre, LeSerurier, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 13, 1905..Bowley, E. Heyward, Charleston, S. C.....*LeSerurier, DuPre, Leger, Gignilliat, DuBliss.*

April 2, 1885..Box, Miss Rosa, Charleston, S. C.,* *r*.....*Gaillard.*

April 14, 1916..Boyd, Mrs. Mary R. G., Yatesville, Ga.....*Guerry, Broussard.*

April 13, 1885..Boykin, Sarah J., Camden, S. C.,* *d*.....*deSaussure.*

Nov. 4, 1899..Bracq, Jean Charlemagne, Editor "Huguenot Quarterly," Poughkeepsie, N. Y., *r*.....*Bracq.*

April 15, 1907..Bragonier, Fred Tyler, Kingman, Arizona.....*Peconier.*

April 20, 1906..Brent, George A., Louisville, Ky.....*Mauze.*

April 17, 1902..Broun, E. Fontaine, Charleston, W. Va.....*Boursequot, Fontaine, Broun.*

April 14, 1886..Broun, Mrs. Mary M., Charleston, W. Va., *d*.....*Boursequot, Fontaine, Broun.*

April 14, 1886..Broun, Thomas L., Charleston, W. Va., *d*..*Boursequot, Broun.*

July 2, 1903..Brown, Dr. Paul R., *d*.....*de Bruyn.*

April 14, 1916..Brown, Dr. William S., Charleston, S. C.....*Postell, Papin, Boudinot, Vergereau.*

June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. A., Florence, S. C., *c*....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
June 11, 1898..Brunson, H. M., Florence, S. C., *c*....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 20, 1906..Brunson, Mrs. Mary Motte, Florence, S. C., *c*.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 15, 1912..Brunson, Mason Chandler, Florence, S. C., *c*.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1916..Brunson, Miss Sophia B., Sumter, S. C.....*Bacot.*
April 15, 1912..Bryan, Miss Laura Lane, Charleston, S. C.....*Sherrard.*
April 13, 1905..Bryan, Mrs. Mary McIver, Savannah, Ga., *c*.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 22, 1908..Bryce, Mrs. Ellen Peter, Tuscaloosa, Ala....*Horry, LaRoche, Simons, DuPre.*
April 19, 1911..Buffington, Mrs. M. Alton, Fall River, Mass.....*Traube, Guerrant, Martin.*
April 14, 1890..Buist, Dr. J. Somers, Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Legare.*
Mar. 21, 1903..Bulloch, Dr. Joseph G. B., Washington, D. C...*deVeaux, Mauve.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell, Miss Alice M., Charleston, S. C.*.....*Marion.*
April 13, 1901..Burdell, Edwin T., Savannah, Ga., *c*.....*Marion.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell, F. M.,* *d*.....*Marion.*
April 13, 1885..Burdell, Robert F.,* *d*.....*Marion.*
April 2, 1885..Burdell, Thad S.,* *d*.....*Marion.*
April 2, 1901..Burton, Robert W., Auburn, Ala.....*Robert.*
April 14, 1916..Butler, Mrs. M. C., New York, N. Y.....*Robert.*
April 19, 1911..Butler, Miss Jessie, Georgetown, S. C., *c*.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 19, 1911..Butler, LeRoy H., Georgetown, S. C., *c*.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1904..Butler, Mrs. Jessie T., *c*.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 15, 1909..Burton, Miss Louise Screven, Los Angeles, Cal., *r*.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1885..Caldwell, Wm. Robinson,* *d*.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1914..Calhoun, Mrs. F. H. H., Clemson College, S. C.....*Sabin.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell, Miss Celia,* *d*.....*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, DuPre.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell, Miss Mary Bennett, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Sigourney, Germaine, Pairan, DuPre.*
April 13, 1885..Campbell, Miss Mary Butler,* *d*.....*Sigourney, Pairan.*
April 13, 1885..Carrere, Mrs. Elizabeth Calhoun,* d.....*Segur.*
April 13, 1915..Charles, Miss Emelie Leslie, Darlington, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1916..Carlisle, Mrs. H. B., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Gabeau.*
April 13, 1903..Charles, Robert K., *d*.....*DuBose.*
April 14, 1916..Charles R. Keith, Timmonsville, S. C.....*DuBose.*
April 13, 1914..Carrier, William Bruce, Valdosta, Ga.....*Tonneur, Jaquet, DeCarpentia.*
April 15, 1912..Carson, James Petigrew, Charleston, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 12, 1899..Chase, John A., Florence, S. C., *r*....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*

April 13, 1903..Cheves, Mrs. C. McCord, Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand.*
April 14, 1916..Child, Mrs. Jesse, Richmond, Mo.....*Micheau.*
April 13, 1914..Chisolm, Alexander Hex., New Orleans, La.....*Prioleau.*
April 10, 1890..Chisolm, Dr. J. Bachman, Charleston, S. C., *H.M.*, *d*..*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 11, 1890..Chisolm, Henry Louis, Charleston, S. C., *d*....*Gendron, Prioleau.*
April 13, 1905..Clarke, Rev. James W., Richmond, Va.....*LeGrand, Robert, Bocquet.*
April 21, 1900..Clark, Mrs. J. Calhoun, Atlanta, Ga.....*Robert, Broye, Jaudon, LeGrand, deMangreville.*
April 13, 1903..Clarkson, Heriot, Charlotte, N. C...*Simons, Horry, LaRoche, DuPre, Marion.*
April 13, 1903..Clearwater, Hon. Alphonso T., *l.m.*, Kingston, N. Y...*Baudoin, Corquet, Doiau (Deyo), Nicol, Seguine, Vergooy.*
April 13, 1888..Clement, J. W. Legare, Young's Island, S. C., *d*..... *Legare.*
April 14, 1916..Cockrell, Mrs. W. Chenault, Louisville, Ky.....*DuPuy.*
April 13, 1905..Colcock, Charles Jones, Charleston, S. C.....*Marion, Baluet.*
April 13, 1901..Colcock, Daniel deSaussure, New Orleans, La.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Charles L., Pittsburgh, Pa., *l.m.*.....*Jacquet.*
April 14, 1916..Cole, Charles L., Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.....*Jacquet.*
April 15, 1907..Cole, Miss Edith Granger, Pittsburgh, Pa.....*Jacquet.*
April 14, 1916..Coleman, Mrs. W. H., Columbia, S. C.....*Trezevant.*
April 14, 1916..Collins, Miss Phyllis, Charleston, W. Va.....*Horry.*
April 13, 1904..Collins, Mrs. Lucy G., Charleston, W. Va.....*Horry.*
April 13, 1901..Connerat, William H., Jr., Savannah, Ga., *c*.....*Robert.*
April 14, 1916..Conlon, Mrs. John J., Hannibal, Mo.....*DuPuy, La Villain, Trabue.*
April 20, 1906..Cooper, W. B., Wilmington, N. C.....*Jeanerette.*
April 13, 1904..Cooper, Noah W., Nashville, Tenn., *r*.....*Jeanerette.*
April 18, 1909..Cordes, Alexander Watson, Sr., Savannah, Ga.....*Cordes.*
April 13, 1885..Coste, A. L.,* *d*.....*Coste.*
April 13, 1885..Coste, R. C., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Coste.*
Oct. 29, 1899..Coutant, Dr. Richard B., Tarrytown, N. Y.....*Coutant.*
April 14, 1916..Crow, Mrs. Madsion, San Antonio, Texas.....*de la Hunte.*
April 17, 1902..Cummings, Mrs. Rosa W., Columbia, S. C., *r*.....*Bounetheau, Legare.*
April 13, 1915..Cummings, Miss Anne Bacot, Wilmington, N. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1905..Cunningham, Miss Sarah, Aiken, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 16, 1913..Curry, Mrs. C. H., Topeka, Kansas.....*Popino.*
April 13, 1910..Cuthbert, Mrs. Eloise Waties Mayrant, Summerville, S. C..... *Mayrant, Guignard, DeLeiseline, Leger, Gaillard, Paparel, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1915..Culbertson, Mrs. William S., Lousiville, Ky.....*Flournois*

April 13, 1885. Cuttino, David B., Rock Hill, S. C., *r* *. *Cothoneau.*
April 19, 1911. Cuttino, John S., Columbia, S. C. *Cothoneau.*
April 13, 1905. Dabney, Mrs. E. B., Vicksburg, Miss. *Robert, Huguenin.*
April 14, 1916. Dargan, A. S., Darlington, S. C. *Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1916. Dargan, George Edwin, Darlington, S. C. *Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1910. Davant, C. F., Tucson, Ariz. *Davant.*
April 2, 1885. Davant, J. C., Barnwell, S. C.,* *d* *Davant.*
April 14, 1916. Davis, Mrs. E. M. A., Lexington, Mo. *DuPuy, la Villon.*
April 13, 1902. Davisson, Mrs. Rheta Witte, Harlem, Ga. *Bonnetheau, Legare.*
Mar. 21, 1890. Dawson, N. H. R., *d* *Huger, Motte, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 13, 1915. Delafield, Mrs. Wallace, St. Louis, Mo. *Cocke.*
April 13, 1910. Delaplaine, Louis S., Wheeling, W. Va. *de la Plaine.*
April 13, 1914. duPont, Hon. H. A., Winterthur, Del. *du Pont.*
July 12, 1897. DeRichemond, Louis Meschinet, la Rochelle. *France, H. M.*
April 7, 1890. DeRosset, A. T., *r* *de Rosset.*
April 16, 1913. DeRosset, Rev. F. A., Charleston, S. C., *d* *deRosset.*
April 7, 1890. DeRosset, Wm., *r* *deRosset.*
April 13, 1885. DeSaussure, Miss Fannie E., Charleston, S. C.,* *d* *deSaussure.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Henry A.,* Charleston, S. C.,* *d* *DeSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Dr. Henry W.,* *d* *DeSaussure, Peronneau, Huger.*
April 14, 1916. DeSaussure, Dr. Henry W., Charleston, S. C. *deSaussure, Peronneau, Huger.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Miss Isabel A.,* Charleston, S. C. *deSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 13, 1915. DeSaussure, Dr. Richard L., Washington, D. C. *deSaussure, Peronneau, Huger.*
April 14, 1890. DeSaussure, James D., *d* *deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, John B.* *deSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 13, 1885. DeSaussure, Louis D.,* *d* *deSaussure.*
April 13, 1885. DeSaussure, Louis D., Jr.,* *r* *deSaussure.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Mrs. Martha G., Charleston, S. C.,* *H.M.*, *d.* *Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Miss Martha G.,* *d* *deSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Miss Mary C.,* *d* *deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885. DeSaussure, Mrs. Sarah E., Charleston, S. C.,* *d* *deSaussure.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Miss Sarah E., Charleston, S. C.,* *d* *deSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Dr. P. G.,* *d* *deSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 13, 1903. DeSaussure, William P., Richmond, Va. *deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Wilmot G.,* *d* *deSaussure.*
April 2, 1885. DeSaussure, Wilmot G., Jr.,* *r* *deSaussure, Gourdin.*
July 12, 1897. DeVeaux, Henri, Bordeaux, France, *H.M.* *DeVeaux.*
April 14, 1916. De Vane, Miss Lilian, Red Springs, N. C. *De Vane.*

Feb. 2, 1887..Dibble, Samuel, Orangeburg, S. C., *d*.....*Gabeau.*
April 13, 1914..Dixon, Mrs. Charles J. Biddle, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
.....*Xavier.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, David, Santee, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 15, 1907..Doar, Mrs. Ulric Huguenin, Lakeland, Fla.....*Cordes.*
April 14, 1916..Downing, Mrs. George C., Frankfort, Ky.....*DuPuy.*
April 14, 1916..DuBois, Orin B., Weekawken, N. J.....*DuBois.*
May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Mary P., Monteagle, Tenn., *r*.....*DuBose.*
April 14, 1916 DuBose, Allison P., Easley, S. C.....*DuBose.*
April 22, 1897..DuBose, Robert M., Sewanee, Tenn., *c*.....*DuBose, Porcher.*
May 14, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. Haskell, Monteagle, Tenn.....*DuBose,*
Peronneau, Porcher.
April 22, 1897..DuBose, Rev. W. P., D.D., Sewanee, Tenn....*DuBose, Porcher.*
May 4, 1897..DuBose, Miss Susan P., Monteagle, Tenn., *r*.....*DuBose,*
Peronneau, Porcher.
April 15, 1907..DuBose, Miss Willie S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuBose.*
April 13, 1915..Doerzbach, Mrs. Belle Rodgers, Sandusky, Ohio..... *Papineau.*
April 13, 1885..Duc, Miss P. M., Charleston, S. C.,* *l.m*.....*Auber.*
April 13, 1915..Dudley, Mrs. Juliette L., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Robert.*
Nov. 15, 1897..Dunbar, Mrs. J. R., Ellenton, S. C., *d*.....*Gendron, Chardon,*
Motte, Prioleau.
April 16, 1913..Dunbar, Ralph, Ellenton, S. C.....*Prioleau.*
April 13, 1910..Duncan, Mrs. John M., San Antonio, Texas.....*Legare,*
De la Haute.
April 13, 1894..Dunkin, W. H., Charleston, S. C., *r*...*Huger, Broun, Cordes,*
Perdriau, Rassin or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 13, 1902..DuPre, Belin Clarke, Columbia, S. C.....*Berlin, DuPre.*
May 24, 1898..DuPre, Prof. J. F. C., *d*.....*DuPre.*
April 13, 1909..Durant, Mrs. E. W., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Bierne.*
April 16, 1913..Dwight, Charles Stevens, Columbia, S. C.....*Porcher,*
DuBose, Marion.
April 16, 1913..Dwight, C. S., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion.*
April 15, 1907. DWIGHT, MRS. R. Y., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Ravenel, Porcher.*
Mazyck, LeNoble, Marion, Baluet,
Le Serurier, de St. Julien.
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Dr. R. Y., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Marion, Baluet.*
April 15, 1907..Dwight, Henry R., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Baluet, Ravenel,*
de St. Julian, Mazyck, LeNoble,
Le Serurier, Porcher.
April 15, 1907..Dwight, D. G., Charleston, S. C., *c*.....*Marion.*
April 14, 1916..Elliott, Miss Annie Huger, Washington, D. C..*Huger, DeVeaux.*
April 14, 1916..Elliott, Miss Kate, Washington, D. C.....*Huger, DeVeaux.*
June 6, 1899..Ellis, Frampton E., Atlanta, Ga.....*Gendron, Chardon, Motte,*
Prioleau.
Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Mrs. Phoebe P., Atlanta, Ga...*Prioleau, Gendron, Chardon,*
Motte.

Nov. 1, 1897..Ellis, Prioleau, Springfield, Mass.....*Prioleau, Gendron, Chardon, Motte.*

April 13, 1914..Elmore, Mrs. Samuel E. (Jane McCrady), Evansville, Ind....*Bacot, de Berniere, Huger, de Saussure, Peronneau.*

April 19, 1911..Ermantrout, Miss Adelaide Louise Washington, Reading, Pa., *r.* .....*DeBarre.*

April 13, 1910..Evans, Mrs. Charles Clark, Sedalia, Mo.....*Bouton.*

April 15, 1912..Faison, Mrs. J. A., Bennettsville, S. C.....*Milner, Legare.*

April 13, 1894..Faulkner, Mrs. M. G., New York., N. Y., *L.M.*.....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1914..Fickling, Miss Eva Lillian, Macon, Ga.....*Gras.*

April 20, 1906..Finger, Watson Cordes, Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*

April 20, 1906..Finger, Mrs. C. B. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Cordes.*

Mar. 29, 1889..Fishburne, Mrs. Helen M., Summerville, S. C., *c*.....*Marion, Mazyck.*

April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Miss Caroline D'Arcy, Washington, D. C., *c*..*Postell, Pepin.*

April 20, 1906..Fishburne, Benjamin Postell, Washington, D. C., *c*....*Postell, Pepin.*

April 14, 1916..Flickinger, Mrs. Louise, Little Rock, Ark.....*DuTreux, Marvin, Bonton.*

April 13, 1914..Fisher, Mrs. Samuel T., Washington, D. C.....*Robert.*

April 13, 1894..FitzSimons, W. Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Gaillard, Cordes, Gendron, Serre.*

April 13, 1904..Farley, Mrs. Sarah C. C., Austin, Texas.....*Bonneau, Roi.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Fludd, Mrs. Eliza K., *d*.....*Legare.*

April 22, 1908..Ford, Mrs. Marion J., *d*.....*Porcher.*

April 13, 1905..Ford, Mrs. F. W., Georgetown, S. C., *c*.....*Horry, Huger.*

April 15, 1889..Foster, Henry P., Summerville, S. C., *r*..... *Poyas, Gendron.*

April 13, 1914..Fox, Mrs. R. P., Wichita Falls, Texas.....*Parrot, Beauford, Trabue, Veril.*

May 30, 1890..Frost, E. Horry, *d*.....*LeJau, Horry.*

April 13, 1899..Frost, Frank Ravenel, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, LeJau, Horry, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1904..Frost, Dr. F. L., *d*..... *LeJau, Horry.*

Aug. 7, 1899..Frost, Mrs. W. Branford, Charleston, S. C., *c*.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*

May 22, 1916..Gadsden, Miss Anzolette P., Lexington, Va...*Porcher, Gaillard.*

May 22, 1916..Gadsden, Miss Ellinor P., Lexington, Va.....*Porcher, Gaillard.*

May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Col. David DuBose, *d*.....*DuBose, Jolain, Gaillard, LeClair, Gendron, Baluet, Boyd.*

April 13, 1910..Gaillard, David St. Pierre, Chicago, Ill.....*DuBose, Gaillard, Boyd.*

April 21, 1900..Gaillard, Miss E. G., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Gaillard.*

May 30, 1890..Gaillard, Henry T., St. Augustine, Fla., *c*.....*Gaillard.*

April 14, 1916..Gaillard, Peter C., Ferguson, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

July 12, 1897..Gaillard, John, Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..GAILLARD, P. C.,* *d*.....*Gaillard, deCherigny, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1891..Gaillard, Miss Rebecca T., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Gaillard.*
April 19, 1911..Gaillard, Mrs. Maria Ravenel, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, DeVeaux, Mazyck, St. Julien, Le Serurier, Le Noble, Porcher.*
Dec. 1, 1887..Gaillard, S. Gourdin, Philadelphia, Pa.....*Gaillard, De Richebourg, Gourdin, Porcher,*
April 13, 1903..Gaillard, Dr. W. Minot, Georgetown, S. C., *c*.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1904..Gaillard, George Caldwell, Mobile, Ala., *c*.....*Gaillard.*
April 20, 1906..Gaillard, Miss Ellinor P., Manning, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
July 14, 1897..Gaillard, Samuel P., Mobile, Ala.....*De Richebourg, Porcher, Gendron, Mazyck.*
April 13, 1901..Gaillard, Wm. D., New York, N. Y.....*Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..Gaillard, Wm. H. D.,* *d*.....*Gaillard.*
July 16, 1897..Gaillard, Wm. M., Mobile, Ala., *c*.....*Gaillard.*
April 22, 1908..Galt, Mrs. Mary J., Williamsburg, Va.....*Servient.*
April 14, 1916..Gayle, Mrs. E. O., Shreveport, La.....*De La Hunte.*
April 14, 1916..Geiger, Mrs. D. D., Huntington, W. Va.....*Trabue, Vermil.*
April 13, 1915..Gibert, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Ridgeway, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 13, 1915..Gibert, Alexander Hunter, Granitesville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 13, 1914..Gibert, Pierre, Greenwood, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1916..Gibert, Paul Carrington, Augusta, Ga.....*Gibert.*
April 2, 1885..Gibert, J. A., Abbeville, S. C.,* *d*.....*Gibert.*
April 15, 1912..Gibbs, James Poyas, New York, N. Y.....*Poyas.*
April 16, 1913..Gibson, Mrs. S. P., Red Springs, N. C.....*Milner, Legare.*
April 16, 1913..Gibson, Thos. Fener, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....*Milner, Legare.*
April 16, 1913..Gibson, Mrs. J. M., Dillon, S. C.....*Legare, Milner.*
April 20, 1906..Gignilliat, L. R., Culver, Ala.....*Gignilliat.*
April 11, 1898..Gourdin, Mrs. A. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Le Grand, Jaudon, Broye, Robert, deMangreville.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin, John K., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Gourdin.*
April 2, 1885..Gourdin, R. N., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Gourdin.*
April 15, 1912..Granberry, Mrs. Mary Lee Brown, Jackson, Miss.....*La Force.*
April 16, 1913..Gray, Mrs. Benj. F., Jr., St. Louis, Mo.....*DuPuy.*
April 13, 1905..Greer, Mrs. Mary P., New Castle, Pa., *d*.....*Poinsett.*
April 13, 1914..Gregorie, Miss Anne King, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher.*
April 19, 1911..Gresham, Mrs. Josephine Mann, Galveston, Texas.....*Pickens.*
April 9, 1890..Grimke, Dr. T. S., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Faucheraud.*
April 13, 1914..Grisreiter, Mrs. Linda C., Pine Bluff, Ark....*La Rue* or *Larew.*
April 14, 1916..Guérard, Albert Sidney, Asheville, N. C.....*Guérard.*
April 2, 1885..Guérard, Dr. A. R., Flat Rock, N. C.,* *r*.....*Guérard.*
July 24, 1890..Guérard, E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Guérard, Gaillard, Godin, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1901..Guérard, Mrs. E. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Benezet.*
April 16, 1913..Guérard, E. P., Jr., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Guérard, Benezet.*

April 13, 1885..Guérard, Wm. Bull., *d*.....*Guérard.*
April 2, 1901..Guérard, Wm. Elliott, Savannah, Ga., *d*.....*Mazyck, Guérard, Le Serurier, Godin.*
April 13, 1914..Guerry, Homer, Washington, D. C.....*Guerri, Rembert, DuPont, Michau.*
April 14, 1916..Guerry, DuPont, Jr., Greenville, S. C.....*Guerri, DuPont, Michau.*
April 14, 1916..Guerry, Edgar Lynne, El Paso, Texas.....*Guerry.*
May 13, 1899..Guignard, John G., Columbia, S. C., *d*....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
Jan. 30, 1899..Guignard, Maj. Wm. S., Columbia, S. C.....*Guignard.*
May 30, 1890..Guilleteau, Peter L., *d*.....*Guilleteau.*
July 12, 1897..Haig, M. de Lisle, Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazyck, Buretel, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1902..Haig, Miss Mary Mahám, Charleston, S. C.....*de la Motte, Chastaigner, Mazyck, Buretel, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Hall, Mrs. Harriet O., Columbia, S. C., *d*..*Huger, Motte, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 15, 1912..Hall, Mrs. Lillian Popenoe, Lawrence, Kans.....*Papineau.*
April 14, 1916..Hall, William S., Hannibal, Mo.....*Trezevant.*
April 14, 1916..Halsey, Mrs. D. S., Charleston, S. C.....*Broun.*
April 15, 1907..Hamby, Mrs. Elizabeth McN., Columbia, S. C., *c*.....*Gaillard, Serre.*
April 14, 1916..Hamacher, Mrs. Mary Bassett, Windsor, Mo.....*DuPuy, La Vellon.*
May 1, 1897..Hamilton, J. G., Mobile, Ala.....*Gaillard.*
May 30, 1890..Harleston, John, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
May 22, 1916..Harris, Mrs. Gertrude Garrord, Mobile, Ala.....*Garrord.*
April 13, 1915..Harrison, Miss Adeline, St. Louis, Mo.....*de Crocketague.*
April 13, 1914..Harrison, Miss Elizabeth Gibert, Anderson, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1916..Harvin, J. Bates, Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1914..Harvin, Mrs. Mary Amanda, Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 14, 1916..Harvin, Stephen Thomas, Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1904..Harrison, Mrs. James Randolph, New York, N. Y..*Stuyvesant, Bayard.*
April 14, 1916..Harris, Graham N., Chicago, Ill.....*Gabril, Maupin.*
April 13, 1902..Hayne, P. Trapier, Greenville, S. C., *c*.....*DuGue, Trapier.*
April 22, 1908..Hazelhurst, Mrs. Louise DuBose, Macon, Ga.....*DuBose.*
April 13, 1915..Heard, Mrs. Silas Wright, St. Louis, Mo.....*Maupin.*
April 13, 1916..Henderson, Walter F., Fulton, Mo.....*de Crocketague.*
April 14, 1916..Henley, Miss Elizabeth W. D., New York, N. Y.....*Horry.*
Mar. 19, 1911..Henry, Mrs. Chas. P., Reading, Pa.....*De Barre.*
April 15, 1909..Hillhoise, Rev. J. B., Abbeville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1916..Hillhouse, Miss Susan I., Calhoun, Ga.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1890..Hill, Mrs. J. Louise, Highlands, N. C.....*Gibert.*

April 14, 1914..Hirsch, Arthur H., Sioux City, Iowa.....*Writer of Huguenot History.*
April 14, 1916..Hocker, Miss Willie, Pine Bluff, Ark.....*Dabney.*
April 22, 1908..Hodgkins, Mrs. Howard L., Washington, D. C.....*DuPuy, LeVillier.*
April 13, 1914..Holliday, Mrs. Lucy R. F., Indianapolis, Ind., *d*.....*Macon.*
April 13, 1910..Holliday, Jacquelin Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., *r*.....*Jacquelin.*
April 13, 1915..Hollister, Mrs. Charles B., St. Louis, Mo.....*de Crocketague.*
April 16, 1913..Holmes, Miss C. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, George S., Charleston, S. C.....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1899..Holmes, James G., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1885..Holmes, Miss Rebecca T.,* *d*.....*deSaussure, Peronneau*
April 12, 1890..Horlbeck, Dr. H. B., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*
April 2, 1908..Houghton, Mrs. D. B., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, deCherigny, DuPre.*
April 16, 1913..Howe, Miss Dora, Charleston, S. C.....*Gros.*
April 16, 1913..Howe, Mrs. J. C. G., Charleston, S. C.....*Bellamie.*
April 14, 1916..Howe, Gedney M., Charleston, S. C.....*Gros.*
June 11, 1896..Huger, Benjamin, Charleston, S. C., *r*....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 2, 1885..Huger, Cleland Kinloch, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
Mar. 8, 1890..Huger, Francis K., Brunswick, Ga.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 13, 1898..Huger, Miss Mary Esther, New Orleans, La., *r*.....*Huger, dePeuch, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
Sept. 5, 1898..Huger, Mrs. Sabina H., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 13, 1903..Huger, Alfred, Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 14, 1890..Huger, Wm. E., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin or Rufin, Richet.*
April 13, 1885..Huger, Dr. Wm. H., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin*, or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 13, 1914..Huguenin, David, Charleston, S. C.....*Huguenin.*
April 15, 1909..Huguenin, Mrs. M. L. C., Lakeland, Fla.....*Cordes.*
Feb. 2, 1888..Huguenin, Thomas A., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Huguenin.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, David, Hudson, Wis., *l.m*.....*Humbert.*
April 20, 1906..Humbird, James L., Pittsburgh, Pa., *l. m*.....*Humbert.*
April 16, 1916..Hunt, Gaillard, Washington, D. C.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1910..Hurin, James H., Los Angeles, Cal., *c*.....*Trabue.*
April 14, 1916..Hodges, Mrs. James B., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Bonneau.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Miss L. R., Camden, S. C., *r*.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1903..Hoyt, Mrs. R. C., Columbia, S. C.....*Gaillard.*

April 13, 1910..Jackson, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, Bennettsville, S. C.....*Duvall.*
April 13, 1915..Jay, John B., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Jay.*
April 22, 1908..Jenkins, C. Bissell, Charleston, S. C.....*Gautier.*
Sept. 5, 1898..Jennings, Mrs. William, Atlanta, Ga., *r*.....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*
April 13, 1893..Jervey, Miss E. D., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, Eugene P., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Postell.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jervey, James I., *d*.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey, Rene R.,* *d*.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Postell.*
April 13, 1885..Jervey, Wm. St. Julien, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, de St. Julien, LeNoble, Postell.*
Jan. 17, 1890..Johnson, Rev. John, D.D., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Bonneau.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Johnson, William, *d*.....*Bonneau.*
April 19, 1911..Johnson, Mrs. Fannie Cave, Mexico, Mo.....*Peronette.*
April 15, 1912..Johnson, Mrs. John D., Indianapolis, Ind.....*DuPuy.*
April 13, 1902..Johnstone, Mrs. Fanny L., Mobile, Ala., *c*.....*Lesesne.*
April 13, 1904..Johnstone, Miss Isabel F., Georgetown, S. C.....*de Marbeuf, deSaussure.*
April 13, 1905..Johnstone, Miss Emma E., Baltimore, Md.....*de Marbeuf.*
April 16, 1913..Jones, Mrs. Allen, Columbia, S. C.....*Porcher, DuBose, Marion, Gendron, Mazyck, Cherigny, Ferri.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Ella H., Pickens, Miss.....*Segur.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Jones, Miss Lottie M., Pickens, Miss.....*Segur.*
April 13, 1902..Jordan, Miss Mary D., Chattanooga, Tenn., *r*....*Motte, Huger.*
April 14, 1916..Keim, Miss Julia M., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1915..Keith, Mrs. Willis Wilkinson, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1907..Kelly, Mrs. Robert F., *c*.....*Legare.*
April 15, 1909..Keels, Miss Annie Olivia, Rembert, S. C.....*DeRichebourg.*
May 22, 1916..Kenan, Robert G., Savannah, Ga.....*Gignilliat.*
April 22, 1908..Kendrick, Mrs. Julia Lawton, Philadelphia, Pa., *d*.....*Robert.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw, Rev. John, Charleston, S. C.,* *r*.....*DuBose.*
April 2, 1885..Kershaw, Mrs. John, Charleston, S. C.,* *r*.....*deSaussure, Gourdin.*
April 15, 1909..Kidd, Mrs. Lelia Major, Sedalia, Mo.....*DuPuy, Trabue, LeVillain, Flournoy.*
June 8, 1899..King, Edward Postell, Atlanta, Ga., *c*...*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPre, Pelot.*
April 14, 1916..King, Mrs. Ernest W., Charleston, S. C.....*Legare.*
April 13, 1903..King, Mitchell, *d*.....*Gignilliat, LeSerurier, Porcher, Postell, DuPre, Pelot.*
April 13, 1904..Kirk, Robert J., Kingstree, S. C., *c*.....*Couturier, Dalbiac.*
April 14, 1916..Kirk, F. deL., Charleston, S. C.....*de Liesseline.*
April 14, 1916..Kirk, Mrs. L. deL., Charleston, S. C.....*de Liesseline.*

April 14, 1916..Kirk, W. M. F., Charleston, S. C.....*de Liesseline.*
April 14, 1916..Kaminski, Mrs. E. S., Georgetown, S. C.....*de Marboeuf.*
April 13, 1914..Kirkwood, Miss Lucia Vera, Bennettsville, S. C.....*Legare, Milnor.*
April 19, 1911..Knight, Mrs. Caroline O., Nicholasville, Ky.....*DuPuy, Trabue.*
April 14, 1916..Knight, Gerald B., Waycross, Ga.....*L'Engle.*
April 13, 1904..Knox, Miss Mattie E., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, De St. Julien.*
April 14, 1916..Kinzie, John H., Charleston, S. C.....*Quintard.*
April 19, 1911..Kopperl, Mrs. Waldine Zipleman, Galveston, Texas....*DuPuy.*
April 13, 1915..LaBruce, Alfred T., Charleston, S. C.....*de la Brosse.*
April 13, 1915..LaBruce, Miss Emily H., Charleston, S. C.....*de la Brosse.*
April 14, 1916..LaCoste, Miss G. C., Warrenton, N. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*
April 5, 1890..Langley, P. G., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Prioleau.*
Sept. 23, 1898..Langley, P. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Prioleau.*
April 7, 1890..Langley, Samuel, *d*.....*Prioleau.*
April 13, 1914..Lanneau, Mrs. Phoebe Baker, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*
Feb. 15, 1897..Latta, Mrs. Hattie N., Charlotte, N. C., *r*.....*Legardere.*
April 13, 1902..Laurens, Mrs. H. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, Mazyck, LeNoble, St. Julien, de Chastaigner, DuPre, LeSerurier, Buretel, DeLisle.*
April 13, 1885..Laurens, Henry R., Charleston, S. C.,*.....*Laurens.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawrence, Mrs. Hannah A., *d*.....*de St. Julien.*
April 14, 1890..Lawton, General Alexander R., Savannah, Ga., *d*.....*Robert.*
Mar. 15, 1898..Lawton, Alexander R., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1912..Lawton, Alexander Robert, Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Robert.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Lawton, Mrs. W. Wallace, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*
April 15, 1912..Lawton, Miss Florence I., Estill, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 11, 1898..Lawton, St. John Allison, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*
April 15, 1907..Lafaye, Mrs. Charlotte Cordes Lucas, Columbia, S. C....*Cordes, Mazyck, LeSerurier, Leger, de St. Julien.*
April 14, 1916..Lebby, Mrs. S. Lee, Charleston, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1909..LeCompte, Miss Margaret J., Lexington, Ky.....*LeCompte.*
April 13, 1914..Lee, Mrs. Lyons, Ashville, N. C.....*Duvall.*
April 13, 1914..Lee, Mrs. Marguerite duPont, Washington, D. C.....*DuPont.*
April 13, 1914..L'Engle, Porcher, Jacksonville, Fla.....*Porcher.*
April 13, 1910..Legare, Mrs. E. C., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Marion.*
April 15, 1909..Legare, E. T., Charleston, S. C.....*Marion, Gendron, Cordes, Porcher, deMarbeouf, Cahusac, Mazyck, Couturier.*
April 13, 1914..Leiding, Mrs. Harriette Kershaw, Charleston, S. C.....*deSaussure, Gourdin, DuBose.*

April 13, 1885..Legare, Dr. Thomas,* *d*.....*Legare.*
April 13, 1904..LeGrand, James Hutchinson, Tyler, Texas.....*LeGrand.*
Feb. 21, 1900..Lewis, Mrs. James Hamilton, Washington, D. C.....*Robert, Broyé, leGrand, deMangueville, Jaudon.*
April 14, 1916..Lewis, H. Latone, Washington, D. C.....*Latone.*
April 22, 1908..Lewis, A. P., Chicago, Ill.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*
April 15, 1907..Lewis, Miss Anne Porcher, Clemson College, S. C.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*
April 13, 1902..Lining, Mrs. Ida M., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*L'Escott.*
Jan. 24, 1900..Lockwood, Mrs. J. Palmer, Charleston, S. C.....*Carre, Vergereau, Boudinot, Postell, Papin, Mahault.*
April 15, 1907..Long, Mrs. John T., St. Louis, Mo.....*Gaillard, DuPre.*
April 14, 1916..Long, Mrs. W. W., Clemson College, S. C.....*Petit.*
April 13, 1910..Long, William Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind., *r*....*Trabue, Guerant, Martin, Dabney, Maupin.*
April 13, 1910..Long, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard, Indianapolis, Ind., *r*.....*Dabney, Maupin.*
April 13, 1910..Long, William Dudley, Indianapolis, Ind., *r*.....*Trabue Guerant, Martin.*
April 15, 1903..Loomis, Mrs. Henry P., New York, N. Y.....*Boudinot, Carre.*
April 14, 1916..Lucas, Mrs. Grange S., Santee, S. C.....*Gendron, Cordes.*
April 20, 1906..Lucas, Mrs. Mary R., Santee, S. C.....*Cordes.*
April 13, 1914..Lucas, Maitland B., Waycross, Ga.....*DuPre.*
April 17, 1890..Lucas, J. J., Society Hill, S. C., *d*.....*Simons, DuPre.*
April 13, 1915..Lucas, Mrs. James Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.....*Flournois.*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, Thos. S., Savannah, Ga.....*DuPre, Simons.*
April 13, 1902..Lucas, W. E., Laurens, S. C., *d*.....*DuPre, Simons.*
April 14, 1916..Lyons, Mrs. P. M., Memphis, Tenn.....*de la Hunte.*
June 22, 1897..Macbeth, Malcolm, St. Louis, Mo., *d*.....*Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes.*
April 20, 1906..Macbeth, Ravenel, Mackay, Idaho.....*Ravenel, Gaillard, Cordes, deChastaigner.*
April 13, 1893..Manigault, Arthur M., Charleston, S. C., *r*..*Manigault, Huger.*
Oct. 13, 1885..Manigault, Edward, *r*.....*Manigault, Mazyck.*
Oct. 29, 1885..Manigault, Eliza S., *r*.....*Manigault.*
Dec. 29, 1889..Manigault, Dr. Gabriel E., *d*.....*Manigault.*
July 27, 1889..Manigault, Henry M., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Manigault.*
July 4, 1897..Manigault, Joseph, Savannah, Ga., *d*.....*Manigault.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Louis, *d*.....*Manigault.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Manigault, Miss Mary M., *r*.....*Manigault, Mazyck.*
April 14, 1916..Martin, Benjamin, Jr., Muskogee, Okla.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1914..Martin, Frank Bostick, Washington, D. C.....*Robert.*
Nov. 2, 1895..Marion, E. B., St. Stephens, S. C.....*Marion.*
April 13, 1914..Mathewes, Edward Miles, Spartanburg, S. C.....*Peronneau.*
April 21, 1900..Mathewes, Mrs. E. P., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Peronneau.*

April 13, 1905..Mason, Mrs. Louisa B., *d*.....*Serre.*
April 14, 1916..Mastin, Mrs. George R., Lexington, Ky.....*Parrott, Hulet,*
April 14, 1916..Mastin, Miss Lamar, Lexington, Ky.....*Parrott, Hulet.*
April 14, 1916..Matthews, Mrs. J. W., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Bonneau.*
April 15, 1909..Maury, Miss Ann Herndon, Richmond, Va., *l.m*.....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
June 1, 1899..Maury, M. F., Richmond, Va., *d*.....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
June 1, 1899..Maury, Col. Richard L., Richmond, Va., *d*.....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
April 13, 1914..Maury, Miss Virginia L., Washington, D. C.....*Maury, de la Fontaine.*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Sallie W., Baltimore, Md., *c*.....*Maupin.*
April 13, 1904..Maupin, Miss Margaret L., Baltimore, Md.....*Maupin.*
April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Miss Caroline Kinloch, Summerville, S. C...*Mayrant, Guignard, DeLesselin.*
April 13, 1910..Mayrant, Mrs. W. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPre, Le Serurier, Leger, Mazyck, Dubose, Du Gue.*
April 13, 1910..Mayrant, W. R., Charleston, S. C.....*Mayrant, Guignard, DeLesselin, Gaillard, Paparel, Leger, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Mazyck, Alexander H., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Mazyck, deChastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1899..Mazyck, Miss Arabella, Charleston, S. C., *d*...*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, deChastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1905..Mazyck, Miss Arabella S., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, deChastaigner.*
April 2, 1885..Mazyck, Arthur, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serrurier.*
April 13, 1894..Mazyck, Miss Katherine B., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Mazyck, Edmund,* *d*.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, de Chaistaigner, LeSerurier.*
April 23, 1892..Mazyck, Mrs. Epps Parker, (Arthur) Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1902..Mazyck, Miss Ethel, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*
April 2, 1885..Mazyck, Isaac, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*
April 15, 1899..Mazyck, Miss Marion, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1910..Mazyck, Dr. McM. K., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck' de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 7, 1890..Mazyck, Philip P., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 13, 1902..Mazyck, Mrs. Pierre, *d*.....*Bounetheau, Legare.*

April 13, 1885..Mazyck, Stephen,* *d*.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1902..Mazyck, Miss Vallee, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Chastaigner, Gaillard.*

April 13, 1885..Mazyck, Wm. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.,*.....*Mazyck, de Chastaigner, Gaillard, Le Serurier.*

April 20, 1906..Mazyck, Wm. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Gaillard, de Chastaigner, Le Serurier.*

Jan. 11, 1890..Mazyck, Wm. St. Julien, *d*.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

April 2, 1901..McComb, Mrs. Anna L., New Castle, Pa., *d*.....*Le Serurier, Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*

April 9, 1890..McCrady, Edward, Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*DeBerniere.*

April 2, 1885..McCrady, Louis deB., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*DeBerniere.*

April 14, 1916..McCue, Mrs. M. L. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Legare.*

April 15, 1903..McGowan, Mrs. C. P., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Peronneau.*

April 19, 1911..McElroy, Mrs. Mary Hardy, Kansas City, Mo., *d*.....*DuPuy.*

May 22, 1916..McIntyre, Mrs. Frances Wilson, Pasadena, Cal.....*Quintard.*

April 15, 1905..McIver, Mrs. G. W., Charleston, S. C.....*Bounetheau.*

April 14, 1916..McKeithan, Mrs. S. A., Darlington, S. C.....*Bacot, Foissin, Peronneau.*

April 22, 1908..McMillan, Mrs. Hess Porcher, Atlanta, Ga., *c*.....*Porcher, deCherigny.*

April 15, 1909..Memminger, C. Gustavus, Lakeland, Fla.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSerurier, de Chastaigner.*

Jan. 13, 1890..Memminger, R. W. Jr.,.....Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, Le Serurier, de Chastaigner.*

Feb. 20, 1895..Memminger, Mrs. Susan M., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Mazyck, Porcher, de St. Julien, LeSururier, deChastaigner.*

April 13, 1915..Meriwether, Miss Hennie, Luling, Texas.....*Pickens.*

April 15, 1907..Meserole, J. V., Brooklyn, N. Y., *d*.....*Meserole.*

April 14, 1916..Meserole, C. V., Englewood, N. J.....*Meserole.*

April 13, 1885..Meynardie, Rev. E. J.,* *d*.....*Meynardie.*

July 2, 1903..Middleton, Mrs. Henry Izard, Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Turquand.*

April 13, 1915..Michel, Henry Lafayette, Atlanta, Ga.....*Michel.*

April 15, 1909..Michaux, Miss Marie Ella, Bennettsville, S. C.....*Bierne.*

April 15, 1903..Miles, Miss Margaret M., Flat Rock, N. C., *d*.....*Bierne.*
April 15, 1909..Miles, Mrs. J. Allen, Charleston, S. C....*Mazyck, LeSerurier. Gendron, Poyas.*
Nov. 2, 1895..Miles, Mrs. Mary Peronneau, *d*.....*Peronneau.*
April 22, 1908..Miles, Mrs. R. M., New York, N. Y.....*Gibert.*
April 13, 1902..Miles, Miss Sarah A., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Porcher, St. Julien, Le Serurier, deChastaigner.*
April 13, 1910..Miller, Mrs. Anna M., Atlanta, Ga. *c*.....*Branaugh.*
April 13, 1910..Miller, Mrs. Phillip, Bennettsville, S. C.....*de Richbourg.*
April 13, 1914..Miller, Mrs. Florence Griffith, Asheville, N. C., *l.m*.....*Duvall.*
April 13, 1904..Miller, Miss Mary C., Charleston, S. C....*Cothoneau, Legare.*
April 14, 1890..Miller, W. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Cothoneau, Legare.*
April 13, 1885..Milnor, Mrs. E. M., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*....*Legare, Cothoneau.*
April 14, 1916..Mikell, Franklin T., New York, N. Y.....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1902..Mitchell, Mrs. Pearl Maury, Bessemer, Ala....*Maury, Fontaine.*
April 15, 1903..Mitchell, Edgar L., Bessemer, Ala.....*Maury.*
April 14, 1916..Mixson, Mrs. Robert M., Williston, S. C.....*Laurent, Flournoy.*
April 19, 1911..Moody, Mrs. W. L., Jr., Galveston, Texas.....*Arge.*
April 17, 1913..Moore, H. B., New York, N. Y.....*Toussuer.*
April 13, 1885..Morris, C. Ellis,* *r*.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Noble.*
April 14, 1916..Moreland, Miss Caroline, Charleston, S. C.....*Gendron, Poyas, Trezevant.*
April 14, 1916..Moreland, Rt. Rev. Wm. Hall, Sacramento, Cal.....*Gendron, Trezevant, Poyas.*
April 15, 1907..Morse, Mrs. E. Rollins, Washington, D. C.....*Serre.*
April 13, 1914..Morgan, Douglas O., Washington, D. C.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1907..Morgan, Mrs. Georgia Lawton, Washington, D. C.....*Broyé, LeGrand, Jaudon, Robert, deMangreville.*
April 13, 1914..Moss, Mrs. F. Agnes Dibble, Orangeburg, S. C.....*Gabeau.*
Sept. 22, 1897..Motte, Rev. John W., Eutawville, S. C.....*Motte.*
Nov. 16, 1897..Motte, John W. Jr., Savannah, Ga.....*Motte.*
April 13, 1905..Mouzon, Lawrence, *c*.....*Mouzon.*
April 13, 1904..Munro, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Charleston, S. C. *r*.....*Manigault.*
Feb. 16, 1900..Myers, Frank K., Charleston, S. C.....*deRosset.*
April 13, 1910..Myers, Thomas E., Charleston, S. C.....*deRosset.*
April 13, 1914..Myers, Mrs. Thomas E. (Louisa Rebecca), Charleston, S. C....*Bacot, deBerniere, Huger, deSaussure, Peronneau.*
April 14, 1916..Nelson, Mrs. Richard Adams, Williamson, W. Va.....*Bacot.*
April 2, 1885..Neufville, Miss Anna C., Charleston, S. C.*.....*Neufville.*
April 2, 1885..Neufville, B. K., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Neufville.*
April 2, 1885..Neufville, H. S.,* *d*.....*Neufville.*
April 2, 1885..Neufville, Miss Julia Y., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Neufville.*
April 13, 1902..Noble, Miss Mary, Galveston, Texas....*Bonneau, Roi, DuBliss, de Longuemare.*
April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Euphemia B., *c*....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*

April 22, 1908..Norton, Mrs. Edith Emery, *c*.....*Hannah, wife of Francis Cooke.*
April 14, 1916..Norwood, S. W., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*
April 13, 1904..O'Brien, Mrs. Eliza N. W., *c*.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, de St. Julien, Ravenel, LeNoble.*
April 19, 1911..O'Connor, Mrs. Charlotte C. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., *c*.....*LeSerurier, Leger, Trezevant, Maulard, Poyas, Gendron, Mazyck.*
April 13, 1891..O'Hear, James, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Legare.*
April 13, 1913..O'Hear, Miss M. Legare, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Legare.*
April 13, 1913..O'Hear, Mrs. James, Charleston, S. C.....*Postell, Papin.*
Mar. 21, 1900..Oswald, George Douglas, James Island, S. C., *c*....*Robert, Broyé, LeGrand, Jaudon, deMangreville.*
April 13, 1885..Palmer, Mrs. Agnes M.,* *d*.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Palmer, Mrs. Alice A., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Gaillard, Porcher, de Cherigny, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*
April 5, 1890..Palmer, Dr. Joseph, Trail, S. C., *d*.....*Gendron.*
April 14, 1916..Palmer, Philip G., Summerville, S. C.....*Gendron.*
April 13, 1905..Palmer, Mrs. Lucy B., Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*
April 13, 1891..Parker, Edward L., *d*.....*Peronneau.*
April 13, 1901..Parker, Dr. F. LeJau, Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*LeJau.*
April 2, 1885..Parry, Mrs. Agnes S., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Legare.*
April 13, 1902..Parry, Alva B., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Legare.*
April 19, 1911..Parry, Miss Inez B., Charleston, S. C.....*Legare.*
April 2, 1885..Parry, L. Toomer,* *r*.....*Legare.*
April 21, 1900..Parry, Miss Susan H., Charleston, S. C.....*Legare.*
April 19, 1911..Paul, Washburn, Anniston, Ala.....*Prioleau.*
April 27, 1899..Peronneau, Miss Susan H., Monteagle, Tenn., *d*...*Peronneau.*
April 14, 1916..Peelle, Mrs. Stanton C., Chevy Chase, Md.....*Ravenel.*
April 14, 1916..Pettigrew, Miss Alice L., Catonsville, Md.....*Gibert.*
April 16, 1913..Pine, Mrs. C. J. P., Cincinnati, Ohio.....*Papineau, Bounos.*
Sept. 26, 1899..Pinckney, Robt. Q., *d*.....*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1903..Pollard, Mrs. R., *r*.....
April 13, 1915..Porcher, Miss Anne Allston, Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher.*
April 14, 1890..Porcher, Miss Anna S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazyck, Gendron.*
April 14, 1916..Porcher, Lieut. C. G., Mobile, Ala.....*Porcher.*
April 19, 1896..Porcher, Miss Celia S., Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher, Mazyck, Gendron.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher, Prof. F. A.,* *d*.....*Porcher, Mazyck, Gendron.*
April 3, 1890..Porcher, Dr. Francis Peyre, *d*.....*Porcher, Peyre.*
April 23, 1897..PORCHER, ISAAC de C., Bonneau, S. C., *c*.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazyck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1915..Porcher, J. Faber, Charleston, S. C.....*Porcher.*
April 13, 1907..PORCHER, JOHN H., Pinopolis, S. C., *d*.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazyck, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 13, 1914..Porcher, F. Peyre, El Paso, Texas.....*Porcher.*
April 19, 1911..Porcher, Mrs. Katherine Cordes, Charleston, S. C.....*Marion, DeVeaux.*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Mrs. Philip Gendron, Mt. Pleasant, S. C.....*Gendron, Cordes.*
May 5, 1897..Porcher, Philip E., Mt. Pleasant, S. C.....*Porcher.*
April 16, 1913..PORCHER, PERCIVAL R., Pinopolis, S. C.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, Ravenel, Mazyck, Le Noble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*
April 20, 1906..Porcher, Philip G., *d*.....*Porcher, de Cherigny, DuBose, Cordes, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 19, 1911..Porcher, Samuel, Philadelphia, Pa.....*Porcher, DuBose, Cordes, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1901..Porcher, Miss Virginia Leigh, Charleston, S. C....*de Cherigny, Porcher, Peyre, Mazyck, LeNoble, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1915..Porcher, Dr. Walter Peyre, Charleston, S. C...*Porcher, Mazyck, LeNoble, de Cherigny, Le Serurier, Peyre.*
April 21, 1900..Porcher, Mrs. Walter Peyre, *d*.....*Porcher, Gaillard.*
April 2, 1885..PORCHER, WM. MAZYCK,* *d*.....*Porcher, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*
April 13, 1885..Porcher, Wilmot D., Charleston, S. C.*....*DuPre, de Cherigny, Gignilliat, Pelot, Porcher.*
April 16, 1913..Porter, Mrs. Katherine M., Jackson, Miss.....*La Force.*
April 15, 1912..Potter, Mrs. Aida Blackburn, Galveston, Texas.....*Flournoy.*
April 13, 1904..Poyas, James Q., *d*.....*Poyas.*
April 16, 1916..Player, James Y., St. Louis, Mo.....*Trezevant.*
April 16, 1916..Player, James Y., Jr., San Antonio, Tex.....*Trezevant.*
April 16, 1916..Player, George P., Jefferson City, Mo.....*Trezevant.*
April 16, 1916..Player, Thompson T., Houston, Tex.....*Trezevant.*
April 22, 1908..Phillips, James Henry Witherspoon, Tampa, Fla., *c*..*Richebourg.*
April 14, 1916..Price, Mrs. Wm. Utter, Harrogate, Tenn.....*DuPuy.*
April 17, 1902..Pringle, Mrs. Elizabeth W., Plantersville, S. C.....*Gibert.*
June 2, 1897..Pringle, Mrs. Mary Ford, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Godin.*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau, Miss Ann G., Charleston, S. C.,* *r*.....*Gendron.*
April 9, 1890..Prioleau, Charles E., *d*.....*Prioleau, Gendron,*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau, Mrs. Charlotte S., Charleston, S. C.,* *r*....*Guerard.*
April 13, 1885..Prioleau, Dr. Jacob Ford,* *d*.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 13, 1905..Prioleau, John Gaillard, Columbia, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
Nov. 2, 1897..Prioleau, Julian, Atlanta, Ga., *c*.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
Nov. 25, 1897..Prioleau, Morris, Atlanta, Ga., *c*.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
May 30, 1890..Prioleau, Philip, Atlanta, Ga., *c*.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
Nov. 27, 1897..Prioleau, Samuel, McCormick, S. C.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 2, 1885..Prioleau, Dr. W. H., Charleston, S. C.*.....*Prioleau, Gendron.*
April 13, 1914..Prioleau, Thomas G., New York, N. Y .....*Prioleau, Gendron.*

April 13, 1914..Pritchard, Mrs. William R., Charleston, S. C.....*Papin, Postell, Challion, Serre, Gaillard, Le Clair, Jolain, Boisseau, Peyre.*

April 19, 1911..Proctor, Mrs. Frank D., Monroe City, Mo.....*Martin. Rapine, Guerrant, Trabue.*

April 14, 1916..Quin, Mrs. Percy E., Natches, Miss.....*Gaillard.*

April 22, 1908..Quinlin, Mrs. Leonard G., New York, N. Y.....*Mauze.*

April 13, 1915..Quisenberry, Anderson C., Hyattsville, Md...*Estenne, Chenault.*

April 15, 1909..Rand, Mrs. Belle Palmer, Cambridge, Mass.....*Mauze.*

April 21, 1890..Randolph, Harrison, Charleston, S. C.....*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

April 21, 1900..Randolph, Mrs. V. B., Charleston, S. C...*Bayard, Stuyvesant.*

April 14, 1916..Ravenel, Miss Annie S., Tryon, N. C.....*Ravenel.*

Mar. 30, 1890..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau. Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 15, 1907..Ravenel, Alfred Ford, *d*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss C. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Cordes, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Clare W., Philadelphia, Pa....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel, Daniel,* *d*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel, Daniel, Jr.,* Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Dr. Edmond, *r*, Charleston, S. C...*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Elias Prioleau, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elinor P., Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Cordes, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

Oct, 30, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth McP., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Cordes, Le Serurier, de St. Julien.*

April 2, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Elizabeth Prioleau, Charleston, S. C.,*..*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1898..Ravenel, Miss Emma, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Frank G., Charleston, S. C.,* *r*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Mrs. Harriet Parker, Charleston, S. C.* .....*Mazyck, Ravenel, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Mrs. Harriott Horry,* *r*.....*Horry, Motte.*

April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Harriott Rutledge, Charleston, S. C.,* *r*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Horry, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1914..Ravenel, Rene, Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel.*
April 13, 1899..Ravenel, Henry E., Spartanburg, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, Henry W., *d*..*Ravenel, Mazyck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 3, 1890..Ravenel, H. S., *r*.....*Ravenel, Mazyck, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 17, 1890..Ravenel, Heyward, Savannah, Ga., *d*.....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, J. R. P., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel, John,* *r*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Louis, Chicago, Ill.,* *r*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 15, 1903..Ravenel, Miss Marguerite A., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Gendron, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Mary Coffin,* *d*....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
Mar. 31, 1890..Ravenel, Dr. Mazyck Porcher, Columbia, Mo.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Porcher, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 23, 1892..Ravenel, Rene, d.....*Ravenel, Mazyck, LeNoble, DeVeaux, de St. Julien.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Robert Thurston, Charleston, S. C.,*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 20, 1885..Ravenel, Miss Rosa Pringle, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Ravene, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Ravenel, S. Prioleau, Philadelphia, Pa., *d*....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel, S. Prioleau, Jr., Ashville, N. C.*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
May 30, 1890..Ravenel, Stephen DeVeaux, Valdosta, Ga.....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Le Noble, de Veaux, de St. Julien.*
April 3, 1890..RAVENEL, THOMAS PORCHER, *d*.....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, Le Noble, de St. Julien.*
April 8, 1890..Ravenel, Thos. Porcher, Jr., Savannah, Ga....*Ravenel, Mazyck, Porcher, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*
April 2, 1885..Ravenel, Wm.,* *d*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 1, 1890..Ravenel, Wm. Bee., Charleston, S. C.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1885..Ravenel, Dr. Wm. Chardon, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 13, 1903..Ravenel, Wm. deC., Washington, D. C.....*Ravenel, Porcher, deChastaigner, St. Julien, DuBose.*
April 16, 1913..Rayland, Mrs. S. M., Texarkana, Texas.....*Chastain.*
April 13, 1915..Read, M. Alston, Charleston, S. C.....*Motte.*

April 12, 1890..Reeves, John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Bounetheau.*
April 13, 1902..Reeves, Mrs. John B., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPre*
April 13, 1885..Reid, Miss Mary Burden, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Legare.*
April 13, 1914..Reid, Mrs. James Thompson, Navy Yard, New Orleans, La....
Guerard, Fruschard, Postell, Papin, Boudinot, Carre, Vergereau, Mahault.
Jan. 29, 1892..Richardson, John M., *d*.....*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 17, 1897..Richardson, Thos. E., Sumter, S. C., *c* ..*Guignard, DeLesleine.*
April 14, 1916..Robert, Dr. J. C., Centreville, Miss.....*Robert.*
April 15, 1903..Robert, John H., Garnett, S. C.....*Robert.*
April 14, 1890..Robert, Pierre, Robertville, S. C., *c*.....*Robert.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Robert, Rev. Wm. H., Centerfield, Mass., *c*.....*Robert.*
April 20, 1906..Roberts, Mrs. Belle S. Y., Birmingham, Ala.....*Poyas, Legare.*
April 15, 1912..Roberts, Miss Jane DuBose, New York, N. Y.....*Porcher.*
April 13, 1902..Robertson, Henry G., Franklin, N. C.....*Marion, Baluet.*
April 13, 1910..Robinson, Miss Ellen Llewellyn, St. Louis, Mo., *r*...*Jacquelin.*
April 2, 1888..Rodgers, S. H., Beaufort, S. C., *c*.....*Legare.*
Nov. 25, 1897..Rogers, Miss Louisa, New York, N. Y., *c*.....*Gignilliat.*
April 15, 1912..Rose, Mrs. Andrew, Texarkana, Texas ..... *Gaston.*
April 8, 1890..Rose, W. H., Columbia, S. C., *r*.....*Mazyck, Godin, Guerard.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, Gen'l Benj. Huger, *d*.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Ricket.*
April 14, 1890..Rutledge, B. H., Jr., *r*.....*Huger, Cordes.*
April 14, 1916..Rheams, Mrs. Edna P. H., Kenner, La.....*Poyas.*
April 14, 1916..Sampson, Miss S. M. L., Georgetown, S. C.....*de Marboeuf.*
April 14, 1916..Savage, Mrs. W. L., Philadelphia, Pa.....*Trezevant.*
April 14, 1916..Sharkey, Mrs. Robert W.. Florence, S. C.....*Legare.*
April 13, 1914..Scott, Mrs. Munford Gregg, Florence, S. C.....*Postell, Boudinot, Carre, Papin, Vergereau, Mahault.*
April 14, 1916..Scarpa, Mrs. E. S. F., Charleston, S. C.....*Boudinot.*
April 14, 1916..Scull, Mrs. G. H., New York, N. Y.....*Robert.*
April 14, 1916..Scruggs, Mrs. Martha Watkins, Kansas City, Mo.....*DuPuy.*
April 13, 1914..Seabrook, Strobhart H., Atlanta, Ga.....*Horry.*
April 13, 1915..Seabrook, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Bennettsville, S. C.....*Horry.*
April 15, 1909..Sease, Mrs. Mary Olivia Shecut, Orangeburg, S. C.....*Shecut.*
April 19, 1911..Selkirk, Mrs. Louise Mann, Galveston, Tex., *r*.....*Pickens.*
April 15, 1907..Semple, Mrs. Isabel J. F., Clayton, Mo.....*Macon.*
April 14, 1916..Sevier, Mrs. Robert, Richmond, Mo.....*DuPuy.*
April 14, 1916..Sevier, Miss Rosa V., Tallulah, La.....*Sevier.*
April 22, 1908..Seyburn, Mrs. Kathleen W., Patterson, La.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, LeNoble, de St. Julien, Ravenel.*
April 13, 1901..Shackelford, Mrs. Annie La Far, Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1914..Shecut, Dr. L. C., Orangeburg, S. C.....*Shecut.*
April 14, 1916..Schmeltzer, Mrs. H. R., San Antonio, Tex.....*de la Hunte.*
April 15, 1907..Shields, Mrs. Mazyck W., *c*.....*Mazyck, LeSerurier, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien.*

April 13, 1910..Stropshire, Mrs. Susan Jane Martin, Nealton, Ky., *c*.....*Trabue, Martin, Guerant, Rapine.*

April 22, 1908..Simons, Mrs. Annie C., Berkeley Co., S. C., *r*.....*Gaillard.*

May 30, 1890..Simons, Arthur St. J., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Simons.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Miss Katherine Drayton, Summerville, S. C...*Mayrant, Guignard, De Lesslin, Gaillard, Ravenel, Legare, Le Serurier, Simons, DuPre, Mazyck, DuGue, St. Julien.*

April 13, 1904..Simons, Edw. A., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPre, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1904..Simons, Eugene N., Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPre, Mazyck, Le Serurier.*

April 13, 1905..Simons, Mrs. Hal, *r*.....*Bacot, deSaussure, Peronneau.*

April 22, 1908..Simons, Aiken, Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPre, Mazyck, Mayrant.*

April 15, 1907..Simons, Mrs. Josephine Alston, Georgetown, S. C., *c*....*Horry.*

April 13, 1885..Simons, Dr. Manning, Charleston, S. C.,* *r*.....*Simon.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Miss Mary I'on, Charleston, S. C.....*Simons, DuPre, Le Serurier, Legare, Mazyck, DuBose, DuGue.*

July 18, 1898..Simons, P. Noble, Brevard, N. C.....*Mazyck, Simons.*

April 13, 1910..Simons, Mrs. S. Lewis, Summerville, S. C.....*Mayrant, Guignard, De Leseleine, Gaillard, Ravenel, Legare, Le Serurier.*

April 5, 1890..Simons, Dr. T. Grange, Charleston, S. C.....*Simons.*

April 15, 1907..Sims, Pierre Robert, Charleston, S. C., *c*.....*Robert.*

July 12, 1897..Sinkler, Mrs. Charles St. G., Eutawville, S. C.....*Porcher.*

April 19, 1911..Sinkler, Mrs. Ellen Simons Hall, Charleston, S. C., *c*..... *LeSerurier, Leger, Simons, DuPre, Poyas, Gendron, Trezevant, Maulard, Mazyck.*

April 13, 1902..Sinkler, Huger, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*

April 13, 1901..Sinkler, Thomas S., Charleston, S. C.....*Huger, Broun, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*

April 15, 1909..Sloan, Frank Porcher, Atlanta, Ga., *c*.....*Porcher.*

April 13, 1885..Smith, D. E. Huger, Charleston, S. C.,*.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*

April 15, 1909..Smith, Hon. H. A. M., Charleston, S. C., *H.M*.....

April 17, 1896..Smith, Robt. T., Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Huger, Cordes, Perdriau, Rassin* or *Rufin, Richet.*

April 14, 1916..Smith, Miss Edith Whitehall, Denver, Col.....*Trabue.*

April 14, 1916..Smith, John Palmer, Charleston, S. C.....*Gendron, Mazyck, Cordes.*

April 23, 1891..Smith, S. Porcher, Mount Pleasant, S. C., *c*.....*Porcher.*

April 15, 1903..Smith, Mrs. Z. F., Louisville, Ky., *d*.....*DuPuy, Trabue, Flournoy.*

April 22, 1908..Smythe, A. T., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand, Courtonne.*
April 13, 1901..Smythe, Rev. L. Cheves McCord, Tokyo, Japan.....*Courtonne, Turquand.*
June 14, 1895..Smythe, Mrs. Louisa McC., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand.*
April 16, 1913..Snowden, Theo. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.....*Gaillard.*
April 21, 1900..Snowden, Mrs. Theo. Gaillard, Charleston, S. C.....*Postell, Mazyck, Ravenel.*
Sept. 15, 1885..Snowden, Yates, Columbia, S. C.....*LeQueux.*
Mar. 8, 1898..Spratly, Mrs. M. G., Mobile, Ala., *r*.....*Gaillard.*
April 19, 1911..Squire, Mrs. Corinne L., New York, N. Y.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1910..Stanhope, Mrs. Annette Martin, Lexington, Ky.....*Trabue, Rapine, Guerant, Martin.*
April 14, 1916..Steedman, Charles R., Providence, R. I.....*Jeannerette, Serre.*
April 13, 1915..Stemberg, Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth, Reading, Pa.....*Tourneur.*
April 13, 1914..Stevens, Mrs. D. Hugh, Monroe City, Mo.....*DuPuy, Flournoy.*
April 15, 1912..Stephens, Miss Mamie Houston, Webb, Miss.....*Gibert.*
Mar. 31, 1891..Stevens, Right Rev. P. F., *d*.....*Fayssoux.*
April 13, 1902..Stiles, Rev. Charles A., Eastover, S. C., *d*.....*Legare.*
April 14, 1890..Stillman, Miss Anna R., Tuscaloosa, Ala., *H.M.*.....*Author on Huguenot Subjects.*
April 14, 1916..Stoney, Augustine T. S., Charleston, S. C.....*Coutonne, Turquand, Gaillard.*
April 14, 1916..Stoney, Miss Harriet Porcher, Charleston, S. C.....*Coutonne, Turquand, Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Stoney, Mrs. Harriet Porcher,* *d*.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 14, 1916..Stoney, Miss Louisa McCord, Charleston, S. C.....*Coutonne, Turquand, Gaillard.*
July 15, 1887..Stoney, Samuel D., *d*.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Stoney, Samuel G., Charleston, S. C.,*.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*
April 12, 1902..Stoney, Mrs. Samuel G., Charleston, S. C.....*Turquand, Coutonne.*
April 13, 1910..Stoney, S. G., Jr., Charleston, S. C.....*Guillard, Coutonne, Turquand.*
Aug. 6, 1894..Stoney, Thomas P., St. Louis, Mo.....*Gaillard, Porcher.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Stoney, Wm. E., *d*.....*Gaillard.*
April 15, 1907..Strauch, Mrs. Maude Mitchell, New York, N. Y.....*Macon.*
April 14, 1914..Sublette, Dr. S. O., Versailles, Ky.....*Sublette, DuPuy.*
April 14, 1916..Sylvan, Mrs. J. B., Columbia, S. C.....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1904..Taliaferro, Mrs. S., San Antonio, Texas, *c*...*Poyas, DeLesseleine.*
April 13, 1914..Tanner, Mrs. Kenneth S. (Sarah Huger), Rutherfordton, N. C. *Bacot, de Berniere, Huger, de Saussure, Peronneau.*
April 22, 1908..Tate, Mrs. Joseph B., Asheville, N. C.....*Huger.*
April 16, 1913..Taylor, B. F., Columbia, S. C., *l.m.*.....*Manigault.*
April 14, 1916..Taylor, George W., Demopolis, Ala.....*Trezevant.*
Aug. 22, 1898..Taylor, Miss A. H., Columbia, S. C., *r*.....*Manigault.*

April 14, 1916..Taylor, Mrs. Lena P., Shawhan, Ky.....*La Rue.*
April 20, 1906..Taylor, Mrs. M. J., Charleston, S. C.....*Gros.*
April 14, 1916..Terrill, Mrs. W. E., Holden, Mo.....*Agee.*
April 7, 1900..Terry, Mrs. E. G., Aiken, S. C.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1916..Thomas, Miss Annie E., Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1915..Thomas, Claude, Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 14, 1890..Thomas, John P., Columbia, S. C.....*Couturier, Guignard, DeLesleine, Peyre.*
April 13, 1905..Thomas, Mrs. Lottie R., Charleston, S. C.....*Bounetheau.*
April 13, 1885..Thomas, Stephen, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1914..Thomas, Stephen (2nd), Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1914..Thomas, Stephen (3rd), Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 13, 1910..Thomas, Robert G., Charleston, S. C.....*Guignard.*
April 13, 1914..Thomas, Jos. C., Charleston, S. C.....*Thomas.*
April 2, 1885..Thomas, Dr. T. Gaillard, New York, N. Y.,* *d*.....*Gaillard.*
April 14, 1916..Thomas, J. Waties, Columbia, S. C.....*Couturier, Guignard, DeLesleine, Peyre.*
April 15, 1907..Thompson, Miss Mary Elliott, Baltimore, Md.....*deMarbeuf.*
April 19, 1911..Thompson, Thomas Clarkson, Chattanooga, Tenn.....*Horry.*
April 15, 1907..Tilton, Mrs. Henrietta B. N., Seattle, Wash.....*Hannah Cook (Walloon).*
Oct. 30, 1885..Toomer, Miss M. E., *r*.....*Sarazin.*
April 13, 1888..Trapier, Rev. R. S., *d*.....*Trapier.*
Mar. 19, 1890..Trapier, T. D., *r*.....*Trapier.*
April 15, 1909..Trescot, Miss Katharine Bocquet, Clemson College, S. C.....*Bosquet, Mazyck, LeSerurier, Giguiliat, DuPre.*
Oct. 9, 1890..Trezevant, T. J., Dallas, Texas.....*Trezevant.*
April 16, 1913..Tresevant, M. B., New Orleans, La.....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1904..Turner, Rev. Charles H. B., Waycross, Ga.....*Tourneur, Poinsette, Faucheraud, Durouzean, Jaquet, de Carpentier.*
April 19, 1911..Turner, Mrs. Nettie Viola Chastain, *c*, New Smyrna, Fla.....*Chastain.*
April 14, 1916..Tyler, Dr. Lyon G., Williamsburg, Va.....*Contesse.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Mrs. Charlotte F. S., Portland, Md., *d*.....*Moleyn.*
April 15, 1907..Vaill, E. G., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn, Byssell.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, F. S., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 13, 1905..Vaill, Miss Julia C., Portland, Me.....*Moleyn.*
April 21, 1900..VanderHorst, Mrs. A. A., Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Gibert.*
April 14, 1916..Van de Sande-Bakhuyzen, Mrs. Adrian, New York, N. Y.....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1885..Vedder, Rev. Chas. S., Charleston, S. C*.....*Pastor Emeritus Huguenot Church.*
April 13, 1885..Verner, J. S., Columbia, S. C.,* *c*.....*Verner.*
April 13, 1910..Viley, Breckenridge, Versailles, Ky...*Martin, Guerrant, Trabue.*
April 13, 1914..Vurpillot, Rev. Florian, Charleston, S. C., *Pastor Huguenot Church.*

April 16, 1916..Vincent, Mrs. M. W., Texarkana, Ark.....*Trezevant.*
April 2, 1885..Walker, Mrs. E. C., Atlanta, Ga.,* *r*.....*Ravenel, Prioleau, Mazyck, LeSerurier.*
April 20, 1906..Wallace, Mrs. Helen Yates, Charleston, S. C.....*Legare.*
April 14, 1916..Ward, Mrs. Samuel N., Georgetown, S. C.....*Marbeuf.*
April 15, 1905..Ware, Mrs. Mary S., *r*.....*Marye.*
April 13, 1910..Waties, Miss Katherine Calhoun, Columbia, S. C., *r*....*Mazyck.*
April 16, 1913..Watts, Mrs. M. W., Wichita Falls, Texas.....*Dupuy.*
April 13, 1910..Wat es, Thomas, Houston, Texas,.....*Mazyck.*
April 13, 1905..Watkins, Heyward I., *d*.....*Trezevant.*
April 14, 1916..Watson, Mrs. A. Briggs, Beaufort, S. C.....*Bonneau.*
April 14, 1916..Weathersbee, Mrs. M. F., Williston, S. C.....*Flournoy.*
April 13, 1905..Weeks, Mrs. Washington Hunter, Washington, D. C., *c*..*Macon.*
April 13, 1885..Westervelt, Mrs. Emily P., Greenville, S. C.,* *c*.....*Gaillard.*
April 13, 1885..Westervelt, J. Irving, Greenville, S. C.,* *c*.....*Gaillard.*
Oct. 30, 1885..Whaley, W. Gibbes, Charleston, S. C., *r*.....*Peronneau.*
April 14, 1916..Whitman, Edward Bostick, Philadelphia, Pa.....*Robert.*
April 13, 1901..Wickham, Mrs. Julia Porcher, Lorraine, Va.....*Porcher, Peyre, Mazyck, LeNoble, LeSerurier, de Cherigny.*
April 14, 1916..Wienges, Frederick L., St. Matthews, S. C.....*Trezevant.*
April 14, 1916..Wienges, O. H., St. Matthews, S. C.....*Trezevant.*
April 14, 1916..Wilds, John L., Chicago, Ill.....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1905..Wilbur, T. S., Charleston, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*
April 16, 1913..Wilbur, W. Cuttino, Charleston, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*
April 15, 1907..Wilbur, Walter B., Charleston, S. C.....*Cothoneau.*
April 15, 1909..Wilcox, John, Marion, S. C.....*Trezevant.*
April 13, 1915..Wilkinson, Mrs. Earnest, Washington, D. C.....*Robert.*
April 22, 1908..Wilkinson, Mrs. L. B. W., Washington, D. C., *r*.....*DuPuy, LeVillain.*
April 14, 1916..Williams, Mrs. Arthur M., Georgetown, S. C.....*Marbeuf.*
April 15, 1912..Williams, Mrs. Mary Ophelia Hall, Baton Rouge, La.....*Le Serurier, Poyas, Trezevant Mazyck, Gendron, La Ger.*
April 22, 1908..Williams, Mrs. Serena Chestnut, Baltimore, Md., *r*.....*Gibert, Pettigru.*
April 14, 1916..Williams, Trezevant, Washington, D. C.....*Trezevant.*
Nov. 1, 1899..Williams, Dr. T. Whitridge, Baltimore, Md.....*Maury, Fontaine.*
April 22, 1908..Willis, Miss A. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 2, 1885..Willis, Edward, Charleston, S. C.,* *d*.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 13, 1899..Willis, Miss Eola, Charleston, S. C.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 15, 1903..Willis, T. H., Charleston, S. C.....*Shecut, Gabeau.*
April 13, 1905..Wilson, Dr. G. Fraser, *c*.....*Vergereau, Boudinot.*
April 13, 1885..Wilson, James Mazyck,* *d*.....*Mazyck Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julian, LeSerurier.*

Mar. 31, 1890..Wilson, Rev. Robert, D.D., Charleston, S. C., *H.M....Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Robert, Jr., M.D., Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, LeSerurier.*

April 21, 1900..Wilson, Mrs. Robert, Jr., Charleston, S. C...*Gendron, Porcher.*

April 13, 1904..Wilson, Miss S. Annie, *r*.....*Mazyck, Le Noble, Ravenel, LeSerurier, de St. Julien.*

April 10, 1899..Wilson, Miss Sue Guignard, Charleston, S. C., *d*.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, de St. Julien, Guignard, DeLesleine, Le Serurier, Le Noble.*

April 14, 1916..Wilson, Mrs. M. S., Boston, Mass.....*Serre.*

April 19, 1897..Wilson, Miss Susan Ravenel, Charleston, S. C.....*Mazyck, Ravenel, LeNoble, de St. Julien, Le Serurier.*

April 14, 1916..Wilson, Mrs. W. W., Savannah, Ga.....*Rembert.*

April 22, 1908..Witherspoon, Mrs. M. V., Versailles, Ky.....*Trabue, Guerrant, Martin.*

April 14, 1916..Witherspoon, Warren V., Lexington, Ky.....*Martian.*

April 13, 1902..Witte, Mrs. Ida Reeves, Charleston, S. C.....*Bounetheau. Legare.*

May 14, 1898..Witte, Mrs. Rosa Glen, Charleston, S. C.....*Bounetheau. Legare.*

April 13, 1905..Woods, Hon. Charles A., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 15, 1909..Woods, Malcolm C., Marion, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 19, 1911..Woods, Robert F., Darlington, S. C.....*DuBose.*

April 13, 1902..Woods, W. D., Darlington, S. C., *c*.....*DuBose.*

April 14, 1916..Woodson, E. DuPuy, Pineville, Ky.....*DuPuy.*

April 14, 1916..Woodson, Grattan C., Middleboro, Ky.....*DuPuy.*

April 14, 1916..Woodson, Matthew, Middleboro, Ky.....*DuPuy.*

April 14, 1916..Woodson, Henry N., Kansas City, Mo.....*DuPuy.*

April 13, 1902..Worcester, Mrs. Davie L., Cincinnati, Ohio, *d*.....*DuPre.*

April 19, 1911..Wright, Mrs. Anne Mims, Jackson, Miss.....*Perrine.*

April 13, 1902..Wright, Mrs. Hannah McC., Savannah, Ga.....*Turquand.*

April 14, 1916..Yates, Miss Elizabeth W., Columbia, S. C.....*Trezevant*

April 5, 1890..Young, Henry E., Charleston, S. C.....*Gourdin.*

April 15, 1907..Zachry, Mrs. Elise Thompson, New York, N. Y.....*Horry, LaRoche, Ogier.*

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.
List of charter members.
List of officers, 1885 to 1889.
Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.
Short sketches of the lives of late members.
President Daniel Ravenel's Anniversary Address.
Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq., delivered at the Anniversary Meeting, April 13, 1889.

Transactions No. 2. Published in 1889.

An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D.D., Pastor; with picture of Church and List of Pastors from 1886 to 1890.
Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.
List of officers and new members.
Ivry, a poem by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D.D.
An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894.

Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Anniversary Meeting, April 13, 1891, and list of officers of the Society.
President's Address at Anniversary Meetings of 1893 and 1894.
List of officers and list of members elected since 1890.
Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.
An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their Emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M.D.

Transactions No. 4. Published in 1897.

Papers on some Early Huguenot Families in South Carolina: *a*, The Legare Family; *b*, The Huger Family, with pedigree; *c*, The Marion Family; *d*, The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.
A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D.
Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society.

Transactions No. 5. Published in 1898.

The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.
Hostility of the English Settlers to the French.
Naturalization of Huguenot Refugees.
List of names of French and Swiss Huguenots Refugees in Carolina.
Character of the Huguenots.
The Huguenot Church in South Carolina; St. John's Parish, Berkley; St. Denis' Parish, "Orange Quarter;" Settlement and Church on Santee River.
The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C.
Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.
Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published in 1899.

An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D., and Gabriel Manigault, M.D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr.

Necrology 1896–1897.

Transactions No. 7. Published in 1900.

Proceedings of the Fifteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 21, 1900.

List of officers.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's, Berkley; the Church at Charleston: etc.—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Published in 1901.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13, 1901.

Anniversary address of President Robert Wilson, D.D.

Résumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, contributed by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Published in 1902.

Minutes of the Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 17, 1902.

The President's address.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

Transactions No. 10. Published in 1903.

Minutes of the Eighteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 15, 1903.

List of officers.

The President's Address.

Report of officers.

Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English.

A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.

Transactions No. 11. Published in 1904.

Minutes of the Nineteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1904.

Anniversary Address of President Robert Wilson.

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D. Continued from No. 10.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Transactions No. 12. Published in 1905.

Minutes of the Twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1905.

List of officers.

Report of officers.

The President's Anniversary Address.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina by Henry A. DeSaussure, Esq.

A Short Story of Three Brothers, by Ida H. Layard.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 13. Published in 1906.

Minutes of the Twenty-first Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 20, 1906.

List of officers.

Report of officers.

Anniversary Address of President.

The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.

Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.

Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.

Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.

Notes from Crottet MSS.

Transactions No. 14. Published in 1907.

List of officers.

Minutes of Twenty-second Anniversary Meeting.

Report of officers.

The President's Address.

Huguenots on Santee River, by the late Henry A. DeSaussure.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.

Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut, Miss Eola Willis.

Ribault's Fort, Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.

Notes on Gaillard Family.

Letter from Benj. Mazyck to Capt. Daniel Ravenel, dated June 28, 1776.

List of members.

Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 15. Published in 1908.

List of officers.

Minutes of the Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting.

Treasurer's Statement.

Report of Historian.
The President's Anniversary Address.
Poem. The Bretons.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
Editorial Notes.
Notice of René Ravenel, Immigrant.
The Last of the Huguenots. Stephen Thomas.
The Isle of Oleron. M. M. de Richmond and M. Paul Thomas.
List of members, revised.
Constitution and By-Laws.

Transactions No. 16. Published in 1909.
List of officers.
Minutes of Twenty-fourth Anniversary Meeting.
Reports of officers.
The President's Anniversary Address.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
The State of French Protestants after 1685.
Correspondence relative to gift to Society of site of Old Goose Creek French Church.
Plats showing site of old Goose Creek French Church.
The French Huguenot Church of the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek.
List of members, revised.

Transactions No. 17. Published in 1910.
List of officers.
Minutes of Twenty-fifth Anniversary Meeting.
Reports of officers.
The President's Annual Address.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
The Huguenots in America. By Hon. A. T. Clearwater.
Notes on Theodore Sompayrac.
Letter concerning Rev. Mons. Pouderous.
Huguenot Lineage of Erroll H. Colcock.
Book Notices: "Les Frères Gibert." The Journal of American History, Vol. XIX, No. III, 3d Quarter.
List of members.

Transactions No. 18. Published in 1911.
List of officers.
Minutes of Twenty-sixth Anniversary Meeting.
Reports of officers.
The President's Anniversary Address.
Account of Porcher Family, by Mrs. Wickham.
Book Notices—La Réforme dans L'Isle D'Oleron, Par Paul Thomas, Capacitaire en Droit. Ouvrage Orné de onze illustrations. Lezay. Imprimerie-Libraire H. Canon. 1911.

Transactions No. 19. Published in 1912.
List of officers.
Minutes of the Twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting.

Reports of officers.
The President's Anniversary Address.
The French Protestants of Abbeville, S. C., 1761–1765.
List of South Carolina names in the registers of the French Churches in England.
An address on Huguenots in America.
Revised list of members of the Society.

Transactions No. 20—Published in 1915.
List of officers 1913–1914.
Minutes of the Twenty-eighth Anniversary Meeting.
Report of Officers Twenty-eighth Anniversary Meeting.
List of officers 1914–1915.
Minutes of Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting.
Report of Officers Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting.
The President's Address, April 13, 1914.
Charter of the Society.
Deed of Conveyance of Old Huguenot Goose Creek Church site to the Society with sketch map.
Picture of Granite Cross marking site of Old French Protestant Church at the head of Goose Creek, S. C.
"The Edict of Toleration 1787." Address delivered by the Rev. Florian Vurpillot.
The late David du Bose Gaillard, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, with picture of monument in Huguenot Church.
"The Huguenots" from Daily Telegraph, London, England, with a picture of an Old Huguenot Church in London.
Huguenots, the First Textile Manufacturers.

Transactions No. 21. Published 1916.
List of officers 1915–1916.
Minutes of the Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting.
The President's Address, April 13, 1915.
Report of Officers. Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting.
"The Planters of St. John's," Address delivered by Professor Yates Snowden.
"The Influence of the Huguenots in the United States of America," Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch of Washington, D. C.
"The Influence of the Huguenots in the United States of America," By O. B. DuBois, of Weehawken, N. J.
A Certificate of Naturalization.
An Interesting and Valuable Old Record. Photographic reproduction of pages in old Probate Court record book 1692 to 1700.
An Interesting Old Document.

All members in good standing receive the Transactions from date of their membership without charge. A list of such numbers of the Transactions as may be extant, with the prices of same, can be had by any one desiring copies upon application to the Secretary.

Address all communications to Daniel Ravenel, Secretary, No. 54 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

INDEX

	Page
Address of the President	89
Address of Col. Alexander R. Lawton	19–36
Application Blank	*after Index*
By-Laws of Society	61–62
Constitution of Society	59–61
Deaths, 1915–1916	74
Executive Committee's Report, 1916	10–14
Historian's Report, 1916	16
List of Members	63–89
Marion Family	37–49
Minutes of Anniversary Meeting, 1916	6–7
Minutes of Special Meeting	17–18
New Members, 1915–1916	11–13
Notes of Information to Members, etc	3
Officers, 1916–1917	5
Publications of Society	90–94
Treasurer's Report, 1916	15
Will of Benjamin Marion	50–58

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HUGUENOT SOCIETY

OF

SOUTH CAROLINA

No. 23

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY

(INCORPORATED JUNE 21, 1909)

CHARLESTON, S. C.

1917

NOTES

The Huguenot Society is not local in its scope, its membership including persons of approved Huguenot descent from all parts of the world.

Every member is urged to use the application in the back of this book, and secure for the Society at least one new member.

Certificates of Membership will be mailed to members immediately after their election.

The Society Pins or Badges may be obtained by members from the Secretary, postage free, at the rate of $3.00 for those enameled on silver, or $5.00 for those enameled on gold. The Pin represents the Seal of the Society, and is about the size of a quarter of a dollar.

Owing to the large increase in membership in the past two or three years and the demand from libraries in various parts of the world, several numbers of the Transactions of the Society have become exhausted, and we are anxious to obtain copies of the following numbers, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 17, 18, 19.

The Society would appreciate gifts of any of these numbers.

It does not seem generally known among the members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina that the life membership is only twenty dollars—this having been recently brought to the attention of a few of the members, six of them, who had been paying annual dues, at once became life members.

Members of the Society are earnestly requested to notify the Secretary of change in residence and post office address, and change of name by marriage—also, of any deaths of members, which may come to their knowledge.

OFFICERS 1917–1918

President

THOMAS W. BACOT
29 Broad Street
Charleston, S. C.

Vice-Presidents

For *"Charleston"*—WM. C. MILLER
For *"Goose Creek"*—SAMUEL G. STONEY
For *"Orange Quarter (St. Denis)"*—T. GRANGE SIMONS, M.D.
For *"French Santee"*—ALFRED HUGER
For *"St. John's, Berkley"*—D. E. HUGER SMITH
For *"Purysburg"*—C. BISSELL JENKINS
For *"New Bordeaux"*—CHAS. P. ALLSTON

Secretary and Treasurer

DANIEL RAVENEL
54 Broad Street
Charleston, S. C.

Historian

WM. G. MAZYCK

Chaplain

THE REV. FLORIAN VURPILLOT

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, and Historian are *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee—and all ex-Presidents are advisory members.

MINUTES

CHARLESTON, S. C., 13th April, 1917.

The Thirty-second Anniversary Meeting of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina was held at 5 o'clock p.m. this day at the Hall of the South Carolina Society on Meeting Street—the President in the chair. On account of the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, Mr. Eugene N. Simons was requested to act as Secretary *pro tem.*

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Reverend Robert Wilson, D.D.

The minutes of the previous Anniversary Meeting on the 14th April, 1916, and also of the Special Meeting held on the 22nd May, 1916, was read by the secretary *pro tem.* and were confirmed and adopted.

The President then made his annual address, and also submitted and read the annual report of the Executive Committee. The Historian presented and read his annual report. The annual account of the Treasurer was rendered and read—and Messrs. Theodore H. Willis and John B. Reeves were named as a committee to audit the same, as required by Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution.

The said address of the President was ordered to be printed in the next Transactions (No. 23) of the Society[1]—and the said reports of the Executive Committee[2] and the Historian[3] and the said account of the Treasurer[4] were received as information and also ordered to be printed along with these minutes in the said next Transactions.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Miller (which was seconded), the several four (4) resolutions recommended by the Executive Committee[5] were unanimously adopted by the Society.

[1] See page 10 *post.*
[2] See page 14 *post.*
[3] See page 22 *post.*
[4] See page 21 *post.*
[5] See page 20 *post.*

The next business in order being the election of new members, on motion of Mr. F. K. Myers (which was seconded) the one hundred and twenty-eight (128) applicants for membership (favorably reported by the Executive Committee in its said annual report,[6] two of them being applicants for life-membership) were unanimously elected members by the members of the Society present—as required by Section 6 of Article III of the Constitution.

Reports of special committees were then called for by the President, but none were made.

Under the next order of business ("miscellaneous business") Mr. Wm. G. Mazyck, the Historian, speaking to the matter of a proper place for the Library of the Society, as urged by the Executive Committee in its annual report,[7] confirmed the statement of the Executive Committee, and, emphasizing the absolute necessity for such a place and saying that previous efforts had been made to secure such a place but without result, moved that a special committee of three members of the Society other than its officers (to be appointed by the President) be charged with the duty of seeking for such a place. But Mr. W. C. Miller stated that the special committees heretofore appointed for such purpose had failed, and moved as a substitute that the Executive Committee be authorized and empowered to provide a place for the Library of the Society. The substitute moved by Mr. Miller, being seconded, was adopted.

On motion, made by Mr. Alfred Huger and seconded, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the grateful appreciation and unfeigned thanks of the Society be expressed to Miss Isabelle deSaussure and Mrs. Harmon Miller and Dr. Ashley Scovel for their donations of valuable books.

The election of officers being in order, it was resolved (on motion made by Mr. E. Heyward Bowly and seconded) that a committee of three (3) be appointed by the chair to nominate

[6] See page s16–18 *post.*

[7] See page 19 *post.*

the officers of the Society for the ensuing year—whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. E. Heyward Bowly and F. K. Myers and W. B. Ravenel as such committee, and the Committee retired.

While the Society was awaiting the return and report of the said Committee on nominations, the President took occasion to read a telegram from Hon. A. T. Clearwater of Kingston, N. Y., a distinguished life-member of the Society, expressing his regret at being unable to be present on this the Thirty-second Anniversary of the Society. And the President also extended the greetings of the Society to Mr. John DuFay, of Newport, R. I., a member of the "Huguenot Society of America" of New York City, who was present by invitation, to which Mr. DuFay responded felicitously and expressed his pleasure at being present and offered his congratulations to the Huguenot Society of South Carolina on its prosperity and influence.

The said Committee on nominations then returned and reported the following nominations for the officers of the Society during the coming year:

President—Thomas W. Bacot.

Vice-President for "Charleston"—William C. Miller.

Vice-President for "Goose Creek"—Samuel G. Stoney.

Vice-President for "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)"—T. Grange Simons, M.D.

Vice-President for "French Santee"—Alfred Huger.

Vice-President for "St. John's, Berkley"—D. E. Huger Smith.

Vice-President for "Purysburg"—C. Bissell Jenkins.

Vice-President for "New Bordeaux"—Charles P. Allston.

Secretary and Treasurer—Daniel Ravenel.

Historian—William G. Mazÿck.

Chaplain—The Reverend Florian Vurpillot.

Thereupon the President called Mr. J. R. P. Ravenel to the chair, and (on motion made and seconded) the said report of the Committee on nominations was received and the said nominees were unanimously elected as the Officers of the Society for the year commencing 13th April, 1917.

The President then took the chair, and, after expressing his gratification and pleasure at his re-election and his abiding interest in the Society and his fraternal regard for its members and all other Huguenots, he introduced the Hon. Henry A. duPont of Winterthur, Delaware, who, by special invitation, had come down, at great inconvenience to himself, to deliver an address before the Society, saying: "We are very highly honored in having to address us, on this our Thirty-second Anniversary, a scholar and a statesman and a distinguished member of our Society. I now have the peculiar pleasure and the personal privilege of introducing the Hon. Henry A. duPont, recently United States Senator from the State of Delaware."

Upon the conclusion of Senator duPont's entertaining and scholarly address the President rose and said: "We are under lasting obligation to Senator duPont for this remarkable evidence of his loyalty to Huguenots generally and his interest in the Huguenot Society of South Carolina in particular—our appreciation cannot find fit verbal expression, but silently prompts us to ask for the manuscript of his very able and absorbing address, in order that it may have an enduring place by being perpetuated in our printed Transactions."[8]

The Thirty-second Anniversary Meeting of the Society was then adjourned, and the members with their guests united in social intercourse and partook of a collation.

EUGENE N. SIMONS,
Secretary pro tem.

[8] See the address at pages 24–36 *post.*

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Fellow-members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina—Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the order of business, it is now my duty and pleasure to make the usual annual address of the President. First and foremost, your attention must be directed to the phenomenal growth of the Society—the one hundred and twenty-eight (128) applicants for membership (two of whom are applicants for life-membership), about to be reported by the Executive Committee,[1] bringing the number of members up to nearly seven hundred!

In the past year there have been four (4) deaths of members, which the Executive Committee will report in detail. Of two of them, however, I must be permitted to say a word by way of eulogy. (1) *The Reverend Charles S. Vedder, D.D., LL.D.*, for over half a century the Pastor and Pastor *Emeritus* of the French Protestant or Huguenot Church of Charleston, and for years before his decease the Nestor of the Christian Ministers of the City of Charleston if not of the whole State of South Carolina, and one of the "Charter Members" of this Society. He was eminent in faith and works and also in scholarship, and was ever a very loyal and valuable member of this Society, and his noble character and scholarly attainments made him a beloved and conspicuous citizen of the community in which he chose to spend his life from early manhood. Having passed far beyond four-score years, his strength in his last years was "then but labor and sorrow," from which he now rests in Paradise, awaiting "the general Resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ," Whose faithful disciple and servant he verily was. (2) *Mrs. Caroline DuPuy Bassett*, of Windsor, Missouri, who had nearly reached her four-score years, and who secured more members for the Society than anyone else, and of whom no member of the

[1] See pages 16–18 *post*.

Society was more earnest and enthusiastic and loyal in word and deed. I took occasion, in my last annual address (Transactions No. 22, 1916, page 8), to make special mention of "this 'Ancient Lady' and gentle and loyal Huguenot," who was then with us in the flesh and animated with the hope of doing more for the Society in the years to come than she had been able to do in the years preceding—but the "Reaper, whose name is Death," has, "with his sickle keen," reaped "the bearded grain at a breath," and has gathered her into the garner of God.

In my last annual address (Transactions No. 22, 1916, page 9) was mentioned the change of the name of a *station* of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, just south of the Santee River, from "Wren" (as it had been called) to historic "Jamestown"—and since then (through Congressman Richard S. Whaley and Hon. D. C. Roper, First Assistant Post Master General) I have succeeded in getting the Post Office Department to change the name of the *post-office* likewise from "Wren" to "Jamestown," there being no other post-office by the name of "Jamestown" in the State of South Carolina. This station and post-office is, as you know, very near to the site of old but now extinct Jamestown of "French Santee." (For an elaborate account of old Jamestown, by the Hon. Henry A. M. Smith, see THE SO. CA. HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE of October, 1908, vol. IX, No. 4, pages 220–227.)

Again, let me remind you that, when this Society was founded in 1885, only three original Huguenot centres or settlements in South Carolina were in view, to wit: (1) "Charleston," (2) "Purysburg," and (3) "New Bordeaux" (*see* Section 7 of the *then* By-Laws); but, by dint of search and re-search, we now know that there were four others, to wit: (1) "Goose Creek," (2) "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)," (3) "French Santee," and (4) "St. John's, Berkley," making in all seven (7) original distinct and separate Huguenot centres or settlements in this State (*see* the President's Address in Transactions No. 20, 1914, page 20, at pages 22–23)—and so (among other amendments) Section 7 of the *then* By-Laws was accordingly amended

on the 22nd May, 1916, and now reads as follows:—"*Section 7.* The original Huguenot centres or settlements in this State (each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President) are as follows: (1) Charleston, (2) Goose Creek, (3) Orange Quarter (St. Denis), (4) French Santee, (5) St. John's, Berkley, (6) Purysburg, and (7) New Bordeaux." (*See* Transactions No. 22, 1916, pages 17–18, and also pages 60 and 62.) In each of the said seven (7) centres or settlements there was organized and established a French Protestant or Huguenot Church, and in each a House of Worship was erected—the sites of two (2) of which Houses of Worship are marked, viz.: (1) the site of that in the "Charleston" centre or settlement by the Church Building at the south-east corner of Church and Queen Streets in the City of Charleston, which was long ago erected—and (2) the site of that in the "Goose Creek" centre or settlement by a granite Cross and four granite corner posts, which were erected by this Society in July, 1909, (*see* Transactions No. 17, 1910, page 12, and Transactions No. 20, 1914, page 2, and pages 30–31).

The sites of the Houses of Worship in the other five (5) centres or settlements, viz.: (1) "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)," (2) "French Santee," (3) "St. John's, Berkley," (4) "Purysburg," and (5) "New Bordeaux," remain to be marked and ought likewise to be marked by appropriate and enduring monuments, as the Executive Committee will recommend.[2] The site in "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)" was referred to by me in my last annual address (Transactions No. 22, 1916, page 9) as having been "located with sufficient exactness to justify the Society in erecting a monument to perpetuate" it—and I am now glad to say that recently the site in "St. John's, Berkley" has been approximately located, Mr. Henry H. Ficken having very kindly taken Mr. D. E. Huger Smith and Mr. Robert B. Lebby and myself in his automobile up to "St. John's, Berkley" where Dr. Richard Y. Dwight and Mr. S. Porcher Stoney aided in approximately locating it.

[2] See pages 19 and 20 *post.*

I must also call attention to a remarkable sketch of the Marion family by the late Hon. Richard Yeadon, a distinguished member of the Charleston Bar—it was published in a series of ten articles, nine of them appearing, about the year 1845, in *Simm's Magazine* (*The Southern and Western Monthly Magazine and Review*), Vols. I and II, pages 209, 270, 347 and 412 of Vol. I, and pages 50, 121, 200, 265 and 333 of Vol. II; and the tenth and last appearing in the *Courier* of August 7, 1858—the said magazine is not now extant, except one copy in the Charleston Library and one or two others perhaps in the hands of private individuals, and a copy of the said newspaper (the *Courier*) is in the Charleston Library. It is *very* desirable that such sketch should be re-published in the Transactions of this Society, with an addendum continuing it down to the present time (if possible). The Executive Committee will recommend that this be done, if the expense of so doing can be arranged for.[3]

Another important matter to be urged on the Society is the necessity of providing a local habitation for its valuable and growing Library—some of the books and papers are in my office, some in the Secretary's office, and others scattered about—it is, therefore, the imperative duty of the Society to make suitable provision for such purpose. The Executive Committee will make recommendation accordingly.[4]

It only remains for me to express delight with the improved and flourishing condition of the Society, and also to express the hope and expectation that it will go on increasing more and more in numbers and usefulness and in historical research and work.

[3] See page 19 and 20 *post.*

[4] See page 19 *post.*

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

To the Huguenot Society of South Carolina:—

The Executive Committee reports as follows:

No. 22 (1916) of the Transactions of the Society was issued in the early part of this year (1917), and a copy has been sent to each and every member of the Society—copies have also been sent to the following Libraries and Societies with which this Society exchanges, to wit:

Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
Charleston Library, Charleston, S. C.
College of Charleston, Charleston, S. C.
Columbia Library, Columbia, S. C.
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.
Historical Society of Penn., Philadelphia, Pa.
Huguenot Society of America, New York, N. Y.
Huguenot Society of London, London, England.
Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Ind.
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.
Kentucky Historical Magazine, Frankfort, Ky.
Librarie Francaise et Etrangère, 2 rue de l'Université, Paris, France.
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Maine Genealogical Society, Portland, Me.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.
New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.
New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N. H.
National Museum, Stockholm, Sweden.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York, N. Y.
New York Historical Society, New York, N. Y.
New York Public Library, New York, N. Y.
New York State Historical Association, Albany, N. Y.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Princeton University Library, Princeton, N. J.
Royal Colonial Institute, Northumberland Ave., London.
Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
Societé de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francais, Paris, France.
South Carolina College Library, Columbia, S. C.
South Carolina Historical Society, Charleston, S. C.

Southern Historical Association, Washington, D. C.
Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
State Library of Mass., Boston, Mass.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
The Huguenot Association, New Rochelle, N. Y.
The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
The Washington Historical Quarterly, Seattle, Wash.
The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio.
University Club, New York, N. Y.
University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.

A list of members (made up to April 14, 1916, inclusive, and showing the name or names of the Huguenot family or families through which each member claims descent) was published in said Transactions (No. 22)—a further list will not be published in the next Transactions (No. 23) because of the heavy expense attending the same, but lists made up to future dates from time to time will probably be published occasionally in later Transactions. Of course, new members elected during the year ending April 13, 1917, will find their names recorded in this Report, and new members to be elected thereafter will find their names recorded in future Reports of the Executive Committee respectively.

Four (4) of our members have passed away during the past year, viz:—

1. Mr. Alva B. Parry, of Charleston, S. C., on April 30, 1916.

2. Mrs. Caroline DuPuy Bassett, of Windsor, Mo., on November 23, 1916, in the eightieth year of her age—one of the oldest and most interested members of the Society.

3. Mrs. John M. Bennett, of San Antonio, Tex., on November 29, 1916.

4. The Reverend and the venerable Charles S. Vedder, D.D., LL.D., on March 1, 1917, in the ninety-first year of his age—a "Charter Member" of the Society, and one of its oldest and most distinguished members.

The names of ten (10) members have been stricken from the roll of membership under Section 5 of the By-Laws.

The following one hundred and twenty eight (128) applicants for membership (two of whom are applicants for life membership)[1] are favorably reported:

1. Achurch, Mrs. Robert W.....Charleston, S. C.
2. Barkley, M. B.....Charleston, S. C.
3. Beckman, A. Pelzer.....Charleston, S. C.
4. Brewster, Miss Elizabeth.....Summit, N. J.
5. Brewster, Miss Harriet Haines.....Summit, N. J.
6. Brown, Mrs. Pauline S. M.....Georgetown, Texas.
7. Bruns, Miss Anna Bell.....Charleston, S. C.
8. Bruns, Miss Minnie C.....Charleston, S. C.
9. Burnside, Mrs. Thomas W.....Lancaster, Ky.
10. Bussey, Mrs. Annie Lawton.....Athens, Ga.
11. Cain, James Ravenel.....Columbia, S. C.
12. Cain, Mrs. William.....Pinopolis, S. C.
13. Chester, Mrs. William F.....New York, N. Y.
14. Clarke, Herbert William.....Norwich, N. Y.
15. Clearwater, Thomas Hoffman (Life member).....Kingston, N. Y.
16. Clement, Miss Ruby.....Charleston, S. C.
17. Colcock, R. H.....New Orleans, La.
18. Colcock, R. H., Jr.....New Orleans, La.
19. Coleman, Miss Myrtle C.....Columbia, S. C.
20. Coleman, Miss Nell.....Columbia, S. C.
21. Collins, George R.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
22. Cooper, Horace Crane.....Wilmington, N. C.
23. Cotton, Mrs. Sarah E.....Sedalia, Mo.
24. Crawley, Mrs. Louisa Davant.....Chevy Chase, D. C.
25. Crawley, Miss Virginia F.....Chevy Chase, D. C.
26. Darlington, Mrs. W. R.....Allendale, S. C.
27. Davant, Thomas Stovell.....Roanoke, Va.
28. Davis, A. Edward, M.D.....New York, N. Y.
29. Davis, George E., M.D.....New York, N. Y.
30. De Saussure, Charles A.....Memphis, Tenn.
31. De Saussure, Thomas H.....Milledgeville, Ga.
32. De Vane, Miss Anna Lee.....Red Springs, N. C.
33. De Vane, Frank Lewis.....Greensboro, N. C.
34. De Vane, John Murphy.....Fayetteville, N. C.
35. Dickson, Albert P., Jr.....Williamsville, Va.
36. Dickson, Miss Florence.....Benson, N. C.
37. Dickson, Thomas Wyatt.....Greenville, Pa.
38. Du Bois, Mrs. B. Frank.....Mobile, Ala.

[1] This makes thirteen (13) life members in all.

39. Du Bose, Miss Susan P.....Sewanee, Tenn.
40. Dunkin, Miss Eliza Huger.....Charleston, S. C.
41. Faw, Miss Elizabeth, D. C.....Marietta, Ga.
42. Finley, Mrs. Catherine S. H.....Charleston, S. C.
43. Fleming, Mrs. W. L.....Baton Rouge, La.
44. Fowler, Mrs. Clarence V.....New York, N. Y.
45. Furman, Mrs. R. Keith.....Charleston, S. C.
46. Gaillard, G. Walter, M.D.....Perdue Hill, Ala.
47. Gaillard, Lawrence Lee.....Waterbury, Conn.
48. Getzen, Mrs. Samuel.....Newberry, Fla.
49. Gignilliat, Heyward.....Savannah, Ga.
50. Gignilliat, Ravenel.....Savannah, Ga.
51. Glore, Mrs. W. S.....Danville, Ky.
52. Grant, Miss Anna May.....Riverside, Ill.
53. Grant, Mrs. Gertrude Q. W.....Riverside, Ill.
54. Gray, Mrs. Mary Mitchell.....Maysville, Ky.
55. Grayson, Mrs. Jennie T.....Charlottesville, Va.
56. Green, Mrs. Norvin E.....Louisville, Ky.
57. Guerrant, Mrs. Peter D.....Los Angeles, Calif.
58. Guerry, Le Grand, M.D.....Columbia, S. C.
59. Guignard, Christopher G.....Columbia, S. C.
60. Guimarin, Mrs. W. B.....Columbia, S. C.
61. Harris, David U.....Mobile, Ala.
62. Heyward, Miss Isabel Bowen.....Charleston, S. C.
63. Hillhouse, Lawrence P.....Greenville, S. C.
64. Hillhouse, Miss Tweetie.....Greenville, S. C.
65. Hillhouse, William Laurens.....Luebo, Congo Belge, Africa.
66. Hogan, Mrs. R. G.....Philadelphia, Pa.
67. House, Mrs. Eva Cordes.....Charleston, S. C.
68. Kenan, Thomas H.....Milledgeville, Ga.
69. King, Mrs. Gadsden.....Charleston, S. C.
70. La Rue, Miss Matilda H.....Shawhan, Ky.
71. Lawrence, Mrs. Susan E.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
72. Logan, Mrs. Emma P. C.....St. Joseph, Mo.
73. Loucks, Charles Olney.....Chicago, Ill.
74. Lucas, E. E.....Florence, S. C.
75. Lucas, Edward Huger.....Florence, S. C.
76. Lucas, Miss Florence LeNoble.....Pinopolis, S. C.
77. Marion, John Hardin.....Chester, S. C.
78. Mathews, Mrs. Helen C.....Cleveland, Ohio.
79. Mayes, Mrs. J. A.....Savannah, Ga.
80. Miller, Miss Florence G.....Asheville, N. C.
81. Mitchell, Miss Elizabeth LaRue.....Mayslick, Ky.
82. Mitchell, Mrs. Tabitha E. M.....Springfield, Mo.
83. McClenaghan, Charles T.....Raleigh, N. C.
84. McCowan, Robert J. F.....Bridgeton, N. J.
85. Norris, Mrs. Leila S. (Life Member).....Jersey City, N. J.

86. Pearmon, Mrs. Olive L.....Dallas, Texas.
87. Pittman, Mrs. Julia M.....Buffalo, Mo.
88. Popenoe, Paul.....Washington, D. C.
89. Porcher, Miss Catherine C. P.....Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
90. Porcher, Miss Edith Smith.....Spartanburg, S. C.
91. Porcher, Mrs. J. Faber.....Charleston, S. C.
92. Porcher, Miss Margaret W.....Biltmore, N. C.
93. Pryor, Mrs. Francis Davis.....San Francisco, Calif.
94. Pryor, Frank Davis, Jr.....San Francisco, Calif.
95. Ratcliffe, Mrs. Jennings D.....Monroeville, Ala.
96. Ravenel, Jas. J., M.D.....Charleston, S. C.
97. Ravenel, Miss Susan S.....Aiken, S. C.
98. Richardson, Miss Emma B.....Charleston, S. C.
99. Richbourg, Miss Lucile.....Itta Bena, Miss.
100. Richey, Francis H.....Asbury Park, N. J.
101. RoBards, John Lewis.....Hannibal, Mo.
102. Robert, Wm. Pierre.....Washington, D. C.
103. Roosevelt, Nicholas G.....Philadelphia, Pa.
104. Sevier, Robert M.D.....Richmond, Mo.
105. Sinkler, Huger.....Charleston, S. C.
106. Smith, Miss Ellen Halsey.....Wilmington, Ohio.
107. Speight, Mrs. J. R.....Norfolk, Va.
108. Stoney, Miss Anna M.....Charleston, S. C.
109. Stoney, Gaillard.....San Francisco, Calif.
110. Sturgeon, Mrs. Harriet M.....Buffalo, Mo.
111. Tedcastle, Mrs. Arthur W.....Milton, Mass.
112. Tiedeman, Mrs. J. O. C.....Charleston, S. C.
113. Thomas, Miss Georgia A.....Charleston, S. C.
114. Thomas, Miss Lillie P.....Charleston, S. C.
115. Trabue, Miss Ellen.....Shawhan, Ky.
116. Van Cleft, Mrs. Katherine B.....Scranton, Pa.
117. Walker, Miss Alice A.....Winnsboro, S. C.
118. Waties, Miss Kate.....Charleston, S. C.
119. Waties, Miss Katherine C.....Columbia, S. C.
120. Watkins, Mrs. S. S.....Owensboro, Ky.
121. Wayne, Arthur T.....Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
122. Wayne, Mrs. Arthur T.....Mt. Pleasant, S. C.
123. Welch, Mrs. Thomas Cooper.....Charleston, S. C.
124. Whitaker, Miss Elizabeth.....Louisiana, Mo.
125. Wilkinson, Mrs. Julia C.....Shelbyville, Ky.
126. Wood, Mrs. Alfred V.....Brunswick, Ga.
127. Woodson, Thomas Dupuy, U. S. Army.....Corozal, Canal Zone.
128. Woolworth, Mrs. Gilbert S.....Watertown, N. Y.

The six (6) applicants for membership, favorably reported and elected at the Special Meeting of May 22, 1916 (Trans-

actions No. 22, 1916, page 17), together with the above named one hundred and twenty eight (128) applicants (favorably reported), bring the total number of applicants (favorably reported) up to one hundred and thirty-four (134) during the year beginning April 13, 1916.

Gifts of books have been made to the Society by Miss Isabelle deSaussure, of Charleston, S. C., and Mrs. Harmon Miller, of Asheville, N. C., and by Dr. Ashley Scovel of Yonkers, N. Y., from the Library of the late Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D.D., LL.D. The necessity for a place, where the Society's growing and valuable Library can be properly stored and kept, is again earnestly urged upon the Society by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee should be authorized to mark such of the sites of the old and extinct French Protestant or Huguenot Churches or Houses of Worship, in the seven original Huguenot centres or settlements in South Carolina, as have not been already marked—those in the "Charleston" and "Goose Creek" centres or settlements being the two already marked.

The attention of the Society is earnestly directed to the advisability and desirability of re-publishing in the Transactions of the Society the very admirable genealogical sketch of the Marion family by the late Hon. Richard Yeadon.

The clerical duties and work of the Secretary and Treasurer have become so great and onerous by reason of the large increase in membership and of the mass of detail necessitated by the publication and issuing and mailing of the Transactions, and so forth, that, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, an assistant or a clerk will have to be employed.

Section 2 of the By-Laws has been amended by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at a meeting held on January 12, 1917, during the recess of the Society, by adding thereto a clause reading "And three (3) shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee;" *Provided*, the same be confirmed at this (the next) meeting of the Society—as required by Section 8 of the By-Laws.

The Executive Committee recommends adoption by the Society of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee be authorized and empowered to mark with suitable monuments, as soon as practicable, the sites of the old and extinct French Protestant or Huguenot Churches or Houses of Worship in the following five (5) of the seven (7) original Huguenot centres or settlements in South Carolina, to wit: (1) "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)," (2) "French Santee," (3) "St. John's, Berkley," (4) "Purysburg," and (5) "New Bordeaux."

2. *Resolved*, That the re-publication in the Transactions of this Society of the late Hon. Richard Yeadon's very admirable genealogical sketch of the Marion family, with an addendum continuing it down to the present time, be and hereby is authorized and directed, as soon as it may be possible.

3. *Resolved*, That the Secretary and Treasurer be authorized to employ the services of an assistant or a clerk at a salary not exceeding twenty-five dollars per month, and that such salary be paid out of the Society's treasury.

4. *Resolved*, That the Executive Committee's amendment on January 12, 1917, of Section 2 of the By-Laws, by adding thereto a clause reading "And three (3) shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee," be and the same is hereby confirmed.

T. W. Bacot, *President*,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

April 13, 1917.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT
of
Daniel Ravenel, Treasurer, for the year ending April 13, 1917.

Receipts

1916
April 14

To balance from last year	$558.77
To dues of members, April 14, 1916–April 13, 1917	638.45
To sale of Transactions	13.03
To sale of badges	68.95
To interest on permanent fund	20.06
	$1299.26

Disbursements

1917
April 14

By Expense of meeting		$23.20
By collations at meetings		50.00
By printing and stationery		172.92
By badges purchased		56.80
By postage, telegrams and express		113.00
By stenographic work		92.25
By President's dues to Huguenot's Society to London		5.30
By books purchased		6.61
By refund of dues paid by mistake		5.00
By check returned, not paid		3.50
By contribution for the blind in France		5.00
By exchange on checks		.95
By commission paid to Treasurer on $740.49 collected		74.04
		$608.57
Permanent Fund	$614.21	
General Fund	76.48	
	$690.69	
		690.69
		$1299 26

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN

From April 13, 1916, to April 13, 1917

Transactions Nos. 7 and 9. Presented by Colonel Alex. R. Lawton.
The Missouri Historical Review, April, July, October, 1916.
The Pennsylvania Magazine, April, 1916, July, October, January, April.
Four Publications of Société de l'Histoire, Protestantisme Français.
The North Carolina Historical Society, Sprunt Historical Publications.
South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, January, April, July, October, January.
Kungl Vitterhets Historie Och Antikvtetsakademien, Stockholm 15.
The Royal Colonial Institute Magazine, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January.
Notes Concerning the Family of Larpent, Fredric DeH. Larpent.
Yale University Press. A List of Newspapers in the Yale University Library.
Historical Society of Wisconsin. Proceedings, 1915.
A Tale of the Huguenots, by F. L. Hawks, D.D.
Memorial of Colonel David DuBose Gaillard from the Third U. S. Volunteer Engineers.
The Pomeroy Pamphlet, A. A. Pomeroy.
Classification, Universal and Old World History, Library of Congress.
The Washington Historical Quarterly, July, October, 1916, January.
The Annals 1916, Georgia Historical Society.
Address by Hon. James M. Beck, before The Pilgrims of Great Britain.
General Catalogue, Bowdoin College.
Register of the French Church of Threadneedle Street, London, vol. 4, Huguenot Society of London.
By-laws and list of Fellows 1916, Huguenot Society of London.
Life Work of John L. Girardeau, D.D., LL.D., from Mrs. Annie Girardeau Blackburn.
Memorials of the Huguenots in America, by the Rev. A. Stapleton.
"Lafayette Day 1916," American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.
Record of the Town of New Rochelle, 1699-1828, Jeanne A. Forbes.
Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association, Vol. XIV.
The Huguenots, 2 Volumes, bought by the Society.
Indiana Magazine of History, December, 1916.
Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1916.
Huguenot Society of America, List of members, January 1, 1917.
Transactions No. 19, Mrs. Harmon Miller.
Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, Vol. XI, No. 2.
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, 5 Vols.; For Faith and Freedom; and Gaspard de Coligny. Presented by Mrs. Harmon Miller, Asheville, N. C.
The Georgia Historical Quarterly, Georgia Historical Society.
Liturgie L'Église Protestante Française, Huguenot Church, Charleston.
Brock's Emigration to Virginia. Purchased.
The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Purchased.

In addition to the above list of books and publications received during the past year the Society has received from Miss Isabelle deSaussure valuable books from the library of her father, the late Gen. Wilmot G. deSaussure.

Dr. Ashley Scovel, of Yonkers, N. Y., has presented the Society with a large number of books and pamphlets from the library of his uncle, the late Dr. Chas. S. Vedder.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. G. Mazyck, *Historian.*

April 13, 1917.

ADDRESS OF COL. H. A. DU PONT BEFORE THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING AT CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 13, 1917.

Mr. President and fellow-members of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, Ladies and Gentlemen:

While the "Transactions" of our Society give us the official details of its organization and subsequent progress, its inception and continuance must be ascribed, in the last analysis, to a certain innate sentiment which impels most of us to take an interest in all that concerns our forefathers, and this is especially the case when those whose names we bear and whom we may be said to represent, were men of the piety, integrity and high character of our Huguenot ancestors. Their entire history shows that they were not merely individuals of blameless lives and kindly dispositions, but that they were also men of special courage and capacity, who, far from believing in "peace at any price," were willing and able to fight for their religious rights as well as to make any sacrifice of worldly advantage or of material things in order to attain them.

During the thirty-two years of the Wars of Religion, the Huguenots were valiant soldiers in the field; and though the changed conditions of a later era precluded an appeal to arms at the time of the Revocation, nearly two-thirds of them fled from their native country to escape persecution, in spite of the desperate efforts made to prevent their departure, while those who remained voluntarily exposed themselves to greatly increased oppression and suffering rather than abandon the land of their birth, and stubbornly resisted all attempts to compel them to forego their religious convictions.

Huguenot history may be divided into four periods, which I shall discuss successively:—1st. From the Reformation to the beginning of the Wars of Religion in 1562. 2nd. From 1562 to the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes in 1598. 3rd. From 1598 to the Revocation of this Edict in 1685. 4th. From

the Revocation to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration in 1787.

The first period begins with the extraordinary religious upheaval known as the Reformation, which was of slow and gradual development and extended over a considerable term of years. Originating in the early part of the sixteenth century, this great spiritual movement steadily progressed until its largest proportions were reached, in France at least, between 1555 and 1560. During the first years of the Reformation, those who severed their connection with the Roman Catholic Church were persecuted most cruelly; many were burned alive, hanged or beheaded, and many more brutally whipped in public or cast into prison. In spite of all these barbarities, the seceders from the established church became so numerous that the Catholics found it impossible to stem the tide, and, in defiance of the authorities, thousands of those who protested against the abuses which obtained in the Catholic church held their religious exercises in the open air. These "protestants," who were originally called "Calvinists" because they followed the teachings of Calvin, were not long in founding a national religious organization styled the "Reformed Churches of France," which was followed by the establishment of Protestant congregations all over the kingdom. The members of the Reformed churches were better known, however, as "Huguenots," an appellation given them for the first time at Tours in 1560, its origin and significance still being involved in obscurity, although it has been a subject of discussion for more than three centuries.

Upon the death of Francis II in December, 1560, the whole kingdom of France was convulsed by the doctrines of the Reformation, which gave rise to religious controversies of extreme violence, provoked the most vehement disputes and engendered the bitterest animosities. Families were divided against themselves, parents and children, brothers and sisters, frequently taking opposite sides and often severing their personal relations. So intense was the nervous strain and so passionate were the

feelings aroused, that bloodshed became inevitable, as the questions at issue could be settled only by an appeal to arms.

Early in 1562, the second period of French Huguenot history, that of the Wars of Religion, was ushered in by sanguinary encounters between Catholics and Protestants at Amiens, Tours and other places, the most serious being the affray, or massacre, as it is usually called, at Vassy, in which forty-nine were killed ,and some two hundred wounded, most of them Calvinists.

The Wars of Religion, once begun, dragged their slow length along with varying fortunes for some thirty-two years, including several truces or armistices during which hostilities were suspended. It would extend unduly this address, were I to attempt to give even a short account of that protracted contest, and I shall not mention even its most important military episodes beyond a reference to the memorable sieges of Rouen in 1562 and of La Rochelle during the following year where the Catholics failed in their long continued efforts to make themselves masters of that city. Rouen, however, was taken by assault after a desperate defense of many months in which the Huguenot women fought on the ramparts beside the men: the city was sacked and plundered, and great numbers of Calvinists of all ages and both sexes put to the sword, among them two of my own ancestors.

We now come to the third period of Huguenot history, commencing with the promulgation of the famous Edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598, under the terms of which the Calvinists were guaranteed, among other things, religious toleration, the right of holding public office and of maintaining one church in the immediate vicinity of each town or city, Paris excepted. The beneficent effects of this measure were evidenced by the general religious tranquillity which prevailed throughout France during the latter part of Henry IV's reign as well as during that of his successor, Louis XIII, who issued his Edict of Nismes confirming in every particular that of Nantes. Similar conditions prevailed during the first years of the sovereignty of Henry's

grandson, Louis XIV, whose important "Déclaration" of May, 1562, acknowledged in no uncertain terms the services of the Huguenots who had supported the crown during the revolts and disturbances which had characterized his minority, and, to quote his own words, who had "given signal proofs of their affection and fidelity": the manifesto further declared that it was his will "that they be kept and maintained in the full enjoyment of the Edict of Nantes," and "notably of the public exercise of their réligion despite any and all decisions or decrees to the contrary, either of our council or of the courts." The Huguenots, on their side, entertained feelings of unbounded gratitude not only to Henry IV, the first sovereign of the House of Bourbon, but to his descendants as well, and their loyalty to the person of the sovereign was of a most extreme and passionate nature. This sentiment, which had its origin in the Wars of Religion, was inculcated by the Reformed churches and fostered in every way by the Huguenot ministers, commonly called "pasteurs."

When, however, the many uprisings and insurrections set on foot by the Catholic subjects of Louis XIV had been crushed and the power of the crown had become infinitely greater than had been the case for centuries, the services and active support of the Huguenots were no longer of importance. Taking advantage of these new conditions, the Roman Catholic hierarchy, the religious orders and the more bigoted portion of the laity, began a campaign for the abrogation of the Edict of Nantes. A general assembly of the Catholic episcopate and clergy was held every five years in Paris to discuss matters relating to the church, and on these occasions it was customary to present an address to the monarch and to vote a handsome subsidy to the royal treasury, which the Catholic church could well afford in view of its ownership of nearly one-third of the real estate of the kingdom. In addressing the sovereign, the assembly of 1655 made the following representations: "That while not demanding immediate abolition of religious liberty, because we do not believe that it would be easy to put this into effect,

we would hope at least that the evil be not allowed to make the slightest progress and, if the royal authority cannot cut it off at a single blow, that it will do its utmost to enfeeble and destroy it little by little." Although no official action was taken in response to the above demand, it is probable that private assurances were given; at all events, from that time forward the policy of the government strictly conformed to the clerical program just stated, and in furtherance thereof a long series of royal decrees and "Déclarations" gradually nullified and destroyed the religious and personal rights of the Huguenots, which had been guaranteed by Henry IV and his successors.

The limits of these remarks will permit only a brief statement of the more important of these measures of persecution. In direct contravention of the Edict of Nantes, Protestants were declared ineligible for appointment to any public office, no matter how insignificant, were excluded from the bar, from the practice of medicine and from becoming booksellers or printers. If a Huguenot were seriously ill, it became the duty of a judge or other public official accompanied by two witnesses to intrude into the sick chamber to ascertain whether the sufferer desired the presence of the Catholic parish priest: when death ensued, funeral services could be held only during the very early morning hours or after dark at night, and not more than thirty relatives and friends could attend. Except within a church edifice, no meetings were permitted for prayer, for the reading of the Bible, or for any other religious purpose, under penalty of nine years banishment from the locality in which the meeting was held, of corporal punishment and of a fine of three thousand livres. Any Huguenot who had adjured his faith was prohibited from returning to the same under any pretext, this being deemed an act of "apostacy" and punished by banishment from the kingdom, confiscation of property and public penance, which last penalty consisted of an exposure for hours to the jeers of the multitude in some prominent place, torch in hand and rope about the waist, the victim's sole attire being a scanty shirt.

So far as the Reformed church was concerned, one of the

first steps of the government was to forbid any meetings of the National or Provincial Synods and Colloquies, although these bodies were recognized specifically by the Edict of Nantes; this was followed later by the practical abolition of the Consistories as well as by the confiscation of all Huguenot church property. The "pasteurs" of the Reformed church, as may be supposed, were the subjects of special restriction: they were prohibited from making any reference to the Roman Catholic religion except in the most respectful terms and from taking any other title than that of "Minister of the *Pretended* Reformed church;" were not permitted to preach anywhere except in their own churches or "temples," nor to make use of any clerical garment save an ordinary black coat, which was not to be worn outside of the house of worship. The "pasteurs" also were held responsible personally should any Catholic join the Huguenot church or attend any of its services under pain of public penance, confiscation of property, life banishment and the demolition of the sacred edifice, the extreme severity of these penalties being an indirect tribute, perhaps, to their powers of persuasion. Of all the measures of persecution, however, the worst was that of June 17, 1681, which authorized the "conversion" of any Huguenot child over seven years of age by forcibly taking it away from the parents and placing it in a Catholic institution, the family paying all the expenses: this decree contained the incredible statement that children of those tender ages were "competent to decide for themselves in regard to such an important matter as their salvation."

The practical result of all these iniquitous acts was to inaugurate an emigration of Huguenots to foreign parts, which began soon after the new policy of the government went into effect in 1656. Although comparatively insignificant at first, the departure became more and more appreciable as time went on and it is believed that some 250,000 Protestants left France previous to the Revocation, the fugitives becoming much more numerous after the issuance of the abominable Edict in regard to the kidnapping of children. Every effort was made to pre-

vent the flight of the Huguenots: as early as 1669 all French subjects were forbidden to leave the kingdom and take up their residence in foreign parts under penalty of death, confiscation of property and permanent loss of nationality, the decree being general in its terms, as the government was unwilling to admit that its measures of persecution were causing an exodus of French Protestants. A later decree, which appeared in 1682, was more specific, as it referred to the Huguenots as "those in error who have been leaving the country in utter disregard of the salvation of their souls, of their true personal interests and of the loyalty which they owe to their sovereign." This last manifesto changed the death penalty, so far as heads of families were concerned, to confinement in the galleys for life, and directed the imposition of heavy fines upon all those who assisted "those in error" to escape. A third decree issued a few months later nullified all transfers of real estate made by the persecuted Huguenots within a year previous to their flight, and openly stated that this was done "to prevent the departure to foreign countries of our subjects who belong to the *Pretended* Reformed religion."

The destruction of the religious liberty of the Huguenots having been achieved by the measures just mentioned, a formal announcement of the fact was not long delayed. On the 18th of October, 1685, Louis XIV affixed his signature to the Edict of Revocation, which declared null and void the Edict of Nantes as well as all subsequent confirmations of the same. Under the terms of this wicked and insensate measure, fraught with so much evil and disaster to the French nation, all Huguenot churches were demolished, all religious meetings forbidden, all Protestant schools closed and all ministers of the Reformed church ordered to leave the country within a fortnight. The penalties for apostacy and for expatriation were re-confirmed and it was specified that all Huguenot children were to be brought up as Catholics.

This calamitous document, which inaugurated the fourth and last period of Huguenot history, terminated with the

absolutely false assurance that "our subjects of the Pretended Reformed religion are permitted, until it shall please God to enlighten them, to reside in any and all parts of our kingdom, pursue their avocations and possess their property without being restrained or troubled on account of the said Pretended Reformed religion, upon the condition, now stated, that they do not take part in its services nor meet together for prayer or other religious purpose of any nature whatsoever." Notwithstanding this statement, no doubt intended to give the government some standing in the eyes of the rest of Europe, troops were already under orders in many parts of France to participate in the forcible conversion of the Protestants. The method employed was very simple: the heads of the Huguenot families were called together and notified that unless acts of abjuration were signed within a brief period (in Rouen they were given only two hours), troops would be quartered in their homes. As at first no signatures could be had, the soldiers forced their way into the Huguenot domiciles and proceeded to take possession, everything being permitted save rape and murder: they were encouraged to waste provisions, destroy furniture and appropriate personal belongings, as well as to insult, annoy and even torture at will the unhappy inmates. Resistance meant imprisonment, confiscation of property and permanent separation of parents and children by the confinement of the latter in Catholic institutions. So great were the horrors of this diabolical form of persecution and so acute the sufferings involved, that acts of abjuration were signed by practically all the members of the Reformed churches, including those who fled the country later.

The use of troops as just described, was called a "dragonnade," because the first soldiers so employed were dragoons (*dragons* in French), and I may quote in this connection the words of a Catholic prelate, the saintly Fénélon, who remarked that "it would be as easy for the King, by this method, to convert his subjects to Mohammedanism as to Catholicism."

As an immediate result of the Revocation, a large majority

of the Huguenots made frantic efforts to leave the country, which, however, was no easy matter, as the frontiers and sea-coasts were closely watched. While great numbers died of the fatigue and exposure incident to their flight or were killed by the armed guards, and while still greater numbers were put in prison, the departing Protestants were in such multitudes that the immense majority could not be prevented from escaping, although many were compelled to undergo much privation and suffering.

It must not be supposed, however, that all of the Huguenots were of the same mind: hundreds of thousands of them refused at any cost either to abandon the land of their birth or to give up their Protestant faith. Although they had become nominal Catholics by virtue of their abjuration under duress and were styled by the authorities "religionnaires," or "new Catholics," they never wavered for a moment and absolutely declined to perform any of the religious duties of the Catholic church or to attend its services, but maintained their Protestant faith by family prayers and secret exhortations in the seclusion of their homes.

While the Huguenots who had emigrated were in full enjoyment of religious freedom, as well as of the protection afforded them by the laws of the countries in which they had taken refuge, their brethren who remained in France were subjected not only to all the former methods of persecution, but also to new and cruel expedients which were devised to harass them still further. I shall endeavor in a few words to give some idea of their deplorable situation, as in this enlightened age it is difficult to realize fully the frightful conditions which then obtained.

If a Protestant child were taken to the Catholic church for baptism, the priest performed the ceremony and then entered in the records that the infant just christened was the "bastard son (or daughter) of ——— and his concubine," which meant that the parents had been married by a Huguenot "pasteur" and not by a Catholic priest. Needless to say, after a few such

experiences no Huguenot child was presented for baptism in the Catholic churches, except, perhaps, in some of the larger cities where the clergy were not so intolerant. If a Huguenot couple wished to marry, the priest would not officiate until they had made confession, taken the communion and undergone a religious probation not required of Catholics, its length depending upon the will of the bishop and being prolonged sometimes for years. During fatal illness any ecclesiastic could force his way into the house to demand that the patient take the last sacraments of the Catholic church, and if these were refused or the sufferer expressed his intention of dying in the faith of the Reformed church, appeal could be made, as soon as life was extinct, to the shocking Edict of April 29, 1686, which provided that "legal proceedings should be instituted against their corpses" and a sentence pronounced directing that Christian burial should be denied, that the lifeless body, in a state of nudity, should be exposed on a sled to the desecrations of the mob and then dragged to the place called a "voirie" where dead animals and other offal were thrown. Even when there was no interference with the remains, the interment of Protestants was not permitted in any Catholic church or cemetery, and their burials took place at night in some unfrequented place with no other ceremony than the prayers of a few relatives or friends. Another novel form of persecution was the practical denial of medical attendance to the unhappy Protestants under the provisions of a "Déclaration" which forbade the physician or surgeon to make any further visits if at his second call he was not furnished with a certificate showing that the patient had made confession.

Perhaps the hardest thing, however, which the non-emigrating Huguenots had to endure, was the systematic abduction of their children under the provisions of the monstrous Edict of 1681, to which I have alluded previously and which was enforced with much greater frequency after the Revocation. The homes of the Huguenots were surrounded at night by policemen, often headed by priests, who deliberately broke into the houses and carried off the screaming children despite the tears and pro-

testations of their parents. For more than two generations the possible seizure of their offspring haunted like an evil spectre every French Protestant household in which young children dwelt!

One of the most striking features of this epoch of Huguenot history was the admirable courage and devotion of many Huguenot ministers and lay preachers who, taking their lives in their hands, traveled in disguise throughout France and officiated at secret meetings held in woods, quarries and out-of-the-way places. Although most of these brave ministers perished on the scaffold and many of the worshippers were seized and sent to the galleys for life, the movement went on and could not be suppressed.

As it was impossible for any self-respecting, conscientious French Protestant to marry or to have his children baptised in a legal way, these ceremonies were performed in secret (*au désert*) by their own ministers who attended to the spiritual wants of the faithful; and as time went on more than a million of French Huguenots had no civil status under the laws of their country. In February, 1785, Lafayette wrote to Washington as follows: "The French Protestants are the victims of an intolerable despotism: although for the moment not openly persecuted, their marriages are not legal: their wills are null in the eyes of the law: their children are considered as bastards and their persons as subjects for the gallows." In October of the following year, the Baron de Breteuil, one of the ministers of Louis XVI and a Catholic by religion, made his celebrated report on the terrible condition of the Huguenots, in which he did not hesitate to say that the title alone of the last decree of Louis XIV, dated March 8, 1715, "was enough to make one shudder." Although his prime minister was a Catholic archbishop, Louis XVI, infinitely to his credit, issued his Edict of Toleration in November, 1787, in spite of the determined opposition of many influential court people and members of parliament, as well as of the whole Catholic hierarchy with a few honorable exceptions. Under the terms of this Edict, French

Protestants were permitted to exercise freely any profession or trade, to contract legal marriages before the civil authorities and to rehabilitate legally the secret matrimonial unions and baptisms of the past, to register the births of their children, and to enjoy the right of Christian burial in their own cemeteries and at such hours as they deemed proper. Thus Louis XVI, at a single blow, put an end to the infamous and atrocious system under which the non-emigrating Huguenots and their descendants had been persecuted so bitterly and so unrelentingly for over one hundred and one years. He also announced his intention of restoring the confiscated property and of extending other measures of relief, but the outbreak of the Revolution precluded further action.

While, as Lafayette said, the French Protestants were "the victims of an intolerable despotism," I cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that they never yielded, nor ever for one instant thought of yielding, and that from father to son for three generations they resisted religious persecution with undaunted spirit and inflexible determination, until at last the long, hard contest was decided in their favor. Where in the pages of history can we find a braver and a more persistent resistance to oppression, or a people more strongly animated by the love of their country and the fear of their God? With this in mind, it is difficult to understand the action of the Huguenot Society of America in denying to the posterity of these heroic and long-suffering brother Huguenots admission to its membership. Under the constitution of that Society, as originally adopted in May, 1883, the representatives of French families, whose profession of Protestant faith was anterior to the Edict of Toleration, were eligible for membership; but when the constitution was amended, April 13, 1908, this provision was eliminated, thus excluding the descendants of the non-emigrating Huguenots who for more than a century had fought to the finish the great battle of religious freedom.

Let me now call your attention to the spirit of toleration which was a special characteristic of our Huguenot ancestors: while

most tenacious of their own religious views, they were willing always that others should have the same privilege. Should we not then—if for no other reason than as a tribute to those who have gone before us—strive to cultivate a spirit of broad liberality and forbearance in matters of religion?

Will you permit me to say, in conclusion, that perhaps my many times removed great-uncle, Abraham du Pont, the first of our family in South Carolina, was not very far wrong when, on the 13th of March, 1713, from his plantation in St. James Parish, Goose Creek, he wrote as follows to his brother in Rouen, "Nous apprenons qu'on ne vous laisse pas en repos et qu'on renouvelle de temps à autre quelque moyen de chagrin. Il faut avouer que cet esprit de persécution, si eloigné des véritables principes du christianisme, est semblable à son auteur qui n'est jamais en repos et ne saurait laisser les hommes tranquilles. Le bon Dieu vous console et mette fin à nos maux et veuille pardonner à nos ennemis."

ORANGE QUARTER (ST. DENIS)

Written by THOMAS W. BACOT

Of the seven (7) original Huguenot centres or settlements in the State of South Carolina[1] (the British Province of Carolina as it was at the time of such settlements), the one, called "*Orange Quarter (St. Denis)*," or "*The French Quarter*" as it was also called, which is the subject of this sketch, was located in that part of the original County of Berkley, bounded south-westwardly by the Cooper River and north-westwardly by the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River and north-eastwardly by the old Craven County line and later St. James', Santee, Parish line and south-eastwardly by the Wando River, etc., which part of the original County of Berkley afterwards constituted the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis and which (as a subdivision or tax district or town-ship of the present County of Berkley) still bears that name—it lay on and about the Creek known as "*French Quarter Creek*" (corrupted by negroes into *Fresh Water Creek*), formerly bearing the name of *Lynch's Creek* and originally the Indian name of *Wisboo* or *Wisbooe* or *Wishboo*, which creek branches off from the south-eastern side of the Eastern Branch of the Cooper River (between *Hagan* and *Cherry Hill* plantations) and extends inwardly in a south-easterly direction towards the Wando River and Christ Church Parish line.[2]

Who and when were its first French settlers is a disputed question—Mr. Langdon Cheves and others being of the opinion that they were the French Protestant or Huguenot refugees who were sent hither by King Charles II in 1680 aboard the Ship of War

[1] *Vide* By-Laws, Section 7, of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, at page 67 *post*. Also *Transactions*, No. 20, 1914, pages 22–3, and *Transactions*, No. 11, 1904, pages 16–8.

[2] *Vide* the very elaborate and interesting and valuable article (with plat attached) by the Hon. H. A. M. Smith on "Quenby and the Eastern Branch of Cooper River" in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. XVIII, No. I, January, 1917—this article being number XVI of a series of very elaborate and interesting and valuable articles on "The Baronies of South Carolina" by him, appearing from time to time in the said *Magazine*.

Richmond,[3] while Hon. H. A. M. Smith is of a different opinion.[4]

The writer of this sketch fails to see where (in the communication of March 6, 1679, from the Lords Proprietors to the Board of Lords of Trade and Plantations, regarding the transporting of French Protestant families to Carolina) "the coming of these 'foreigners' to Carolina *is spoken of as the first occasion of the kind*," as Judge Smith asserts in the latter of his said two articles. Nor can the writer accept Judge Smith's inference, that the forty-five French immigrants, who came in 1680 in the ship *Richmond*, "were the *first French* to arrive in the colony"—it may be that they were the first *body* of French Protestants or Huguenots to be sent to Carolina by the King of England, but it does not follow that they were the first French Protestants or Huguenots to come to Carolina. It is true that the bulk of the French Protestant or Huguenot immigrations to Carolina was *after* the Revocation by Louis XIV of the Edict of Nantz on the 22nd of October, 1685, when their persecutions and unrest reached the climax—but their persecutions and unrest ante-dated that fateful and fatuous event and caused previous emigrations from time to time, notably as early as 1562 when Ribault's colony was planted at Port Royal in Carolina, short-lived though it was. It is not improbable that there were a few French Protestants or Huguenots in William Sayle's body of colonists of 1670, for, among other names of such colonists, are recorded those of Tho. Gourden (Gourdin?) and George Prideaux or Prideox or Prideux—also, as early as 1672 and 1678 grants of land by the Lords Proprietors were made to one Prideaux and one Gilliard (Gaillard) and one Bodit[5] and others—and so it may well be that others came to Carolina between 1670 and 1680.

[3] *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 5, 1897 (1898) page 63, footnote.

[4] *Vide* Judge Smith's other very elaborate and interesting and valuable article on "The Orange Quarter and the First French Settlers in South Carolina" in the *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, July, 1917.

[5] Salley's *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina—1672-79*.

And here it must be observed, that, though the *number* of French Protestants or Huguenots in the Province of Carolina was relatively small as Judge Smith takes pains to show in his said article on "The Orange Quarter and the First French Settlers in South Carolina," yet "*not numbers but fruits*" count—*numbers* are not necessarily a *criterion* of *ascendancy* or *influence* or *success*—"*a little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation*" (the "*grain of mustard seed*")—"*the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong*"—and "*a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.*" In spite of antipathies and jealousies and prejudices and even of political burdens and oppressions and wrongs on the part of other colonists, the French Protestants or Huguenots in Carolina moved onward and upward, their persistent faith and works inducing and exacting public and official recognition of and tribute to their genius and worth by the passage of the two Acts of March 10, 1696–7, and November 4, 1704, "for the making aliens free of this part of the Province."[6] And in two important Acts, relating to the finances of the Province, (the one of August 28, 1701, and the other of May 8, 1703), several Huguenots, along with other persons, were appointed "Assessors" and "Commissioners"[7]—in numerous other Acts also are they honorably mentioned.

Their impress needs not the hands and chisel and mallet of an "Old Mortality" to be deciphered. By them the whole region, of which the present State of South Carolina is a part, was first (1562) christened with her name "Carolina" in honor of Charles IX of France, as is stated at page 48 of "The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government 1670–1719" by Edward McCrady—no authority, however, for this statement is given—they did give the name to a Fort (*Arx Carolina*), but certain it is that the PROVINCE of *Carolina* was so called later by the English. (*Ibid.*, p. 50). Also they named the fine estuary in the present County of Beaufort "Port Royal"—and, too, they gave names to four counties, viz. Abbeville, Horry,

[6] *Statutes of South Carolina*, Vol. II, pages 131 and 251,
[7] *Ibid.*, pages 182 and 206.

Laurens, Marion, and to many other and smaller municipalities and subdivisions (rural as well as urban), and to streets in the City of Charleston and elsewhere, and to streams and waters, *et cetera*. Their influence in war and in peace, in the army and the navy, in the liberal professions, in politics, in letters and science, in industrial arts, in agriculture, in commerce, and otherwise, has been pre-eminent and remarkable, not in South Carolina alone, but in the country at large as well. Huguenot blood flows in the veins of a multitude. Verily, English *Cavaliers* and French *Chevaliers* have united in the production of new generations of fine men and women—the resultant of two worthy antecedents.

Various records[8] indicate the following French Protestant or Huguenot family names of this Quarter and its vicinity:—

Aunant, Belin, Besselleu, Bochet, Boisseau, Bonneau, Bossard, Bourdin, Boyneau, Brabant, Bremar, Broun (?), Cahusac or Cusack(?), Caretonau, Carrière, Carteau, Chovin, Combé, Cordes, de Bordeaux, DeHay, de la Motte, de Longuemare, de St. Julien de Malacar, DeVeaux, Dubois, Dulette, Dupré, Durand or Durant, Dutarque, Dutartre or Dutart, Fouré, Gabeau, Guerin, Horry, Huger, Jaudon, Joly, Juin, La or Le Bruce, Lachicotte, La or Le Coulier, La or Le Pierre, Lapotre, Laurens, La Roche, Legare, Le Jau or Le Jeau, Le Roux, Lesesne, Manigault, Marbeuff or Marbœuf, Marion, Micheau, Monier, Morquereau, Morrain, Mouzon, Mozé, Neufville, Norman or Normand, Peyre, Perdriau, Peronneau, Petineau, Poinsett, Poitevin, Poyas, Prioleau, Purry, Ravenel, Rembert, Roulain, St. Martin, Sallens, Sarazin, Savige, Savineau, Serré, Simons, Soulege, Syer, Tissot, Torquet, Tousiger, Trapier, Trezevant, Trouchet, Trouillard or Trouillart, Varine or Verine or Verone, Videau, and others.

[8] The records in the office of the Register of Mesne Conveyances and in the office of the Probate Judge for Charleston County; Tomb-stones in St. Thomas' parish Church Yard and in Pompion Hill Chapel Yard; *Annals and Registers of St. Thomas' and St. Denis' Parish*, by Rev. Robert F. Clute, Rector—*etc.*

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT OR HUGUENOT CONGREGATION

Caesar Mozé's last will and testament (in French), which bears date 20th June, 1687, and which was proved within a month after its date, furnishes evidence of the fact that in the vicinity of the plantation, wherein he and "Nicolas Meran" (Nicholas Mayrant?) were "jointly interested, situated on the Eastern Branch of the 'T' on the Cooper River," there then existed in this Orange Quarter a settlement of French Protestants or Huguenots large enough to constitute a Congregation of the French Protestant Church and to justify the erection of a "temple or place of assemblage" (a church building or house of worship) for them. (A copy of the said will of Caesar Mozé and a translation of it are hereto appended in full.[9])

It has heretofore been erroneously stated by several writers[10] that the bequest or legacy by Caesar Mozé in his said will of "thirty seven pounds sterling" to the French Protestant Church in Carolina, "to be used in the construction of a temple or place of assemblage" in this Orange Quarter, was given to the French Protestant or Huguenot Church (*Congregation*) in *Charleston*, and that this goes to prove that a Congregation of the French Protestant Church was certainly in existence in *Charleston* in 1687. Without discussing the vexed question of the date of the organization of the French Protestant or Huguenot Church (*Congregation*) of *Charleston*, such erroneous statements must now be corrected once for all by positive assertion of the fact that Caezar Mozé by his said will did *not* give the said bequest or legacy to the French Protestant or Huguenot Church (*Congregation*) in *Charleston*, but he gave it to "The Church of the French Protestant Refugees *in this country of Carolina*, to be used in the construction of a temple or place of assemblage of (or for) the said Protestant Refugees, which shall be done at the place that will be found the most conveniently near to and in the vicinity of the said plantation" (the language of the will itself being "*trente sept livres sterling que je donne à L'Église des*

[9] See page 61 *post.*

[10] *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 5, 1897 (1898), page 13—and *Transactions* No. 7, 1900, pages 52–3—*etc.*

Protestants ffrançois refugiés en ce pays de la Caroline p^r s'en servir à la construction d'un temple ou lieu d'assemblée des d^ts Protestants Refugiés qui se fera au lieu qui sera trouvé le plus convenable proche & dans la voisinage de la d^te plantation"). So the said French Protestant Church *in Carolina* as "an autonomous and distinct body of Christians" (*not* the French Protestant or Huguenot Church *of Charleston*, which was "*a congregation* or *a local unit*" of the said French Protestant Church *in Carolina* as "an autonomous and distinct body of Christians"—see *infra*) was a Trustee, as it were, of the said fund of £37 "to be used in the construction of" such "temple or place of assemblage" for the use and benefit and behoof of the said French Protestant Congregation of "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)."

The French word *Église* is used in the said will to signify "an autonomous and distinct body of Christians, or a particular division of the *whole* (*catholic* or *general* or *universal*) corporate body of Christians possessing the same or similar symbols of doctrine and forms of worship and united by a common name and history and ecclesiastical government—a Christian communion, or denomination, or sect"—*as for instances*, the Anglican Church and the Protestant Episcopal Church *in* the United States of America, the Greek Church, the Roman Church, the French Protestant Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church, the Baptist Church, and others. (*In Uno plures* and *E pluribus Unum*.)

The literal meaning of the English word "*Church*" is "The Lord's house"—a derivative of the Greek "Το Κυριακον," whence our "Kyrke" or "Kirk" and "Church." But the one English word "Church" has several different meanings, to wit: among others, (1) a building or edifice or temple dedicated to religious worship, or a place of religious assemblage, or a house of worship; (2) a congregation or a local unit of an autonomous and distinct body of certain religionists; (3) an autonomous and distinct body of certain religionists, or a particular division of the *whole* (*catholic*, or *general*, or *universal*) corporate body of certain religionists possessing the same or similar symbols of doctrine and forms of worship and united by a common name and

history and ecclesiastical government; (4) the *whole* (*catholic* or *general* or *universal*) corporate body of certain religionists, *e.g.*, "the Christian Church," and too "the Jewish Church."[11]

It seems that the French Protestant or Huguenot Congregation of this Orange Quarter maintained their distinctive ecclesiastical organization until the year 1706 *A.D.*, when (probably because their means were inadequate to the support of a *French Protestant* Minister, and they were therefore desirous of conforming to or being incorporated or merged into the Church of England, which had the advantage of being the established Church of the Province of Carolina) they petitioned the Provincial Assembly that they be made a Parish and granted a public allowance for their Minister (who ordinarily would have to be an episcopally ordained Clergyman and who would have to use the liturgy of the Church of England), and that he should read such liturgy and preach to them *in French*.[12] Accordingly, they were "received into the fold;" and, by the Act of November 30, 1706, (commonly called "the Church Act"),[13] a parish was created "*in the Orange-quarter for the use of the French Settlement there, which shall be called by the name of the parish of St Dennis*," [14] in addition to the five (5) other parishes (whereinto along with it Berkley County was divided, besides Charlestown which constituted St Philip's Parish)—and one of the said five (5) other parishes was located "upon that neck of land lying on the North-west of Wandoe, and South-east of Cooper river, which shall be called by the name of St Thomas." [15] Section XXII of the said Act further provides, as follows:

[11] *Encyclopoedia Britannica*, and *The Century Dictionary* and *Cyclopedia*, and *The Standard Dictionary* of the English language—under the head "Church."

[12] Letters of the Rev. Thomas Hasell, Rector of St. Thomas Parish (written in 1716), referred to in appendix No. IV to address of J. J. Pringle Smith, Esquire, at page 127 of pamphlet of the "Special Services held at St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C., in May, 1875, in commemoration of the planting of the Church of England in the Province of Carolina"—and also in *Transactions of the Huguenot Society*, No. 5, 1897 (1898), pages 64–5. *Vide*, too, *Dalcho's Church of South Carolina*, page 288.

[13] *Statutes of South Carolina*, Vol. II, page 282.

[14] *Ibid.*, (Section III,) page 283.

[15] *Ibid.*, page 283.

"XXII. Whereas, the far greater part, if not all, of the inhabitants belonging to the parish of St. Dennis, in Orange Quarter, and also the inhabitants belonging to the parish of St. James, on Santee river, were born in the kingdom of France, and have not the advantage to understand the English tongue, so as to receive any benefit or edification if the divine service, prayers and sermons were performed in the English tongue; *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the rectors or ministers of the said parishes, during such time and as long as the major part of the inhabitants of the said parishes shall think fit and convenient, to perform and read the common prayers, and to administer the sacraments, and to use all the other rites and ceremonies according to the use of the church of England, as also all other proper prayers and sermons in the French tongue, and no longer. *Provided* always, that they use the translation of the said book of common prayers, &c. which was translated into the said French tongue by Dr. John Durrell, by the express command and order of his late Majesty King Charles Second, for the use of his Majesty's Chapel of the Savoy and his Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and such other parts of his said Majesty's dominions as should want the same; which translation was, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of London, by his said Majesty's order, ordered to be set forth, and no other."[16]

And, by Section XXIII of said Act, three French Protestants or Huguenots, viz. John Abraham Motte and René Ravenel and Philip Gendron, were nominated and appointed, along with other persons, to be the Commissioners mentioned in the Act.[17]

The previous Church Act of November 4, 1704,[18] (Section V), which was superseded by the above mentioned Act of November 30, 1706, makes no mention of the Parish of St Denis—thus indicating that the French Protestants or Huguenots of this Orange Quarter had not then conformed to or been incorporated or merged into the Church of England.

The said Church Act of November 30, 1706, in Section III, described the general locations of the several parishes created

[16] *Ibid.*, page 288.
[17] *Ibid.*, page 288.
[18] *Ibid.*, page 236.

and established by it, but did not particularly express their respective limits and bounds—so the subsequent additional Act of December 18, 1708,[19] (Section I) particularly expressed and defined such limits and bounds, and enacted that (among others) "*the said parishes on the neck of land lying on the north-west of Wando and south-east of Cooper river, called S^t^. Thomas and S^t^. Dennis, shall be and is hereby bounded, to the north-east by the bounds of Craven county, to the south by the bounds of Christ Church parish and Wando river, to the west by Cooper river, to that tract of land commonly called the Hagin, inclusive, and to the north by the eastern branch of the said Cooper river, to the plantation of the Right Honourable Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Knight, Governour, inclusive, and then by an east line from the northermost part of the said plantation to the bounds of Craven county.*" It will be observed that the name "S^t^. Thomas" and the name "St Dennis" were therein combined, as if they constituted but *one* parish, though the said Church Act of November 30, 1706, had created and established the parish of S^t^. Thomas by itself and the parish of S^t^. Dennis by itself as distinct and separate parishes—and that, while the above quoted part of Section I of the said Act of December 18, 1708, reads "the said *parishes*" (plural), &c., yet it goes on to read "shall be and *is*" (singular) "hereby bounded," &c. (no limits and bounds ever having been fixed for the parish of *S^t^. Denis* by itself as a distinct and separate parish).

The said Act of September 18, 1708, would seem to contemplate the parish of S^t^. Denis as a distinct and separate parish (*ecclesiastically*, if not *geographically* and *politically*) only during the time that the divine service of the French congregation of the church of S^t^. Denis should be in the French language, for Section II of that Act reads, as follows:

"II. *And* WHEREAS by the above-mentioned limits and bounds of the several parishes of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, the said parish of St. Dennis is included in the said bounds, and it will be difficult

[19] *Ibid.*, page 328.

at present to fix the bounds of the said parish of St. Dennis, lying in the midst of the bounds, and designed at the present only for the use of the French Settlement, which at present are mixt with English; *Be it therefore further enacted* by the authority aforesaid, That the French congregation of the Church of St. Dennis only, shall be liable to the charges and parochial duties belonging to the said church, during the time that the divine service of the said congregation be in the French language; and that for the future, when the service shall be performed in the English language, the said church of St. Dennis shall become a chappel of ease to the said parish church of St. Thomas."

By the Act of May 29, 1736,[20] the Vestry-men of the *one* parish of S^{t}. Thomas were incorporated—this being the only instance of the incorporation of the *Vestry-men* of a parish in the history of South Carolina as a British Province before the Revolution (the *Rector* or Minister of each and every parish of the Province having been incorporated as a corporation *sole* by the said Church Act of November 30, 1706)[21]—but by the Act of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina of March 10, 1784,[22] the vestry and church wardens of the parish of S^{t}. Thomas and S^{t}. Denis were incorporated under the name of "Vestry and Church Wardens of the parish of S^{t}. Thomas and S^{t}. Dennis." whereby the *quondam* two distinct and separate parishes of S^{t}. Thomas and S^{t}. Denis were evidently united into *one* parish, which has ever since continued to be the case.

The said Church Act of November 30, 1706, had provided in Section XIV "*that there shall be a rector or minister for each of the several parishes mentioned in this Act,*" and in Section XXVIII "*that there be vestries in each parish of this Province.*" It also directed in Section XVIII that, three years after its ratification, "*the said several rectors or ministers of the said several parishes, and their successors, shall each of them have and receive . . . . one hundred pounds per annum, current money of*

[20] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, page 431.
[21] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, (Section XV), page 286.
[22] *Ibid.*, Vol. IV, page 583.

this Province, ... excepting the parish of St. Dennis for the French Settlement in Orange Quarter, the rector or minister of which parish shall be allowed but fifty pounds per annum, which shall be paid to him and his successors forever"—but, by the subsequent Act of June 7, 1712, (Section XII),[23] it was directed *"that, from and after the ratification of this Act, the present rector or minister of the said parish of St Dennis, for the French Settlement in Orange Quarter, shall be allowed (as the other rectors or ministers are) the sum of one hundred pounds per annum, to be paid half yearly to him and his successors forever."*

It seems that the Revd John *La* Pierre or *Le* Pierre was the *quasi* rector or minister of the said parish of St Denis, for the French Settlement in Orange Quarter, from and after November 30, 1706, (when it was made a parish) to his death in 1728, notwithstanding the fact of his *not* being an episcopally ordained clergyman of the Church of England; and it is probable that, *previous* to its being made a parish, he had been the French *Protestant* minister or missionary to the *French Protestant Congregation* of the Orange Quarter, although Rev^d^ Mr. Clute says that he was "Missionary S^t^. Denis 1711–1728" and also that "Rev. Mr. Prioleau and Rev. Dr. Le Jeau gave the French occasional services before the appointment of Rev. Mr. Le Pierre as Missionary."[24] How long he may have been the *French Protestant* minister or missionary to the said *Congregation* prior to November 30, 1706, is not known. Dr. Dalcho states that he "was their only Minister,"[25] *i.e., French Protestant* Minister—and Mr. Thomas Gaillard says that he "was the only minister of the Huguenot Church in the Orange Quar-

[23] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, page 372.

[24] *Annals and Registers of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish*, page 21. Also, *vide* "Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina" by Mr. Daniel Ravenel, the grand-father of the present Secretary and Treasurer of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, in *Transactions Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 7, 1900, page 43—and Rev. Dr. Shipp's *History of Methodism in South Carolina* pages 34-5.

[25] Dalcho's *Church of South Carolina*, page 288.

ter whose name has been transmitted to us"[26]—and Mr. Daniel Ravenel says: "The Rev. Mr. Le Pierre was their Minister, but at what period I am unable to ascertain. Like the French at Santee, they maintained their own worship until after the passage of the Church Act of 1706, by which it was made the parish of St. Denis."[27]

The Rev. John James Tissot (himself a Huguenot, but who had become an episcopally ordained clergyman of the Church of England) was appointed to the parish of S[t] Denis, for the French Settlement in Orange Quarter, by D[r] Gibson, Bishop of London, August 8, 1729, and arrived in 1730[28]—he continued to be Rector or Minister of the same from 1730 to his death in 1763, and was the first and last Rector or Minister (episcopally ordained) of the same.

The Act of June 13, 1747,[29] established the Chapel at Pompion Hill, in the parish of St. Thomas, as the parochial Chapel of Ease for the said parish of St. Thomas, and repealed the last part of Section II of the said Act of December 18, 1708,[30] in so far as it related to "the said church of St. Dennis" becoming "a chappel of ease to the said parish church of St. Thomas."

Finally, the parish of St. Denis (as a distinct and separate parish) seems to have become discontinued or disestablished by the Act of April 12, 1768,[31] Section II of which reads, as follows:

"II. And *whereas*, by the decease of the Rev. Mr. John Tisscott,[32] late minister to the French congregation at Orange Quarters, in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis, and by the death of the greatest part of the parishioners who understood the French language,

[26] *Transactions Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 5, 1897 (1898), page 65. But Dr. Baird, in his *History of the Huguenot Emigration to America* (Vol. II, p. 98), says that the Rev[d] Laurent Philippe Trouillard was the *first* Pastor of Orange Quarter.

[27] *Transactions Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 7, 1900, page 42.

[28] Dalcho's *Church of South Carolina*, page 289.

[29] *Statutes of South Carolina*, Vol. III, page 699.

[30] *Ibid*, Vol. II, page 328.

[31] *Ibid*, Vol. IX, page 225.

[32] *Tissot.*

and also, by the establishing a Chapel of Ease at Pumkeon Hill, in the said parish, the performing of divine service in the French tongue is now unnecessary and disused, the French congregation being incorporated with the rest of the parish, and the French Church becoming useless for a place of worship.—And *whereas,* there are no church wardens or vestry of the said French congregation, or any other person authorized by law to take charge of the records and effects belonging to the said church. *Be it therefore enacted* by the authority aforesaid; That from and immediately after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful for the church wardens and vestry of the said parish of Saint Thomas and Saint Dennis, or their successors for the time being, or the majority of them, to sell and dispose of the lands belonging to the said French Church or congregation, and the buildings thereon, to any person or persons whatsoever, at the best price that may be had for the same; and to execute good and sufficient conveyances thereof to the said purchaser or purchasers in fee simple; and also, that it shall and may be lawful for the said church wardens or vestry, or their successors, for the time being, or the majority of them, to take into their charge and possession, all and singular the records, bonds, monies and effects, appertaining to the said French church or congregation; and the monies arising from the sale of the said lands and buildings, as well as the bonds, monies and effects, belonging to the said French church or congregation, is hereby vested in the said church wardens and vestry, or their successors, for the time being, to and for the only use, benefit and advantage of the poor of the said parish of Saint Thomas and Saint Dennis, and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT OR HUGUENOT CHURCH BUILDING

That the French Protestant or Huguenot settlers of this Orange Quarter had at an early date a Church building or house of worship of their own (with doctrine and form of worship distinctively French Protestant—and with a French Protestant Minister or Pastor who was not episcopally ordained, as the Rev. John La Pierre or Le Pierre[33]) cannot be doubted.

[33] *Vide* Appendix No. II to the above mentioned address of J. J. Pringle Smith, Esquire, on the occasion of the "Special Services held at St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C., in May 1875, in commemoration of the planting of the Church of England in the Province of Carolina"—page 121 of pamphlet.

The date of its erection is not positively known; but it can be surely assumed that it was built shortly after the death of the said Caesar Mozé in 1687, for the following reasons: (1) that the £37 sterling (bequeathed in his will "to be used in the construction of a temple or place of assemblage" in this Orange Quarter) had great purchasing power or value at that time, (2) that the building (probably plain and simple, and of *wood*) was not a large one, (3) that material for it was then and there abundant, and (4) that the Congregation was then large enough to want and warrant the speedy construction of their "temple or place of assemblage." The Rev[d] Dr. Frederick Dalcho[34] and the Rev[d] Robert F. Clute,[35] Rector of the Parish of S[t] Thomas and S[t] Denis between 1880 and 1890, both say that it was a *small* one—D[r] Dalcho saying that "They had a *small* church of their own, and it was well attended while they had a French Clergyman." And M[r] Thomas Gaillard states that "The St. Dennis Church, *which was probably never of brick*, has disappeared for years." [36]

The Rev. Albert M. Shipp, D.D., in his *History of Methodism in South Carolina*, says that their Church was built in 1708, but he gives no authority for this statement—if built in 1708, it was probably a new building for their newly created and established parish of S[t] Denis, previously whereto they must have had a "temple or place of assemblage" (as above shown) because they would scarcely have remained without one for twenty-five (25) years or more after their settlement in this Quarter. Judge Smith, in his said article on "The Orange Quarter and the First French Settlers in South Carolina,"

[34] Dalcho's *Church of South Carolina*, page 288.

[35] Clute's *Annals and Registers of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish*, page 9.

[36] *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 5, 1897 (1898), page 64. Also, *vide* Judge Smith's said article on "The Orange Quarter and the First French settlers in South Carolina," in *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* of July, 1917 (Vol. XVIII, No. 3), at pages 120–121—and here it must be noted that the word "*not*" has been accidentally left out between the word "*seems*" and the words "*to have been 'episcopal y ordained'*" about the middle of page 121.

says (at page 121): "The Parish Church of S[t] Thomas was commenced in 1707 and finished in 1708. About the same time a *new* church building was constructed for the French speaking members of the parish."

THE SITE OF THE CHURCH BUILDING

If more than one "temple or place of assemblage" (church building or house of worship) were erected for the French Protestants or Huguenots of this Orange Quarter (which Judge Smith states was the case, as above mentioned), it is likely that they were on the same site.

Where is *this Site?*

(1) Francis Pagett, by his will dated 25th January 1730–31, devised to his daughter, Judith Dallas, a "plantation lying between Mr. Videau and *the French Church of Orange Quarter*, formerly belonging to Mr. Anthony Poitevint, containing 230 acres of land."[37]

(2) John Mayer (styling himself "Practitioner of Physick"), by his deed dated 2nd May 1774, conveyed to John Huger, *in trust* for William and Thomas and Joseph Mayer, brothers of John Mayer, and the survivors and survivor of them, until the youngest attained the age of 21 years, "*all that Plantation or Tract of fifty acres of Land of him the said John Mayer in Berkley County on the East side of Lynches Creek bounding to the North-west on Moses Monier North-east on John Deas South-west on said Creek granted unto the said John Mayer the Twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy two*—ALSO ONE ACRE OF LAND COMMONLY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THE FRENCH CHURCH—*and also one other Tract of one hundred and ninety one acres of Land in Berkley County aforesaid bounding North and West on land formerly laid out to Peter Monier North and East on Land formerly granted to Johnson Lynch South and East on land formerly granted to Philemon Parmenter South East*[38] *on Lynches Creek granted unto the said John*

[37] Probate Court records, Charleston County—Will Book 1729–31, page 416.

[38] "South *West*" instead of South *East*.

Mayer the eighteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy three." [39]

(3) *Joseph Mayers* (Mayer), by his deeds of lease and re-lease, dated 18th (17th ?) and 18th October 1784, respectively, conveyed to *Richard* Dearington his 87½ acres of land,[40] (being "No. 2" on the Plat attached thereto) which Plat bears the following certificate:

"*South Carolina.* This Plat represents part of two Tracts of Land formerly granted to John Mayer, one containing 50 Acres situated in Berkley County, butting and bounding North Westerly on" (land) "laid out to Moses Monnier, North East on John Deas land, and South West on Lynches Creek—*Also One Acre commonly called the French Church*—And also one other Tract containing one hundred and ninety one Acres situated in said County and parish aforesaid, butting and bounding to the North West on Peter Monier, North East on Johnson Lynch, East on Philemon Parmenter, and South East[41] on Lynches Creek—Which said Tract or Tracts of Land by the direction of Hopson Pinckney, Edward Thomas, Thomas Karwon and Thomas Ashby, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by the Honorable Court of Common Pleas for Charleston District, I have re-surveyed and divided the above Tract or Tracts of Lands and find such Shape and Forms and Marks as is laid down in the above delineated Plat, that is to say, the Tract No. 1 to William Mayer whereon the Buildings stand, the Tract No. 3 to Thomas Mayer, and the middle Tract No. 2 to Joseph Mayer, each containing 87⅓ Acres. Certified this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four

J^{s} Rivers D.S."

Thomas Mayers (Mayer), by his deeds of lease and re-lease, dated 5th and 6th December, 1785, respectively, conveyed to *Richard* Dearington (as "85 acres more or less") his 87½ acres (being "No. 3"on said Plat), *butting and bounding South East on land* of *Richard Dearington* (being "No. 2" on said Plat, which had been conveyed to him, *Richard* Dearington, by *Joseph*

[39] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County—Book M 4, page 150.
[40] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County—Book S 5, pages 364-7.
[41] "South *West*" instead of South *East*.

Mayer as aforesaid), &c. (*Vide* Book S 5, pages 362–4, in Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County).

William Mayer's 87½ acres (being "No. 1" on said Plat, and upon which stood the Buildings) seems to have been conveyed as "81 acres more or less," 5th January, 1787, by *Thomas* Mayer (though from whom and how he *Thomas* Mayer, acquired the same does not appear) to John George Brindley, "reserving to Thomas Mayer and family the right of a Burial place on said Tract." (*Vide* Book K 6, page 268, *Ibid*). And on the 17th January, 1792, John G. Brindley and three others conveyed 4 shares of 6 shares of the same to *Thomas* Dearington, describing it as "*All that plantation or tract of land known by the name of the French Church, containing 58 acres more or less, being four shares of six shares of a tract of land containing 87½ acres more or less, butting and bounding North West on land of Richard Dearington deceased*" (being "No. 2" on said Plat, as aforesaid), "*South East on lands of Rev. Doctor Smith,*" &c. (*Vide* Book L 6, page 177, *Ibid*). The disposition of the other 2 shares of the said 6 shares has not been ascertained.

Richard Dearington, by his will (dated 24th July, 1773, and proved 3rd January, 1789), directed all his personal estate to be sold at public outcry and his real estate at private contract by his Executors, and the proceeds of such sales (after payment of his debts) to be equally divided between his three brothers, Robert and *Thomas* and John, whom he appointed as Executors—Robert and *Thomas* qualified as Executors on the said 3rd January, 1789. (*Vide* Will Book B, 1786–1793, page 243, in office of Probate Judge, Charleston County).

It is presumed that the youngest of the said three brothers, William and Thomas and Joseph Mayer, had attained the age of 21 years, and that therefore proceedings for partition among them of the Land's conveyed to John Huger *in trust* for them (as above mentioned) were instituted in the Court of Common Pleas for Charleston District, under which proceedings the said Commissioners were appointed and the said re-survey and division and Plat made.

From the descriptions of the said Lands, both in Dr. John Mayer's said deed of conveyance to John Huger and in the foregoing Certificate appended to the said Plat, it is evident that the "*One Acre of Land commonly known by the name of or called the French Church*" was a distinct and separate piece or parcel, and not at that time a part of either the 50 Acres Tract or the 191 Acres Tract—but, unfortunately, neither the said deed of conveyance nor the said Plat, nor any other known record, indicates or shows the relative location or position of this *God's-Acre*, so that it can be only *approximately* located.

On the 6th day of April, 1916, Mr. Fred. G. Davies, the Vice-President of the A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Company (which Company owns or controls extensive tracts of lands in the Parish of St Thomas and St Denis, as well as elsewhere), very kindly took in his automobile to this neighborhood the honorable Henry A. M. Smith and Mr. D. E. Huger Smith and the writer, when and where, by the indefatigable and invaluable assistance of Judge Smith, the site of the said *God's-Acre* was *approximately* located at a corner formed by the Broad or Public Road (running through the Parish of St Thomas and St Denis from the "Calais" terminus of "Clement's Ferry" to "Huger's Bridge") and a road running at right angle with and in a south-westerly direction from the said Broad or Public Road for about two-thirds of a mile to French Quarter Creek, as indicated and marked on Judge Smith's valuable Map which accompanies his said article on "Quenby and the Eastern Branch of Cooper River."[42]

Since then, however, it has occurred to the writer that such site may be only three hundred to four hundred yards instead of about two-thirds of a mile from French Quarter Creek, and that it may be the same as the site of Dr John Mayer's residence (which stood on the said road running from the said Broad or Public Road, but which has long since disappeared), inasmuch as Mr. Daniel Ravenel, in his said "*Historical Sketch of the*

[42] *The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, Vol. XVIII, page 3, January, 1917.

Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina," states: "Their Church is said to have been *upon* this creek"—and also, "By the recital in an Act of Assembly dated ——— 1764,[43] we find that the families of the French, which formerly worshipped here, being then acquainted with the English language, attended the Parish Church of St. Thomas. That Act therefore authorized the Vestry and Wardens of St. Thomas' *to sell the Church* no longer required for use. *It was sold accordingly*, and *purchased as a residence*, for a very small sum, *by Dr. —— Meyer*"[44] (Dr. John Mayer).

A Plat by Joseph Purcell, attached to a Bond (dated 1st June, 1774) of Doctor John Mayer to the Rev. Robert Smith,[45] shows "*Doctor Mayer's House*" at a spot only about three hundred to four hundred yards north-eastward from Lynches (French Quarter) Creek.

The President's Address, in Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina, No. 22, 1916, mentions (at page 9) that the site of the old French Protestant or Huguenot Church at the Orange Quarter "has been located with sufficient exactness to justify the Society in erecting a monument to perpetuate such site, as has heretofore been done in the case of the site of the old French Protestant or Huguenot Church in the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek." But it may be that a slight change of the site should be made from the spot, indicated and marked on Judge Smith's said Map as "*Church of St. Denis,*" to the spot nearer to French Quarter Creek, indicated and marked on Joseph Purcell's said Plat as "*Dr Mayer's House.*"

An old Map of the original County of Berkley and its Parishes (made by Herman Moll, "Geogr," sometime after the year 1711, and a copy of which Map is to be found at page 281 of the Year Book of the City of Charleston for 1886, and also as a frontispiece to "The History of South Carolina under the Proprietary Government 1670–1719" by Edward McCrady) shows "*St. Denis Ch.*" as located very near to or upon Wando River and the

[43] It should be 1768—*Statutes of South Carolina*, Vol. IX, page 225.

[44] *Transactions Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, No. 7, 1900, page 42.

[45] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County—Book M 4, pages 206–8.

line of division between St. Thomas' Parish and Christ Church Parish and not far from the present village of Wando (Cainhoy[16] as it was formerly called), in the extreme *south-eastern* part of "*St. Thomas Parish with ye French Settlement at Orange Quarter called St. Denis.*" But this location of *St. Denis Church* is clearly wrong, because "*ye French Settlement at Orange Quarter called St. Denis*" was on Lynch's or French Quarter Creek, in the extreme *northern* or *north-western* part of the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Denis, about five to ten miles north-west from the location on said Map of "*St. Denis Ch.*"

There is no record extant of any deed of conveyance of the "*One Acre of Land commonly known by the name of or called the French Church,*" for the use and benefit and behoof of the French Protestant Congregation of "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)," showing the names of the grantor and the grantee and the date of conveyance and also whether it was a gift or based on valuable consideration—so that it is impossible to tell whether it was granted by *deed* (*in pais*) or by *parol*—probably it was a *gift*, and (if given and granted by *deed*, *prior* to the said Church Act of November 30, 1706) it must have been granted to some person or persons *in trust* for said Congregation, as the Congregation was not a corporate body capable of owning and holding property and as there was not then in existence any ecclesiastical corporation *sole* or otherwise in the parish of St. Denis (indeed the parish of St. Denis was not created and established until November 30, 1706), or else (if given and granted by *parol*) its adverse possession and use presumably ripened into title.

It may be that, *prior* to the said Church Act of November 30, 1706, such *God's-Acre* was donated, for the use and benefit and behoof of the French Protestant Congregation of this Quarter, by Peter Dutartre, to whom the Tracts of Land, described as containing 230 acres (of which such *God's-Acre* was evidently a

[16] *Cainhoy* was previously named *Louisville*—*Statutes of South Carolina*, Vol XII, page 504.

part *originally*), had been granted on the 12th May, 1697[47] and which Tracts of Land seem to have escheated about 1724 and were re-granted to Dr. John Mayer by two separate grants, (1) the Tract, containing 50 acres, "(being part of a tract formerly laid out to Peter Monier but not granted)," in February, 1772,[48] and (2) the Tract (contiguous thereto), containing 191 Acres 1 Rood 27 Perches, in May, 1773.[49] The said *God's-Acre* was in all probability a part of the latter Tract of 191 Acres 1 Rood 27 Perches *originally*.

PARSONAGE HOUSE AND GLEBE

By an Indenture (dated 1st May, *A.D.* 1731) Nicholas Bochet and Mary his wife, "*for and in consideration of the love and affection that they do bear unto the Evangelist of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and unto the Church of the same belonging to the French Protestants and whereof they profess themselves members thereof, do give, grant and confirm (in the method and with the conditions hereafter and herein mentioned and specified) one Plantation in Berkley County containing one hundred acres of Land which the said Nicholas Bochet lately purchased of Peter Johnson Sen'r for the consideration of one hundred and twenty five Pounds current money as may appear by*"[50] . . . . The record here ceases to be decipherable, as it is very old, and (for attempted preservation) has had thin parchment paper pasted over it. But, fortunately, clear indication of the undecipherable part of the record (including the said "method" and "conditions") is given by the following entry in the Direct Index (1719–1764): "*Bochet, Nich's, & wife*" (*Lessor*) *to* "*the Church of the Parish of St. Dennis*" (*Lessee*)—"*Gift—100 Acres do*" (*of land*) "*on the S. E. side of the Eastern Branch of the T of Cooper River for a Parsonage House & Glebe to the said French*

[47] "Recitals of Grants," 1696–1739, Book No. 1, page 67, in the office of the Secretary of State of South Carolina.

[48] *Vide Plat* recorded at page 76, Vol. 18, *Ibid.*

[49] *Vide Plat* recorded at page 75, Vol. 18, *Ibid.*

[50] Mesne Conveyance Office, Charleston County, Book I, page 311.

Parish of St. Dennis during the time of the divine service be in the French Language." In the latter part of this indenture, which is partially decipherable, there is a recital that "most of the French Inhabitants of the s^{d} Parrish of St Dennis and others have liberally contributed towards the building of a Parsonage house on the land and other charges to make it convenient for a minister to dwell there."

It is to be observed that no grantee is actually named in this Indenture unless it be in the *habendum* clause which is undecipherable—but, as the *Gift* was made *after* the Parish of St. Denis had been created and established by the said Church Act of November 30, 1706, title to the 100 Acres of Land most probably vested directly in the then Rector or Minister of the Parish (Rev. John James Tissot) as the corporate body (corporation *sole*) of the Parish.

The exact location of this Parsonage House and Glebe has not been ascertained, although its buttings and boundings are given in the description of the same 100 Acres in a later conveyance in fee for valuable consideration (£80 lawful money of the Province of South Carolina), by deeds of lease and release (dated 5th and 6th April, 1762), from Peter Bochet (son and heir of Nicholas Bochet, deceased) to The Reverend Mr. John James Tissot (incumbent of the French Congregation in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis), in his own individual right, and not in his corporate capacity as "corporation *sole*" of St. Denis', as follows:—"*All that Messuage or Tenement, Plantation or Tract of Land, commonly called or known by the name of the French Parsonage, situate in the Parish of St. Thomas aforesaid on the South East side of the Eastern Branch of the T of Cooper River, Butting and Bounding to the South West on a large Creek commonly called Lynch's Creek, to the South East on land which (when the above mentioned premises were granted) belonged to Nicholas Bochet (Father of the present Grantor), to the North-East on Lands of Johnson Lynch, and to the North West on the lands of George June*" (*Juin?*) "*containing One hundred acres English measure, which was granted by James Moore Esq*^{r} *Governor &*^{c}

unto Joseph Marbeuff 4th June 1701, and by the said Joseph Marbeuff was sold & conveyed unto Gedeon & Gabriel Ferron 22nd Jan'ry 1703/4, and by the said Gabriel Ferron (surviving purchaser & heir to Gedeon Ferron) and his wife Catherine was granted & conveyed unto Andrew Dupuy 17th January 1711/2, and by the said Andrew Dupuy and Jane his wife was granted bargained and sold unto the Reverend Mr. John Lapierre 8th November 1716, and by the said John Lapierre and Susanna his wife was granted and conveyed unto Michael Blackwell 28th November 1717, and by the said Michael Blackwell was granted & conveyed unto Peter Johnson Senr 15th June 1723, and by the said Peter Johnson was granted & conveyed unto Nicholas Bochet 17th & 18th November 1730."

In the foregoing description, it will be noted that the Reverend Mr. John *Lapierre* seems to have purchased the said 100 Acres of Andrew Dupuy on the 8th November, 1716, (fourteen to fifteen years *before* Nicholas Bochet and Mary his wife gave and granted the same to the Church of the Parish of St. Denis, as aforesaid), and to have continued to be the owner thereof in his own individual right from that date to November 28, 1717, when he and Susanna his wife sold and conveyed the same to Michael Blackwell.

And it is presumed that the said 100 Acres reverted to Peter Bochet (son and heir of Nicholas Bochet, deceased) when the French language ceased to be used in the divine service in the French Parish of St. Denis, whereby and whereupon the "method" and "conditions" (mentioned and specified in the above mentioned defeasible gift and grant of 1st May, 1731, from Nicholas Bochet and Mary his wife to the Church of the Parish of St. Denis) were broken.

Helas! "Orange Quarter (St. Denis)," as a French Protestant or Huguenot centre or settlement, is now well-nigh extinct—in consequence of the War between the States of 1861–5, its

former French inhabitants, or *almost* all of them, have no longer "a local habitation" there, but "a name" only—they are "gone like the singing birds of those times that now sing no more," so that "their habitation" is "void" and there are none of them or their children "to dwell in their tents." Of all the names of the French Protestant or Huguenot families of the Quarter, that once existed and were well known there, not more than three (3) perhaps are now known in the neighborhood, to wit: (1) *Combé*, in the person possibly of Elias *Cumbee*, who owns and lives on Northampton plantation, which lies near to, if not in, the old Quarter—(2) *Laurens*, in the person of Mrs Annie Laurens deSaussure (*née* Laurens), widow of James P. deSaussure, deceased, who owns Campvere plantation, which lies in the old Quarter, but who resides at Charleston— and (3) *Simons*, in the person of old Mr. Benjamin B. Simons, who dwells with his son-in-law, Mr. John Coming Ball, at Middleburg plantation, which lies very near to or in the old Quarter.

Verily, "*Change and decay in all around I see*"—except in "*JESUS CHRIST the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.*"

Finis

N. B.—The writer hopes to complete, for publication in the next *Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina*, a sketch of the Huguenot centre or settlement called "St. John's, Berkley."

WILL OF CAESAR MOZÉ

Au Nom de Dieu. Soit.[1]

Comme tous les momens de la vie sont incertains, & que nous devons estre toujours prest de nous resigner à la volontel de Dieu soit en la vie soit en la mort, estant à present detenu de maladie apres avoir mis mon ame entre les mains de ce misericordieux Seigneur avec une entière confiance du pardon de mes peches par les merites de Jesus Christ mon Sauveur. Je Cæsar Mozé declare par ces presentes comme estant mon Testament et derniere volonté qu'au cas qu'il plus à Dieu disposer de moy p^r^ une autre vie que Je céde à Monsr Nicolas Meran, avec lequel Je suis presentement demeurant à la Caroline, la plantation à laquelle nous sommes conjointement interessés size sur la branche de L'Est du :T: sur la Riviere de Cooper en cette province de la Caroline avec toutes les dependances de la d^te^ plantation mon esclave & toutes les autres pretenssions que J'ay à la Caro-

In the name of God. Amen.

As all the moments of life are uncertain and as we must be always ready to resign ourselves to the will of God in life or in death, being now ill, after placing my soul in the hands of that merciful Lord with entire confidence of the forgiveness of my sins through the merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour, I, Cæsar Mozé, declare by these presents, as being my Testament and last will, that, in case it should please God to dispose of me for another life, I give to Mr. Nicolas Meran, with whom I now live in Carolina, the plantation in which we are jointly interested, situated on the eastern branch of the "T" upon the Cooper river in this province of Carolina, with all the appurtenances of the said plantation, my slave and all the other claims that I have in Carolina, as also twelve pounds sterling, which I am expecting and which ought to be remitted to me in merchandize from London by Mr. René Baudouin, on the condition of the said Mr. Nicolas

[1] Of record at page 283 of Will Book in Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina.

line comme aussy douze livres Sterling que J'attens et qui me doivent estre remises en marchandize de Londres par Monsr René Baudouin aux conditions par le dit Sr Nicolas Meran de payer premierement à Mr Boudinot marchand presentement à la Carolina la somme de quartre vingt livres Sterling en marchandize ou soixante livres Sterling argent comptant de la quelle somme le dt Sr Boudinot tiendra compte & remettra en mains du Sr Louis Mozé mon ffrére pr en disposer comme de son propre comme un don et legs que Je luy fais plus le dt Sr Meran payera trente sept livres Sterling que Je donne à L'Église des Protestants ffrançois refugiés en ce pays de la Caroline pr s'en servir à la Construction d'un temple ou lieu d'assemblée des dts Protestants Refugiés qui se fera au lieu qui sera trouvé le plus convenable proche & dans le voisinage de la dte Plantation où le dit Sr Meran & moy avons interest le choix s'en devant aussy ffre avec la participation du dt Sr Meran, laquelle somme sera aussy payé argent comptant. Da-

Meran first paying to Mr. Boudinot, merchant now in Carolina, the sum of eighty pounds sterling in merchandize or sixty pounds sterling in cash or ready money, of which sum the said Mr. Boudinot shall keep account and shall deliver into the hands of Mr. Louis Mozé, my brother, to dispose of it as his own as a gift and legacy which I make to him. In addition, the said Mr. Meran shall pay thirty seven pounds sterling, which I give to the church of the French Protestant Refugees in this country of Carolina to be used in the construction of a Temf ple or Place of Assemblage o- (or for) the said Protestant Refugees, which shall be done at the place that will be found the most conveniently near to and in the vicinity of the said plantation wherein the said Mr. Meran and myself have interest, the choice of the same to be made also with the participation of the said Mr. Meran, which sum shall be also paid in cash or ready money. Furthermore, I give to Frances, his servant, five pounds sterling in merchandize, or three pounds in money,

vantage Je donne à ffrançoise sa servante cinq livres Sterling en marchandize, ou trois livres en argent si elle le desire p^r^ l'entier et parfait payem^t^ des d^tes^ sommes la plantation susd^te^ demeure hypotequée et en garantie, ce que j'ay signé et scellé estant sain d'entendement et de ma meure et parfaite volonté et delivré entre les mains du d^t^ Sr Meran que Je declare Executeur de mon present Testament conjointem^t^ avec le Sr Boudinot fait à la Caroline presence des Srs Jacob Guerrard Esqr et Isaac le Noir le vingt Juin mil six cents quartre vingt sept.

CAESAR MOZÉ [SEAL]

J. GUERARD, J. LENOIR } Tesmoins.

if she desire it. For the full and complete payment of the said sums the plantation aforesaid stands mortgaged and as security. This I have signed and sealed (being sound of understanding and with my will or mind mature and perfect) and delivered into the hands of the said Mr. Meran, whom I hereby declare Executor of my present Testament conjointly with Mr. Boudinot. Done in presence of the Messrs Jacob Guerrard, Esq. and Isaac le Noir the twentieth of June one thousand six hundred & eighty seven.

CÆSAR MOZÉ [SEAL]

J. GUERARD, J. LENOIR } Witnesses.

By the honoble the Governo^r^

This day appeared before me Mr Jacob Guerrard who upon the holy Evangelist did declare that he Did see the within named Cæsar Mozé seale, signe, publish and declare the within to be his last will & Testam^t^.

7th July 1687 Sworne before me JA: COLLETON — J. GUERARD.

This day likewise appeared before me M^r^. Peter Jacob Guerard & M^r^. Isaac Lenoir who upon the holy Evangelist did declare the within to be his that he did see the within Cæsar Mozé Seale, Signe, publish & declare the within to be his last will & testam^t^.

16 Augt. 1687 Sworne before me JA: COLLETON — P. J. GUERARD, J. LENOIR

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be "THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of the Society shall be:

Firstly, To perpetuate the memory and to foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots.

Secondly, To publicly commemorate at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

Thirdly, To discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots of America in general, and to those of South Carolina in particular.

Fourthly, To gather by degrees a library for the use of the Society, composed of all obtainable books, monographs, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., relating to the Huguenots.

Fifthly, To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history or genealogy and collateral subjects.

ARTICLE III

Membership

SECTION 1. The membership of this Society shall be as follows:

Firstly, All descendants in the direct male or female lines of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Secondly, Representatives of other French families, whose profession of the Protestant Faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Thirdly, Pastors of French Huguenot congregations in South Carolina.

Fourthly, Writers who have made the history, genealogy, principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they may belong.

SECTION 2. The members of the Society may consist of three classes: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary; but the rights and privileges of each class shall be the same.

SECTION 3. The annual fees of Resident and Corresponding members shall be one dollar, and the payment of twenty dollars shall constitute one a life member. All dues shall be paid in advance.

SECTION 4. The funds of this Society shall be applied only to the furtherance and realization of the objects contemplated in this constitution.

SECTION 5. All life-membership fees shall be invested by the Executive Committee (hereinafter provided for) in the name of the Society, and only the interest arising therefrom shall be used for the purposes of the Society.

SECTION 6. Application for membership, with a statement of the name, address, profession, and descent of the applicant, shall be made in writing to the Executive Committee, who shall report thereon at the next meeting of the Society.

If the Committee's report be favorable to any applicants, a majority vote of the members present shall be required to elect such applicants; but, if the Committee's report be unfavorable to any applicants, such unfavorable report shall be considered as confirmed without a vote of the Society, unless three members object, in which case a vote by ballot shall be taken for each of such applicants separately and a two-thirds vote of the members present shall be required to reject such unfavorable report and to elect such applicant. Membership shall begin with the Anniversary Meeting (April 13) at which the applicant may be elected, or (if elected at a meeting other than an Anniversary Meeting) then with the Anniversary Meeting next after such other meeting.

Every application for membership shall be accompanied by one year's dues.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each of the seven original Huguenot centres or settlements in South Carolina, a Secretary and Treasurer, an Historian, and a Chaplain, and an Executive Committee composed of the President and the seven Vice-Presidents and the Secretary and Treasurer and the Historian (and all ex-Presidents of the Society shall be advisory members of said Committee with all the privileges of membership except the right to vote).

SECTION 2. Besides the ordinary rights and duties of a presiding officer, the President shall appoint the places of meeting; in conjunction with the Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the power, and upon the written request of five members it shall be his duty, to call special meetings of the Society; and he shall sign all drafts drawn on the Treasurer.

SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to interest in the objects of this Society the Huguenots of the localities which they represent; in the absence of the President of this Society, a Vice-President shall preside and exercise all the rights and privileges of the President; and if more than one Vice-President be present, the senior Vice-President in attendance shall be the presiding officer.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasurer to keep an accurate record of all the proceedings of the Society and of the Executive Committee; to conduct the correspondence of the Society; to notify members of the meetings of the Society; to inform officers and new members of their election.

It shall also be his duty to collect all dues, fees and other moneys belonging to the Society, and to deposit the same in some bank in the City of Charleston in

the name of the Society. Out of these funds he shall pay such sums only as may be ordered by the Society through its President, or the Executive Committee. He shall keep an accurate account of its receipts and disbursements, and render an account of the same at each annual meeting of the Society, which shall name a committee to audit them. For his services he shall be allowed ten per centum of all amounts collected by him.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the Historian to have in his keeping all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., pertaining or belonging to the Society, and to receive and collect data relating to the History of the Huguenots before and since their settlement in America.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to examine and pass upon the credentials of candidates; to invest and manage the funds of the Society; to engage suitable persons to deliver the addresses and prepare the papers contemplated in this Constitution; and to make all other arrangements necessary for the meetings of the Society; and to transact all business of the Society not otherwise provided for in the Constitution.

SECTION 7. The officers of the Society shall be annually elected at the anniversary meeting; but, if any vacancy occur during the year, the Executive Committee shall have power to appoint a member of the Society to fill such vacancy for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

This Society shall hold two regular meetings each year, and, in accordance with the purpose of the Society, the said meetings shall take place on the following historical dates:

SECTION 1. The Anniversary Meeting shall be held on April 13, the day of the Promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, granting Freedom of Worship to the Huguenots of France.

SECTION 2. The Autumn Meeting of the Society shall be held on the 22nd of October, the day of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

SECTION 3. The Executive Committee shall have the power to arrange for a dinner, or other collation, annually, as they may deem most appropriate.

SECTION 4. In case any of these dates should fall upon a day inconvenient for the proper celebration thereof, the Executive Committee shall appoint for the meeting the next most convenient day.

BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. Notices of meetings shall be given at least one week in advance.

SECTION 2. It shall always require fifteen members to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and three (3) shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

SECTION 3. At all meetings of the Society the order of business shall be as follows:

Prayer.

1. The reading and adopting of the minutes of the previous meeting.
2. Reports of officers.
3. Report of the Executive Committee.
4. Election of new members.
5. Reports of special committees.
6. Miscellaneous business.
7. Election of officers.
8. The reading of papers or delivery of addresses before the Society.
9. Adjournment.

SECTION 4. All resolutions must be presented in writing to the Chair.

SECTION 5. If any member neglect or refuse to pay his annual fee for two consecutive years, the Treasurer shall report his name to the Executive Committee, who may strike his name from the roll of membership.

SECTION 6. Such members of the Society as do not themselves bear Huguenot names shall add to their own names the Huguenot names through which they claim descent.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary, in addition to his other duties, to keep a list of the members by card or otherwise and on such list to write after the name of each member the name or names of the Huguenots through whom he or she claims descent, under subdivision "Firstly" of Section 1, Article III of the Constitution, as shown by his or her written application for membership—or else his or her qualification for membership otherwise than by descent, under subdivisions "Secondly" and "Thirdly" and "Fourthly" of Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution.

SECTION 7. The original Huguenot centres or settlements in this State (each one of which is entitled to a Vice-President) are as follows: (1) Charleston, (2) Goose Creek, (3) Orange Quarter (St. Denis), (4) French Santee, (5) St. John's, Berkley, (6) Purysburg, and (7) New Bordeaux.

SECTION 8. The Constitution and By-Laws of this Society may be amended or repealed at any meeting of the Society by a two-thirds vote; but the changes proposed must have been submitted at a previous meeting. They may also be amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members of the Executive Committee at any meeting during the recess of the Society: *Provided*, the amendment so adopted shall be confirmed at the next meeting of the Society.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Transactions No. 1. Published in 1889.

An account of the organization of the Society in 1885.
List of charter members.
List of officers, 1885 to 1889.
Memorial to Genl. Wilmot G. deSaussure, late president of the Society.
Short sketches of the lives of late members.
The President's Address.
Address by Wm. St. Julien Jervey, Esq.

Transactions No. 2. Published in 1889.

An historical sermon delivered at the French Protestant Church, on Sunday, April 13, 1890, by the Rev. Charles S. Vedder, D.D., Pastor; with picture of Church and List of Pastors from 1886 to 1890.
Proceedings of the Anniversary Meeting, April 14, 1890.
Ivry, a poem by Rev. C. S. Vedder, D.D.
An address before the Society by Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.

Transactions No. 3. Published in 1894.

Report of President Wm. St. Julien Jervey, at Anniversary Meeting, April 13, 1891, and list of officers of the Society.
The President's Addresses at Anniversary Meetings of 1893 and 1894.
List of officers and list of members elected since 1890.
Short sketches of the lives of deceased members.
An address before the Society, on the Early Huguenots and their Emigration to America, by Gabriel E. Manigault, M.D.

Transactions No. 4. Published in 1897.

Papers on some Early Huguenot Families in South Carolina: *a*, The Legare Family; *b*, The Huger Family, with pedigree; *c*, The Marion Family; *d*, The Manigault Family from 1665 to 1886, with portraits.
A paper on the Huguenot Influence in Colonial South Carolina, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D.
Sketches of the lives of late deceased members of the Society.

Transactions No. 5. Published in 1898.

The First Huguenot Immigrants from 1670 to 1680, 1680 to 1690, 1690 to 1700.
Hostility of the English Settlers to the French.
Naturalization of Huguenot Refugees.
List of names of French and Swiss Huguenots Refugees in Carolina.
Character of the Huguenots.
The Huguenot Church in South Carolina; St. John's Parish, Berkley; St. Denis' Parish, "Orange Quarter;" Settlement and Church on Santee River.
The Huguenots of Abbeville, S. C.
Founding of the South Carolina Society of Charleston.
Notices of Conspicuous Members of the Gaillard Family.

Transactions No. 6. Published in 1899.

An Historical Sketch of the Prioleau Family in Europe and America, with illustrations, by Rev. Robt. Wilson, D.D., and Gabriel Manigault, M.D.

The Ravenel Family in France and America, by Daniel Ravenel, Sr.
Necrology 1896–1897.

Transactions No. 7. Published in 1900.

Proceedings of the Fifteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 21, 1900.

An Historical Sketch of the Huguenot Congregations of South Carolina: French Santee; Orange Quarter; St. John's, Berkley; the Church at Charleston: etc.—by the late Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, with notes by the late Gen. Wilmot G. DeSaussure, of Charleston.

Transactions No. 8. Published in 1901.

Proceedings of the Sixteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 13, 1901.

The President's Address.

Résumé of Transactions, 1897 to 1901.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

List of members with names of original Huguenot Families from whom descended.

Letter from the Honorable Alfred Huger, upon the death of Mr. Petigru.

A Narrative of the Life and Services of Francis G. DeLieseline during the War of the American Revolution, contributed by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel.

Transactions No. 9. Published in 1902.

Minutes of the Seventeenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, April 17, 1902.

The President's address.

An address on the Early Huguenots, delivered before the Society by Col. Richard L. Maury, of Richmond, Va.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

Enlarged and revised list of members, with name or names of persons from whom they derive their descent.

Transactions No. 10. Published in 1903.

Minutes of the Eighteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 15, 1903.

The President's Address.

Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English.

A paper, entitled The Huguenots in Dublin, by Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.

Transactions No. 11. Published in 1904.

Minutes of the Nineteenth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1904.

The President's Address,

A brief memorial to Francis Marion.

"The Huguenots of South Carolina," an Address before the Society, by Mr. Thomas W. Bacot.

Some wills of South Carolina Huguenots; copies in original French, with translations in English; with comments by Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D. Continued from No. 10.

Transactions No. 12. Published in 1905.

Minutes of the Twentieth Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 13, 1905.

The President's Address.

Huguenot Immigration in South Carolina by Henry A. DeSaussure, Esq.

A Short Story of Three Brothers, by Ida H. Layard.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Transactions No. 13. Published in 1906.

Minutes of the Twenty-first Anniversary Meeting of the Society, held April 20, 1906.

The President's Address.

The French Protestant Church, Paper read by Miss Ravenel.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Upper Beat of St. John's, Berkley, by late Prof. F. A. Porcher.

Antoine Gabeau, by Miss Willis.

Additional Data on Cordes Family. Maj. J. J. Lucas and D. E. Huger Smith, Esq.

Old Document on Bruneau Family. Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr.

Notes from Crottet MSS.

Transactions No. 14. Published in 1907.

Minutes of Twenty-second Anniversary Meeting.

The President's Address.

Huguenots on Santee River, by the late Henry A. DeSaussure.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots, Editorial Notes.

Dr. J. L. E. W. Shecut, Miss Eola Willis.

Ribault's Fort, Miss Isabelle DeSaussure.

Notes on Gaillard Family.

Letter from Benj. Mazyck to Capt. Daniel Ravenel, dated June 28, 1776.

List of members.

Transactions No. 15. Published in 1908.

Minutes of the Twenty-third Anniversary Meeting.

The President's Address.

Poem. The Bretons.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

Editorial Notes.

Notice of René Ravenel, Immigrant.

The Last of the Huguenots. Stephen Thomas.

The Isle of Oleron. M. M. de Richmond and M. Paul Thomas.

List of members, revised.

Transactions No. 16. Published in 1909.

Minutes of Twenty-fourth Anniversary Meeting.

The President's Address.

Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.

The State of French Protestants after 1685.

Correspondence relative to gift to Society of site of Old Goose Creek French Church.

Plats showing site of old Goose Creek French Church.

The French Huguenot Church of the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek.
List of members, revised.

Transactions No. 17. Published in 1910.
Minutes of Twenty-fifth Anniversary Meeting.
The President's Address.
Wills of South Carolina Huguenots.
The Huguenots in America. By Hon. A. T. Clearwater.
Notes on Theodore Sompayrac.
Letter concerning Rev. Mons. Pouderous.
Huguenot Lineage of Erroll H. Colcock.
Book Notices: "Les Frères Gibert." The Journal of American History, Vol. XIX, No. III, 3d Quarter.

Transactions No. 18. Published in 1911.
Minutes of Twenty-sixth Anniversary Meeting.
The President's Address.
Account of Porcher Family, by Mrs. Wickham.
Book Notices—La Réforme dans L'Isle D'Oleron, Par Paul Thomas, Capacitaire en Droit. Ouvrage Orné de onze illustrations. Lezay. Imprimerie-Libraire H. Canon. 1911.

Transactions No. 19. Published in 1912.
Minutes of the Twenty-seventh Anniversary Meeting.
The President's Address.
The French Protestants of Abbeville, S. C., 1761-1765.
List of South Carolina names in the registers of the French Churches in England.
An address on Huguenots in America.
Revised list of members of the Society.

Transactions No. 20—Published in 1915.
Minutes of the Twenty-eighth Anniversary Meeting.
Minutes of Twenty-ninth Anniversary Meeting.
The President's Address.
Charter of the Society.
Deed of Conveyance of Old Huguenot Goose Creek Church site to the Society with sketch map.
Picture of Granite Cross marking site of Old French Protestant Church at the head of Goose Creek, S. C.
"The Edict of Toleration 1787." Address delivered by the Rev. Florian Vurpillot.
The late David du Bose Gaillard, Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, with picture of monument in Huguenot Church.
"The Huguenots" from Daily Telegraph, London, England, with a picture of an Old Huguenot Church in London.
Huguenots, the First Textile Manufacturers.

Transactions No. 21. Published 1916.
Minutes of the Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting.
The President's Address.
Report of Officers. Thirtieth Anniversary Meeting.

"The Planters of St. John's," Address delivered by Professor Yates Snowden.

"The Influence of the Huguenots in the United States of America," Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch of Washington, D. C.

"The Influence of the Huguenots in the United States of America," By O. B. DuBois, of Weehawken, N. J.

A Certificate of Naturalization.

An Interesting and Valuable Old Record. Photographic reproduction of pages in old Probate Court record book 1692 to 1700.

An Interesting Old Document.

Transactions No. '22. Published in 1917.

Minutes of the Thirty-first Anniversary Meeting.

The President's Address.

Minutes of special meeting, May 22, 1916.

"The Influence of Religious Persecution on Huguenot Colonization." Address delivered by Hon. Alexander R. Lawton.

The Marion family.

Will of Benjamin Marion.

Revised list of members of Society.

Amended Constitution and By-Laws.

All members in good standing receive the Transactions from date of their membership without charge. A list of such numbers of the Transactions as may be extant, with the prices of same, can be had by any one desiring copies upon application to the Secretary.

Address all communications to Daniel Ravenel, Secretary, No. 54 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C.

INDEX

	Page
Address of the President	10–13
Address of Hon. Henry A. duPont	24–36
Annual Account of the Treasurer	21
Application Blank for Membership	After Index (at end)
By-Laws of the Society	66–67
Constitution of the Society	64–66
Deaths 1916–17	10 and 15
Exchanges	14–15
Minutes of Anniversary Meeting of April 13, 1917	6– 9
New Members 1916–17	16–18
Notes of Information for Members	3 (in front)
Officers of the Society 1917–18	5 and 8
"Orange Quarter (St. Denis)," sketch of	37–60
Publications of the Society	68–72
Report of Executive Committee	14–20
Report of Historian	22–23
Will of Caesar Mozé	61–63

7346 1